
Part IX

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	382
I. Committees	383
A. Standing committees	383
B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter	383
1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures	383
Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea	385
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	386
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	392
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia	392
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	393
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire	394
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan . .	396
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)	397
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	397
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)	398
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya	400
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	401
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea- Bissau	404
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic	404
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	406
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan	407
2. Other committees	409
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter- terrorism	409
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	413
II. Working groups	414
III. Investigative bodies	416
IV. Tribunals	416
V. Ad hoc commissions	418

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives	418
VII. Peacebuilding Commission.	421
VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established	423

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 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 peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X of the present supplement. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII.

The present part is divided into eight sections: (a) committees; (b) working groups; (c) investigative bodies; (d) tribunals; (e) ad hoc commissions; (f) special advisers, envoys and representatives; (g) the Peacebuilding Commission; and (h) subsidiary organs of the Council proposed but not established. Brief background information and a summary of the major developments during the period under review are provided for each subsidiary organ. For each organ, a table illustrates the mandate active at the start of the period under review and any subsequent changes, with references to all paragraphs of Council decisions that relate to changes in the mandate in 2014 and 2015.

The mandates of the subsidiary organs are grouped on the basis of 12 general categories for committees and nine categories for monitoring bodies, and are labelled with key terms relating to their mandate and functions. This system of categorization is provided only for the reader's ease of reference and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, including their termination, during the period 2014–2015.

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 contains categories of tasks mandated by the Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures, such as arms embargoes, asset freezes and travel bans. Information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III.

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

A. Standing committees

During the period under review, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting in connection with the question of associate membership, the Committee on Admission of New Members and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters, remained in place, but did not meet.

¹ For the Bureaux of the committees during the period covered, see [S/2014/2](#), [S/2014/2/Add.1](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.3](#), [S/2015/2](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.3](#) and [S/2015/2/Rev.4](#).

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

During the period under review, the Council established two new sanctions committees to oversee the implementation of measures and to perform other tasks adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter.

Subsection 1 deals with the 16 committees that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2014 and 2015. 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, respectively. The committees are dealt with within each subsection in the order of their establishment. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and groups or panels of experts, whose mandates include assisting and reporting to specific sanctions committees, are dealt with together with the relevant committees.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In 2014 and 2015, the Council established two new committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), which concerned Yemen, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan. The total number of committees overseeing specific sanctions measures increased from 14 to 16 by the end of 2015. The Council initially tasked the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) with monitoring the asset freeze and travel ban imposed on individuals engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen. In resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided that the Committee should monitor the implementation of a targeted arms embargo. The Council assigned to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) the task of overseeing the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals and entities threatening the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.

The committees carried out their mandates 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 submitting

reports, Committee Chairs briefed the Council in both closed consultations and in open meetings.

During the period under review, the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (renamed 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), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) briefed the Council in the context of public meetings held on 28 May 2014 and on 16 June 2015.² On those two occasions, they presented a joint briefing on behalf of all three Committees.

On 19 November 2014 and on 29 May 2015, under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council heard briefings by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism.³ On 27 October 2015, under the same item, the Council heard another briefing by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#).⁴ Under the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) briefed the Council twice, on 24 November 2014 and 22 December 2015.⁵

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) briefed the Council in public meetings eight times, and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya briefed the Council in public

² [S/PV.7184](#) and [S/PV.7463](#).

³ [S/PV.7316](#) and [S/PV.7453](#).

⁴ [S/PV.7544](#).

⁵ [S/PV.7319](#) and [S/PV.7597](#).

meetings six times.⁶ Chairs of other committees briefed the Council in closed consultations.⁷

At the end of each year during the period under review, several outgoing Chairs of subsidiary bodies briefed the Council under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.⁸

During the same period, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish two new panels of experts, for initial periods of 13 months, to assist the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#).⁹ The Council also renewed the mandates of the 10 bodies previously established to support and assist the sanctions committees.¹⁰ The 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 was assisted by the Office of the Ombudsperson in considering delisting requests. The focal point to receive delisting requests, established pursuant to resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#), also continued to

⁶ Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#): see [S/PV.7146](#), [S/PV.7211](#), [S/PV.7265](#), [S/PV.7350](#), [S/PV.7412](#), [S/PV.7469](#), [S/PV.7522](#) and [S/PV.7583](#); Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#): see [S/PV.7130](#), [S/PV.7194](#), [S/PV.7264](#), [S/PV.7345](#), [S/PV.7398](#) and [S/PV.7485](#).

⁷ The Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea presented to the Council the 120-day briefs on the work of the Committee on 11 March, 10 July and 15 October 2014 (see [S/2014/936](#), para. 11) and on 26 February and 16 July 2015 (see [S/2015/968](#), para. 11). The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan briefed the Council in closed consultations on 11 February, 20 May and 27 August 2014 (see [S/2014/913](#), para. 14) and on 6 February, 28 May, 26 August and 4 November 2015 (see [S/2015/991](#), para. 15). The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) briefed the Council on 20 February, 20 May, 5 August and 10 November 2014 (see [S/2014/920](#), para. 11) and on 26 February, 28 May, 26 August and 4 November 2015 (see [S/2015/987](#), para. 10).

⁸ [S/PV.7331](#) and [S/PV.7586](#); see also part I, sect. 33, “Briefings”.

⁹ Resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#), para. 21, and [2206 \(2015\)](#), para. 18.

¹⁰ Six panels of experts: on the Central African Republic, on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Liberia, on Libya and on the Sudan; two groups of experts: on Côte d'Ivoire and on the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea; and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

function and receive requests for delisting from individuals and entities on various sanctions lists.

Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the period under review, the Council adopted five resolutions of relevance to the subsidiary organs associated with the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. In resolution 2142 (2014), the Council renewed the partial suspension of the arms embargo for arms intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia,¹¹ and included a list of criteria to be followed in the process of notifying the Committee.

Similarly, in resolution 2244 (2015), the Council introduced an exemption to the arms embargo for the financial assets necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia.¹² In the same resolution, the Council requested the Committee to publish an implementation assistance notice including a summary of the restrictions as well as the exemptions to the arms embargo.¹³

¹¹ Resolution 2142 (2014), para. 2.

¹² Resolution 2244 (2015), para. 23.

¹³ Ibid., para. 4.

The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was extended twice, in resolution 2182 (2014) for 13 months and in resolution 2244 (2015) for 14 months.¹⁴ In resolution 2142 (2014), the Council requested the Monitoring Group to provide to the Federal Government of Somalia feedback on its reporting to the Committee.¹⁵ In resolutions 2182 (2014) and 2244 (2015), the Council requested the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and to recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes and the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia.¹⁶

Tables 1 and 2 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Monitoring Group.

¹⁴ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para.46, and 2244 (2015), para. 31.

¹⁵ Resolution 2142 (2014), para. 12.

¹⁶ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 48, and 2244 (2015), para. 33.

Table 1

Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2142 (2014)</i>	<i>2182 (2014)</i>	<i>2244 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities		48	33
Exemptions			
Process notifications	3–7	2, 19, 20	8
Reporting			
Report and make recommendations		48	33
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures		20	4

Table 2
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)				
	2142 (2014)	2182 (2014)	2184 (2014)	2244 (2015)	2246 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation					
Coordinate with other entities	11, 12	10, 45, 50–52	10	19, 25, 26	11
General					
Extension		46		31	
Listing/delisting					
Listing procedure		45		14, 30	
Monitoring and enforcement					
Gather and analyse information on compliance	12				
Provide information on violations		20	10	19	11
Reporting					
Provide periodic reports	12	49		32	
Report and make recommendations	12	47		32	

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, by resolution 2253 (2015), the Council expanded the Al-Qaida sanctions regime to include Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), renamed the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities the 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, and renamed the Al-Qaida Sanctions List the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.¹⁷

In resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), the Council decided that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) could receive communications from individuals who had been removed from the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List or claiming to have been subjected to the sanctions measures mistakenly.¹⁸ In both resolutions, the Council directed the Committee to respond through the Focal Point to communications from individuals claiming to have been subjected to the sanctions measures mistakenly, with the assistance of

the Monitoring Team and in consultation with relevant States.¹⁹

The Council extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) twice, in resolution 2161 (2014) for 30 months and in resolution 2253 (2015) for 24 months.²⁰ The Monitoring Team was directed to consult with the Committee, any relevant Member States, United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and the representatives of the private sector to deliver on key elements of its mandate.²¹ Furthermore, during the period under review, the Council directed the Monitoring Team to submit a series of reports on the threat posed by ISIL and Al-Nusrah Front, as well as on the terrorism threat in Libya posed by ISIL, Ansar al Charia and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya, and recommendations for additional actions to address those threats;²² and on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida,

¹⁹ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 64, and 2253 (2015), para. 78.

²⁰ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 73, and 2253 (2015), para. 89.

²¹ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex I, paras. (k), (o), (w) and (x).

²² Resolutions 2170 (2014), para. 22, and 2214 (2015), para. 13.

¹⁷ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 1.

¹⁸ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 63, and 2253 (2015), para. 77.

including on those operating in Africa.²³ In resolution 2199 (2015), the Council imposed new sanctions measures and requested the Monitoring Team to conduct an assessment of the impact of the new measures.²⁴ In resolution 2253 (2015), the Council directed the Monitoring Team to refer to the Chair of the Committee for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State had responded in writing to the Committee's requests for information.²⁵ The Council directed the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the sanctions measures and to respond with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team.²⁶ The Council requested the Monitoring Team to submit recommendations on measures to strengthen the monitoring of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the global implementation of those resolutions.²⁷

²³ Resolutions 2178 (2014), para. 23, and 2195 (2014), para. 22.

²⁴ Resolution 2199 (2015), para. 30.

²⁵ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 82.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 88.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 95 and 96.

The Council extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) twice, in resolution 2161 (2014) for 30 months and in resolution 2253 (2015) for 24 months.²⁸ In both resolutions, the Council further elaborated the delisting procedures by allowing the Ombudsperson to shorten the information-gathering period in the absence of objection from all designating States²⁹ and to provide a copy of the comprehensive report, upon request and with the approval of the Committee, to a designating State or State of nationality, residence or incorporation.³⁰

Tables 3, 4 and 5 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee, the Monitoring Team (in its tasks with respect to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime) and the Office of the Ombudsperson.

²⁸ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 41, and 2253 (2015), para. 54.

²⁹ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex II, para. 3.

³⁰ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex II, para. 13.

Table 3

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: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>								
	<i>2133 (2014)</i>	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	<i>2253 (2015)</i>
Assessment									
Assess impact and effectiveness						30			
Assess unintended impact of measures						30			
Committee guidelines									
Amend committee guidelines		24, 25							37, 38
Coordination and cooperation									
Coordinate with other entities	12	29, 36, 68, 69		21		30		30	42, 49, 78, 83, 84
Discuss implementation of the measures		15, 75							27, 88, 94
Exemptions									
Grant exemptions		9, 24, 61, 62, 62 (a)–(b)							10, 37, 74, 75, 75 (a)–(b), 76, 76 (a)–(b)
Process notifications									75, 75 (a)–(b)
General									
Consider pending issues or concerns		28							41
Listing/delisting									
Delisting		24, 43, 44, 50–52, 54–60, 67							37, 56, 57, 63–65, 67–73, 78, 81, 82
Designate individuals and entities			21			13	4		14
Focal point procedure		9, 62, 62 (a)–(b), 63, 63 (a)–(b), 64							10, 76 (a)–(b), 77, 77 (a)–(b), 78

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)									
	2133 (2014)	2161 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2199 (2015)	2214 (2015)	2220 (2015)	2253 (2015)	
Listing procedure		24, 30, 32–40	30						37, 43, 45- 53	
Monitoring and enforcement										
Monitor implementation		26							39	
Gather and analyse information on compliance		23, 27							35, 40	
Take action on alleged violations		27							40	
Outreach										
Conduct country visits		71							86	
Provide public information		36, 39	20						49, 52	
Reporting										
Provide periodic reports		27, 72		26	22	30			40, 87	
Report and make recommendations		26	22			30	13		39	
Review										
Review of list		37, 65-67							50, 79-82	
Technical assistance										
Assist States in complying with measures		29, 71, 75							42, 86, 94	

Table 4

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015): provisions relating to the mandate,* 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)							
	2161 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2199 (2015)	2214 (2015)	2220 (2015)	2253 (2015)
Assessment								
Assess impact and effectiveness					30			annex I, (a) (iii)
Assess unintended impact of measures					30			annex I, (a) (iii)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>							
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	<i>2253 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation								
Coordinate with other entities	70, 74, annex I, (b), (e)–(h), (k), (m)–(o), (r), (z), (bb), (cc)		21–23	22	30		30	42, 85, 93, 95, annex I, (b), (e)–(h), (k), (m)–(o), (r), (aa), (bb)
Discuss implementation of the measures	75, annex I, (s), (u)–(y)							94, annex I, (s), (u)–(y)
General								
Extension	73							89
General support								90
Listing/delisting								
Delisting	annex I, (k), (l)							annex I, (k), (l)
Listing procedure	annex I, (k), (p), (bb)							annex I, (k), (p), (aa)
Provide information relevant to listing	38, annex I, (b), (j), (q)							51, annex I, (b), (j), (q)
Monitoring and enforcement								
Gather and analyse information on compliance	74, annex I, (d), (h), (t)							90, 93, 96, annex I, (d), (h), (t)
Monitor implementation	annex I, (t)							95, annex I, (a) (i), (a) (iii), (t)
Provide information on violations	annex I, (h)							annex I, (h)
Outreach								
Conduct country visits	annex I, (c), (e), (m), (n)							annex I, (c), (e), (m), (n)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>							
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	
Reporting								
Produce programme of work	annex I, (e)							annex I, (e)
Provide periodic reports	annex I, (dd), (ee)		23, 23 (a)	22	30	13		96, annex I, (a), (a) (i)–(vi), (cc)
Report and make recommendations	35, 74, annex I, (a), (h), (i), (s), (t)	22	23 (b)		30	13	30	48, 91, 93, 95, annex I, (a)(vi), (h), (i), (s), (t), (aa)
Review								
Review of list	66, 66 (a)–(d), annex I, (c), (l), (q)							80, 80 (a)–(d), 82, annex I, (c), (l), (q)
Technical assistance								
Assist States in complying with measures	29, 70, 74, 75, annex I, (i), (aa)							42, 85, 93, 94, annex I, (i), (z)

* With regard to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.

Table 5
Office of the Ombudsperson: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)	
	2161 (2014)	2253 (2015)
Listing/delisting		
Delisting	41–43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 61, annex II	54–56, 60, 61, 63, 66, 74, annex II
General		
Extension	41	54
General support	9	10

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

During the reporting period, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003). The Committee was given the task of identifying individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources were to be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with resolution 1483 (2003).

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

By resolution 2188 (2014), the Council renewed the travel ban and the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) for a period of nine months³¹ and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed pursuant to resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 10 months.³² The Panel was mandated to assess and report on the implementation of the arms

embargo and on the progress of the Government of Liberia in meeting notification requirements, to provide an update on the ability of the Government to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, to provide a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, and to cooperate with the other relevant panels of experts.³³

In resolution 2237 (2015), the Council renewed the arms embargo and terminated the travel and financial measures set forth in resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004).³⁴ The Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of 10 months. The Panel was mandated to submit its final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms, and to cooperate with other relevant panels of experts.³⁵

Table 6 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

³¹ Resolution 2188 (2014), para. 2.

³² Ibid., para. 5.

³³ Ibid., paras. 5 (a)–(c).

³⁴ Resolution 2237 (2015), paras. 1 and 2.

³⁵ Ibid., para. 3 (a)–(c).

Table 6
Panel of Experts on Liberia: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2188 (2014)	2237 (2015)
Assessment			
Assess impact and effectiveness		5 (a)	
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	19	5, 5 (c)	3, 3 (c)

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2188 (2014)	2237 (2015)
General			
Extension		5	3
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing		5 (a)	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Focus activities in specific region		5 (a)	
Monitor implementation		5 (a)	3 (a)
Provide information on violations		5 (a)	3 (a)
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports		5 (b)	3 (b)
Report and make recommendations		5 (a)	3 (a)

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

In resolution 2136 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) for a period of one year, until 1 February 2015.³⁶ The Council requested the Group of Experts to continue to study the impact of the due diligence guidelines referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 1952 (2010) on the supply chain of Congolese mineral products.³⁷ The Council called upon the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire with respect to natural resources, and the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea with respect to the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces and Al-Shabaab.³⁸

In resolution 2198 (2015), the Council consolidated the mandate of the Group of Experts and extended it for one year and six months, until 1 August 2016.³⁹ The Council requested the Group of Experts to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities,

and to consider and recommend ways of improving the capabilities of Member States.⁴⁰ The Council also requested the Group of Experts to gather, examine and analyse information on a variety of issues, such as the implementation of sanctions measures with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, regional and international support networks of armed groups and criminal networks in the country, the supply, sale and transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, and perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses,⁴¹ and to evaluate the impact of minerals traceability.⁴² The Council called for cooperation between the Group of Experts and States, particularly those in the region, other relevant panels of experts and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular on monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo.⁴³ In the same resolution, the Council requested 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 continue to share relevant information with the Committee.⁴⁴

Tables 7 and 8 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Group of Experts.

³⁶ Resolution 2136 (2014), para. 5.

³⁷ Ibid., para. 23.

³⁸ Ibid., para. 27.

³⁹ Resolution 2198 (2015), para. 6.

⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 7 (a) and (c).

⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 7 (b) and (d)–(f).

⁴² Ibid., para. 7 (g).

⁴³ Ibid., paras. 8, 9 and 28.

⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 33.

Table 7

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2136 (2014)</i>	<i>2198 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	17	8, 9, 28, 33
Monitoring and enforcement		
Monitor implementation	16, 17, 28	

Table 8

Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>			
	<i>2136 (2014)</i>	<i>2147 (2014)</i>	<i>2198 (2015)</i>	<i>2211 (2015)</i>
Assessment				
Assess the influence of natural resources	23		7 (g)	
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	16, 26, 27	4 (c), 38	7 (g), 8, 9, 28	9 (f), 38
General				
Extension	5		6	
General support			7 (a)	
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing			7 (a), 7 (h)	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance		4 (c)	7 (b), 7 (d)–(f)	9 (f)
Monitor implementation	16, 17	4 (c)		9 (f)
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	5		7	
Report and make recommendations	5		7, 7 (c)	
Review				
Review of list			7 (h)	
Technical assistance				
Assist States in complying with measures	23			

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

In resolution 2153 (2014), the Council renewed the arms embargo and the financial and travel measures imposed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and terminated the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.⁴⁵ The Council provided a list of

exemptions to the arms embargo in support of the Ivorian processes of security sector reform and national reconciliation.⁴⁶ In that connection, the Council mandated the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) to process notifications for the granting of those exemptions and to add, remove or clarify items on the list of arms and related lethal materiel specified in the annex to the resolution.⁴⁷ The

⁴⁵ Resolution 2153 (2014), paras. 1, 12 and 13.

⁴⁶ Ibid., paras. 4 (a)–(c) and 12.

⁴⁷ Ibid., paras. 4 (b)–(c) and 5.

Council decided that notification would no longer be required for supplies of non-lethal equipment or the provision of any technical assistance to enable the Ivorian security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order.⁴⁸ The Council also noted that the Committee could designate individuals who were determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process.⁴⁹

In resolution 2219 (2015), the Council renewed all previous sanctions measures, including the exemptions to such measures, and also renewed the mandate of the Committee to grant exemptions and process the necessary notifications, as specified in table 9.

The mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was extended twice, in resolution 2153 (2014) for a period of 13 months and in resolution 2219

(2015) for a further period of 12 months. In both resolutions, the Council stressed the importance for the Group of Experts to have sufficient resources for the implementation of its mandate⁵⁰ and decided that the report of the Group of Experts could include any information and recommendations relevant to the possible additional designation by the Committee of individuals and entities.⁵¹ The Council asked the Group of Experts to assess the effectiveness of border measures and controls in the region.⁵²

Tables 9 and 10 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Group of Experts.

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 2.

⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 25.

⁵⁰ Resolutions 2153 (2014), eighteenth preambular paragraph, and 2219 (2015), twentieth preambular paragraph.

⁵¹ Resolutions 2153 (2014), para. 28, and 2219 (2015), para. 28.

⁵² Resolutions 2153 (2014), para. 33, and 2219 (2015), para. 34.

Table 9

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2219 (2015)	2226 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	14, 23, 29, 30, 34, 35	13, 24, 30, 31, 35, 36	
Determination of prohibited items			
Determine additional items subject to sanctions measures	5	5	
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	4 (b)–(c)	4 (b)–(c)	
Process notifications	2, 4 (b)–(c), 6, 7	2, 4 (b)–(c), 6, 7	
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	25	26	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	8, 15, 23	8, 16, 24	19 (g)

Table 10

Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2219 (2015)	2226 (2015)
Assessment			
Assess impact and effectiveness	33	34	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2219 (2015)	2226 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	19, 29, 30, 34	20, 30, 31, 35	19 (f)
General			
Extension	24	25	
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing	28	28	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	15, 25, 30, 34	16, 26, 31, 35	
Monitor implementation			19 (f)
Provide information on violations	25	26	
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	27	27	
Report and make recommendations	26, 28	27–29	
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures	14		

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

In resolutions 2138 (2014) and 2200 (2015), the Council expressed its concern that the travel ban and the asset freeze on designated individuals were not being implemented by all Member States and therefore requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States.⁵³

In 2014 and 2015, the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) to assist the Committee was extended twice, in

⁵³ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 9, and 2200 (2015), para. 11.

resolution 2138 (2014) for a period of 13 months and in resolution 2200 (2015) for a further period of 12 months.⁵⁴ In both resolutions, the Council reiterated most aspects of the mandate of the Panel, including its obligation to report on the implementation of the arms embargo, to provide the names of individuals and entities meeting the listing criteria and to investigate the attacks against African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur personnel in Darfur.

Tables 11 and 12 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁵⁴ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 1, and 2200 (2015), para. 1.

Table 11

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)	
	2138 (2014)	2200 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	18, 20	22
Discuss implementation of the measures		25
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	3, 13, 18, 19	3, 15, 22, 24
Take action on alleged violations	8, 9	10, 11

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)	
	2138 (2014)	2200 (2015)
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures		10

Table 12
Panel of Experts on the Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2138 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2200 (2015)	2228 (2015)
Assessment				
Assess impact and effectiveness	4, 19		4, 24	
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	13, 18, 19	13	15, 22, 23	12
General				
Extension	1		1	
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing	13, 14, 19		11, 15, 18, 24	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Focus activities in specific region	14		18	
Gather and analyse information on compliance	14		18	
Monitor implementation	4		4	
Provide a list of violators	13		15	
Provide information on violations	3, 19		3, 11, 24	
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	2–4, 19		2–4, 24	
Report and make recommendations	2		2	

**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), which was established 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 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others. The Committee did not hold any meetings during 2014 or 2015 and, as at 31 December 2015, no individuals had been registered.

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
1718 (2006)**

In resolutions 2141 (2014) and 2207 (2015), the Council urged all States to cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) on the implementation of the sanctions measures on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the preamble to both resolutions, the Council emphasized the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments and recommendations by the Panel of Experts. In resolution 2141 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 5 April 2015, and in resolution 2207 (2015), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 5 April 2016. In both resolutions, the Council

expressed its intent to review the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

Tables 13 and 14 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

Table 13

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2141 (2014)</i>	<i>2207 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5

Table 14

Panel of Experts on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2141 (2014)</i>	<i>2207 (2015)</i>
General		
Extension	1	1
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	3	3
Provide periodic reports	2	2
Report and make recommendations	2	2

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

During the period under review, the activity of the Council and the subsidiary bodies established to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures on the Islamic Republic of Iran was marked by the negotiations between the group of five permanent members plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Against that backdrop, in resolutions 2159 (2014) and 2224 (2015), the Council twice extended, for a period of one year each time, the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737

(2006), and established certain requirements with regard to reporting and the provision of a programme of work. In the same resolutions, the Council urged all States to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel of Experts and to supply information on the implementation of the measures.

On 20 July 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2231 (2015), in which it endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action concluded on 14 July 2015 between China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the

Islamic Republic of Iran. The resolution provided for the termination of the provisions of previous Council resolutions⁵⁵ upon receipt by the Council of the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken a series of nuclear-related actions specified in relevant part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁵⁶

For that reason and in the absence of a report from IAEA, the Committee and the Panel of Experts continued their activities during the period under

⁵⁵ Resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), 1929 (2010) and 2224 (2015). The termination of the provisions was subject to their reimposition in the event of significant non-performance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action commitments. Furthermore, pursuant to resolution 2231 (2015), the Council imposed a series of specific restrictions, including restrictions regarding proliferation sensitive goods.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2231 (2015), annex V, paras. 15.1–15.11.

review, pursuant to previous Council resolutions. For the purpose of implementing resolution 2231 (2015), however, the Council decided that an exemption would apply to certain sanctions measures. Accordingly, pursuant to paragraph 22 of the resolution, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action participant States or Member States engaging in the activities to which the exemption applied, namely, the supply, sale, or transfer of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, and the provision of any related technical assistance, training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services directly related to (a) the modification of two cascades at the Fordow facility; (b) the export of the Islamic Republic of Iran's enriched uranium; and (c) the modernization of the Arak reactor, were required to notify the Committee 10 days in advance of such activities.

Tables 15 and 16 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

Table 15

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2159 (2014)</i>	<i>2224 (2015)</i>	<i>2231 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	5	5	22
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions			23 (a)–(c)
Process notifications			22

Table 16

Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2159 (2014)</i>	<i>2224 (2015)</i>
General		
Extension	1	1
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	3	3
Provide periodic reports	2	2
Report and make recommendations	2	2

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

During the period under review, the Council adopted six resolutions of relevance to the two subsidiary bodies overseeing the sanctions measures imposed pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. In resolution 2144 (2014), the Council stressed the need for Member States to provide comprehensive notifications to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) of the supply, sale or transfer to Libya of arms and related materiel permitted under the sanctions regime.⁵⁷ The Council also directed the Committee to review continuously the remaining asset freeze measures with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio.⁵⁸ In resolution 2146 (2014), the Council imposed measures prohibiting vessels designated by the Committee from loading, transporting or discharging crude oil, entering ports or being provided with bunkering services or other servicing, and financial transactions with regard to attempts to export crude oil from Libya illicitly.⁵⁹ In resolution 2174 (2014), the Council expanded the designation criteria for individuals or entities subject to the travel ban and

asset freeze in support of the peace, stability and security of Libya, as well as its political transition.⁶⁰ The Council also decided that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to Libya must be approved in advance by the Committee.⁶¹ The Council included provisions for the inspection of cargo to and from Libya in the context of enforcement of the arms embargo and the measures to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya.⁶²

In resolution 2213 (2015), the Council reiterated the established designation criteria⁶³ and stressed the need for action with regard to violations of the measures contained in resolution 1970 (2011).⁶⁴ In resolutions 2144 (2014) and 2213 (2015), the Council twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, for a period of one year each time.⁶⁵

Tables 17 and 18 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁵⁷ Resolution 2144 (2014), para. 7.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2146 (2014), para. 10.

⁶⁰ Resolution 2174 (2014), para. 4.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

⁶² *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁶³ Resolution 2213 (2015), paras. 11 and 12.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 25.

⁶⁵ Resolutions 2144 (2014), para. 13, and 2213 (2015), para. 24.

Table 17

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>					
	<i>2144 (2014)</i>	<i>2146 (2014)</i>	<i>2174 (2014)</i>	<i>2213 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2259 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation						
Coordinate with other entities		4		13, 25		
Exemptions						
Grant exemptions		12				
Process notifications	7	4, 10 (c)	8		7	
Listing/delisting						
Delisting	11	12	7			
Designate individuals and entities		11	4, 5	11, 12		11
Monitoring and enforcement						
Gather and analyse information on compliance	14			25		
Take action on alleged violations	10			13		
Review						
Review of list	11					

Table 18
Panel of Experts on Libya: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2144 (2014)	2146 (2014)	2174 (2014)	2213 (2015)
General				
Extension	13			24
General support	13 (a)			24 (a)
Listing/delisting				
Listing procedure			6	
Provide information relevant to listing			6	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance	13 (b), 14, 15			24 (b), 25
Monitor implementation		13		
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	13 (d)			24 (d)
Report and make recommendations	13 (c), 16			24 (c)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)⁶⁶

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions of relevance to the two subsidiary bodies overseeing the sanctions measures imposed pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004). Against the backdrop of the political reconciliation process in Afghanistan, the Council, in resolutions 2160 (2014) and 2255 (2015), directed the Committee to take a series of actions with a view to reviewing the list of individuals and entities designated as targets of the measures imposed by the Council pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011). In particular, the Council directed the Committee to remove expeditiously individuals and entities that no longer met the listing criteria and whose listings were no longer appropriate.⁶⁷

In this connection, the Council, in resolution 2160 (2014), directed the Committee to update the standard form for listing.⁶⁸ In resolution 2255 (2015),

the Council welcomed the establishment of a national focal point in Afghanistan as a means of enhancing engagement and coordination with the Committee,⁶⁹ and directed the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the sanctions measures and to respond with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team.⁷⁰ With regard to coordination and outreach, the Council requested the Committee to consider visiting selected countries to enhance the implementation of the measures, to report once per year to the Council on its overall work and to hold annual briefings for all interested Member States.⁷¹

The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team, in resolution 2160 (2014) for a period of 30 months and in resolution 2255 (2015) for a period of 24 months.⁷² In the same resolutions, the Council directed the Monitoring Team to undertake a variety of tasks, most significantly, to report to the Committee on further steps to improve the quality of the list;⁷³ provide an overview of the current status of the information included in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices on a periodic

⁶⁶ See also the 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, above.

⁶⁷ Resolutions 2160 (2014), paras. 25 and 34, and 2255 (2015), paras. 31 and 40.

⁶⁸ Resolution 2160 (2014), para. 19.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2255 (2015), fifth preambular paragraph.

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 46.

⁷¹ Ibid., paras. 55 and 56.

⁷² Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 43, and 2255 (2015), para. 51.

⁷³ Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 18, and 2255 (2015), para. 25.

basis;⁷⁴ consult with the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan and Member States when identifying individuals or entities for listing and delisting;⁷⁵ consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and relevant international organizations to raise awareness of and learn about the practical

implementation of the measures and to develop recommendations;⁷⁶ and refer to the Chair for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State had responded in writing to the Committee's request for information.⁷⁷

Tables 19 and 20 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Monitoring Team.

⁷⁴ Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 35, and 2255 (2015), para. 41.

⁷⁵ Resolutions 2160 (2014), annex, subpara. (k), and 2255 (2015), annex, subpara. (k).

⁷⁶ Resolutions 2160 (2014), annex, subparas. (t)–(v), and 2255 (2015), annex, subparas. (t)–(v).

⁷⁷ Resolution 2255 (2015), para. 47.

Table 19
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2133 (2014)	2160 (2014)	2255 (2015)
Committee guidelines			
Amend committee guidelines		33, 36, 37	39, 43
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	12	18, 20, 22, 28, 29, 33, 38, 40–42, 45	26, 34, 35, 48–50, 53
Discuss implementation of the measures		38, 40	44, 46, 48
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions		1 (b), 13, 14	1 (b), 18 (a)–(b), 20, 22, 22 (a)–(b)
Process notifications			18 (a)–(b)
General			
Consider pending issues or concerns		36	42
Listing/delisting			
Delisting		25–28, 28 (a)–(c), 29–34	31–34, 34 (a)–(c), 35–40, 47
Focal point procedure		27	17, 22, 22 (a)–(b), 33
Listing procedure		16–24, 29–31, 33, 39	9, 23–30, 35–37, 39, 45
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance		15, 30, 44	21
Monitor implementation		15	21
Outreach			
Conduct country visits			55
Provide public information		20, 22, 24, 32	26, 28
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports			56
Review			
Review of list		33, 33 (a)–(c), 34	39, 40, 47
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures		44	55

Table 20

**Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004):
provisions relating to the mandate,* 2014–2015**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2160 (2014)</i>	<i>2255 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	33, 45, annex, (e), (i)–(k), (n)–(p), (s), (v)–(y)	Annex, (e), (i)–(k), (o), (s), (v)–(y)
Discuss implementation of the measures	Annex, (n), (q), (r), (t), (u), (bb)	Annex, (n), (q), (r), (t), (u), (bb)
General		
Extension	43	51
Listing/delisting		
Delisting	Annex, (h), (k)	Annex, (h), (k)
Listing procedure	20, annex, (j), (k), (x)	26, annex, (j), (k), (x)
Provide information relevant to listing	15, 21, 35, annex, (g), (l), (o)	27, 41, annex, (g), (l)
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	44, annex, (c), (e), (m), (s), (u), (cc)	52, annex, (c), (e), (m), (cc)
Monitor implementation	Annex, (m)	Annex, (m)
Provide information on violations	Annex, (e)	Annex, (e)
Outreach		
Conduct country visits	Annex, (b), (d), (i)	Annex, (b), (d), (i)
Provide public information	20, annex, (v)–(x)	26, annex, (v)–(x)
Review		
Review of list	33, 35, annex, (b), (h), (l)	39, 41, 47, annex, (b), (h), (l)
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	Annex, (d)	Annex, (d)
Provide periodic reports	Annex, (aa)	Annex, (aa)
Report and make recommendations	18, 44, annex, (a), (e), (f), (m), (o), (p), (r), (t)–(v), (bb), (cc)	25, 52, annex, (a), (e), (f), (m), (o), (p), (bb), (cc)
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures	44, annex, (f), (z)	52, annex, (f), (z)

* With regard to the Taliban.

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

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions in relation to the measures imposed pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012), and made no adjustment to the sanctions measures or to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to that resolution. In resolutions 2157 (2014) and 2186 (2014), the Council invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau to share all relevant information with the Committee, particularly names of individuals who

met the designation criteria.⁷⁸ As the situation in Guinea-Bissau had improved, the Council, in resolution 2203 (2015), requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the continuation of the sanctions regime in the post-election environment, in line with paragraph 12 of resolution 2048 (2012).⁷⁹

Table 21 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Committee.

⁷⁸ Resolutions 2157 (2014), para. 9, and 2186 (2014), para. 9.

⁷⁹ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 18.

Table 21

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2157 (2014)</i>	<i>2186 (2014)</i>	<i>2203 (2015)</i>
Listing/delisting			
Listing procedure	9	9	
Reporting			
Report and make recommendations			18

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

During the period under review, the Council expanded the measures imposed pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. In resolution 2134 (2014), the Council imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013).⁸⁰ In that regard, the Committee was mandated to consider relevant exemption requests, and to designate individuals and entities as subject to the asset freeze and the travel ban.⁸¹ The mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), was twice extended for a period of one year each in resolutions

2134 (2014) and 2196 (2015).⁸² In resolution 2196 (2015), the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in the resolution.⁸³ In that connection, the Council expanded the sources of information on compliance with the sanctions measures for the Panel of Experts to gather and analyse.⁸⁴ In addition, the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would assist the Committee in refining and updating information on designated individuals and entities,⁸⁵ and called upon the Panel of Experts to cooperate actively with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council, as relevant to the implementation of their mandate.⁸⁶

Tables 22 and 23 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2134 (2014), paras. 30 and 32.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 31, 33 and 37.

⁸² Resolutions 2134 (2014), para. 41, and 2196 (2015), para. 16.

⁸³ Resolution 2196 (2015), para. 17 (a).

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 17 (b).

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 17 (e).

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

Table 22

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2134 (2014)</i>	<i>2196 (2015)</i>	<i>2217 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	2 (f)	23	34 (b)
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	31 (a), 31 (c), 33 (a)–(b)	1 (c), 1 (f)–(g), 5 (a)–(c), 8 (a)–(b)	
Process notifications	33 (a)–(c), 35	8 (a)–(c), 10	
General			
Support for modified measures	41		
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	30, 32, 37, 38	4, 6, 7, 11, 12	
Listing procedure	36	11	7
Monitoring and enforcement			
Monitor implementation	42	14, 24	

Table 23

Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2134 (2014)</i>	<i>2196 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	2 (f)	18, 21, 22
Discuss implementation of the measures		17 (c)
General		
Extension	41	16
General support	41	17 (a)
Listing/delisting		
Listing procedure		17 (e)
Provide information relevant to listing	41	17 (a), 17 (e)–(f)
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance		17 (b)
Provide information on violations		19
Provide a list of violators	41	17 (f)
Reporting		
Provide periodic reports	41	17 (c)–(d), 17 (f)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

On 26 February 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolution 2140 (2014), in which it welcomed the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen and reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the transition, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism.⁸⁷ In the same resolution, the Council imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen and established a Committee to oversee and monitor those measures. Specifically, the Council decided that the Committee would, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the measures,⁸⁸ designate individuals and entities to be subject to the measures,⁸⁹ grant exemptions mainly for humanitarian reasons and to advance peace and stability in Yemen,⁹⁰ coordinate with other sanctions committees⁹¹ and encourage a dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, to discuss implementation of the measures.⁹² In addition, the Council tasked the Committee with the processing

of notifications related to the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council, including exemptions.⁹³ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, a Panel of Experts that would assist the Committee by, inter alia, providing it with information relevant to listing and gathering and analysing information on compliance.⁹⁴

In resolution 2204 (2015) of 24 February 2015, the Council renewed the measures imposed in resolution 2140 (2014) until 26 February 2016 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen until 25 March 2016.⁹⁵ Following the worsening of the conflict in Yemen, the Council, in resolution 2216 (2015), decided to impose an arms embargo on a number of individuals and entities.⁹⁶ The Council expanded the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts to include, among other tasks, monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo and seeking from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the implementation of the new measures imposed.⁹⁷

Tables 24 and 25 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the establishment and mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁸⁷ Resolution 2140 (2014), paras. 1 and 2. For more information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. III. See also part I, sect. 23, “The situation in the Middle East”.

⁸⁸ Resolution 2140 (2014), para. 19 (a).

⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 19 (c).

⁹⁰ Ibid., paras. 12 and 16.

⁹¹ Ibid., para. 20.

⁹² Ibid., para. 19 (f).

⁹³ Ibid., paras. 12 (a)–(c), 14 and 16 (d).

⁹⁴ Ibid., paras. 21 and 22.

⁹⁵ Resolution 2204 (2015), paras. 2 and 4.

⁹⁶ Resolution 2216 (2015), para. 14.

⁹⁷ Ibid., paras. 20 (a)–(d) and 21.

Table 24

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Committee guidelines			
Promulgate committee guidelines	19 (d)		
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	20		
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	12 (a)–(b), 16 (a), 16 (c)	2	
Process notifications	12 (a)–(c), 14, 16 (d)	2	
General			
Establishment	19		

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	19 (c)	3	3, 20 (d)
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	19 (b), 19 (g)		17, 20 (b)
Monitor implementation	19 (a), 19 (f)	9	17, 20 (a)
Take action on alleged violations	19 (h)		20 (c)
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	19 (e)		

Table 25

Panel of Experts on Yemen: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	22, 23	6, 7	23
General			
Establishment	21		
Extension		4	
General support	21 (a)		
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing	21 (a), 21 (d)		
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	21 (b)		
Monitor implementation			21
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	21 (c)	5	
Review			
Review of list	21 (d)		

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

In resolution 2206 (2015), the Council underscored its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan. In this connection, the Council decided to impose a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities who, inter alia, were responsible for or complicit in, or had engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that would threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, and decided to establish a Committee and a Panel of Experts to oversee and monitor the measures imposed.

The Committee was mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures, to designate individuals subject to the travel ban and asset freeze and to consider requests for exemptions.⁹⁸ The Council established the Panel of Experts for an initial period of 13 months to support the Committee by, inter alia, gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the measures and providing information relevant to the listing of new individuals and entities.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Resolution 2206 (2015), paras. 11 and 16.

⁹⁹ Ibid., para. 18.

The Council urged States and other actors to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and urged all relevant States to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel and unhindered access in order for the Panel to execute its mandate.¹⁰⁰

Tables 26 and 27 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions 2206 (2015), para. 19, 2223 (2015), para. 15, 2241 (2015), para. 20, and 2252 (2015), para. 18.

Table 26

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>
	2206 (2015)
Committee guidelines	
Promulgate committee guidelines	16 (e)
Coordination and cooperation	
Coordinate with other entities	16 (g)–(h), 20
Discuss implementation of the measures	16 (g)
Exemptions	
Grant exemptions	11 (a), 11 (c), 16 (c)–(d)
Process notifications	13 (a)–(c), 15
General	
Establishment	16
Listing/delisting	
Designate individuals and entities	6, 9, 16 (c)–(d)
Monitoring and enforcement	
Gather and analyse information on compliance	16 (a)–(b), 16 (h)
Monitor implementation	16 (a)
Take action on alleged violations	16 (i)
Reporting	
Provide periodic reports	16 (f)

Table 27

Panel of Experts on South Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>			
	2206 (2015)	2223 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	19	15	20	18
General				
Establishment	18			

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2206 (2015)	2223 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
General support	18, 18 (a)			
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing	18 (a), 18 (e)			
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance	18 (b)–(c)			
Provide information on violations	10			
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	10, 18 (d)			

2. Other committees

In 2014 and 2015, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee, remained active. In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to oversee the obligations imposed on all States to adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery continued to meet.

During the period under review, the Council regularly called for enhanced cooperation between the various sanctions committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as well as the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).¹⁰¹ The Council recognized the need for the continued contact between the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Financial Action Task Force, in particular given the continuing negative influence of Al-Qaida and its affiliates on the conflict in Afghanistan.¹⁰² In resolution 2178 (2014), for example, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, and the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) to assist States in stemming the flow of foreign terrorist fighters as part of broader comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 69, and 2253 (2015), para. 84.

¹⁰² Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 45, and 2255 (2015), para. 53.

¹⁰³ Resolution 2178 (2014), paras. 24 and 25.

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

During the period under review, the Council, in resolution 2133 (2014), encouraged the Committee to hold a special meeting on the prevention of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups to raise funds or gain political concessions.¹⁰⁴ In resolution 2178 (2014), the Council requested the Committee to identify gaps in Member States' capacities and to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of the relevant resolutions.¹⁰⁵ The Council also requested the Committee to facilitate technical assistance, including through the development of comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies to counter violent radicalization and the flow of foreign terrorist fighters.¹⁰⁶ In resolution 2185 (2014), the Council encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to enhance its dialogue and information-sharing with Special Envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with respect to policing activities, including during the planning stages of missions in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and requested the Executive Directorate to identify gaps in the capacities of Member States, including the

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 2133 (2014), para. 8.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 2178 (2014), para. 24. The Council later noted the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters in a presidential statement (see S/PRST/2014/23, ninth paragraph). The Council also encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold special meetings in 2015 to discuss ways to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and to prevent terrorists from exploiting the Internet and social media to recruit and incite terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law (ibid., seventeenth paragraph).

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 2178 (2014), para. 24.

capacities of their policing and other law enforcement institutions.¹⁰⁷

In resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#) of 22 May 2015, the Council encouraged the Committee to focus on Member States' capacities and needs to address the threats posed by accessibility of weapons used by terrorists as well as to counter the supply and trafficking of weapons to terrorists.¹⁰⁸ On 29 May 2015, the Council adopted a presidential statement in connection with the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Committee, jointly with the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), to present an impact assessment of Member States' implementation-related actions for resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#) that included quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the foreign terrorist fighter threat, its trends and metrics, Member States' actions to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters that could include interdictions and

prosecutions, and other relevant outcome-related information on Member States' recent actions gathered through the use of the Monitoring Team and Executive Directorate's regular assessment tools and country visits conducted for the most affected countries.¹⁰⁹

In resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), the Council, building on prior efforts,¹¹⁰ directed the Committee to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and on Member States' capacity challenges to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States.¹¹¹

Significantly, in resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), the Council requested the Committee and the Executive Directorate to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandated activities.¹¹²

Tables 28 and 29 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution [2185 \(2014\)](#), para. 27.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#), para. 31.

¹⁰⁹ [S/PRST/2015/11](#), twenty-first paragraph.

¹¹⁰ [S/PRST/2014/17](#), eighth paragraph.

¹¹¹ Resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), para. 94.

¹¹² Resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 11.

Table 28

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decisions (paragraph)</i>											
	<i>Resolution</i>								<i>Presidential statement</i>			
	<i>2133 (2014)</i>	<i>2160 (2014)</i>	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	<i>2242 (2015)</i>	<i>2253 (2015)</i>	<i>2255 (2015)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/17</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/23</i>	<i>S/PRST/2015/11</i>
Coordination and cooperation												
Coordinate with other entities		45	69	24, 25	15	31	11	84, 94	53		Ninth, seventeenth, twenty-first	Twenty-first to twenty-third
General												
General support				25		31	11					Twenty-second
Monitoring and enforcement												
Monitor implementation								94		Eighth		Twenty-second
Outreach												
Provide public information	8											
Reporting												
Provide periodic reports				26								
Report and make recommendations	8						11					
Technical assistance												
Assist States in complying with measures	8		75	24	15	31	11	94		Eighth	Twenty-first	Twenty-second

Table 29
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Decisions (paragraph)												
	Resolution									Presidential statement			
	2160 (2014)	2161 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2185 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2220 (2015)	2242 (2015)	2253 (2015)	2255 (2015)	S/PRST/2014/17	S/PRST/2014/23	S/PRST/2015/11	S/PRST/2015/24
Assessment													
Assess impact and effectiveness										Eighth			
Coordination and cooperation													
Coordinate with other entities	45	70, 75	21, 24, 25	26, 27	15, 19, 20, 22	31	11, 12	85, 94, 97	53	Eighth	Ninth, sixteenth, twenty-second	Twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-fourth	Thirteenth
Discuss implementation of the measures		75						94				Twenty-first	
General													
General support			24, 25			31	11						
Monitoring and enforcement													
Gather and analyse information on compliance							12					Twenty-first	
Monitor implementation				27						Eighth			
Reporting													
Provide periodic reports								97					
Report and make recommendations						31	11	94			Sixteenth		
Technical assistance													
Assist States in complying with measures		70, 75	24		15	31	11	94		Eighth	Ninth, thirty-fifth		

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

During the period under review, the Council urged States to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) regularly on their implementation of that resolution. In particular, it called upon all States that had not yet presented their first reports on the implementation of the resolution to do so without delay, in line with the Committee's objective of achieving universal reporting.¹¹³ In that regard, the Council recommended that the Committee develop a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and incorporate such a strategy in the comprehensive review by the Committee to be submitted to the Council before December 2016.

In addition and as mentioned above, the need for coordination and cooperation between the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and other committees, such as the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373

¹¹³ S/PRST/2014/7, fifth paragraph.

(2001), was reiterated in resolutions 2161 (2014)¹¹⁴ and 2253 (2015),¹¹⁵ as well as in one presidential statement.¹¹⁶

In a letter dated 28 May 2014, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of three of the nine experts of the group of experts established pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011) to assist the Committee to replace those who had resigned in the period 2013–2014.¹¹⁷ Following the resignation of one of the experts in September 2014, the Secretary-General appointed a new expert and informed the Council of the appointment by a letter dated 29 January 2015.¹¹⁸

Table 30 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Committee. No changes were made to the mandate of the group of experts.

¹¹⁴ Resolution 2161 (2014), para. 69.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 84.

¹¹⁶ S/PRST/2014/7, ninth paragraph.

¹¹⁷ S/2014/376.

¹¹⁸ S/2015/72.

Table 30

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decisions (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Presidential statements</i>
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/7</i> <i>S/PRST/2015/24</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	69	Ninth, tenth
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance		Twelfth
Monitor implementation		Fifth
Reporting		
Produce programme of work		Sixth
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures		Eighth Thirteenth

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, five of the six existing working groups of the Security Council continued to hold regular meetings.¹¹⁹ 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.

¹¹⁹ The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review. For information on the mandate of the Working Group, see table 31.

The activities of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict were regularly acknowledged by the Council in its decisions during the period under review.¹²⁰

Table 31 provides information on the establishment, key provisions of the mandates and Chairs of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council functioning in 2014 and 2015.

¹²⁰ See, for example, resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 33 (the situation in Mali); and [S/PRST/2014/25](#), thirteenth paragraph (the situation in the Central African Republic).

Table 31
Working groups of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</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	Rwanda (2014) Chad (2015)
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 presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution To propose recommendations to the Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity) ^b and subregional organizations	Nigeria (2014) Angola (2015)

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
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, 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 that could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council</p>	Lithuania (2014–2015)
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 the present resolution in accordance with their respective mandates</p>	Luxembourg (2014) Malaysia (2015)
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	Argentina (2014) Angola (2015)
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal by some Council members at the 4161st meeting, on 20 June 2000 (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	Chile (2014–2015)

^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 forward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

^b Now the African Union.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During 2014 and 2015, the Security Council authorized the establishment of an investigative body, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism

By resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#) of 7 August 2015, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit within 20 days of the adoption of the resolution elements of terms of reference regarding the establishment and operation of a joint investigative mechanism of OPCW and the United Nations to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹²¹

On 27 August 2015, the Secretary-General, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitted for the authorization of the Council recommendations, including elements of terms of reference, regarding the establishment of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism. On 10 September 2015, the Council authorized the Secretary-General's recommendations, including the

¹²¹ Resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the Mechanism.¹²² The Mechanism began its full operations on 13 November 2015.¹²³

In resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), the Mechanism was mandated to identify individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determined or had determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical.¹²⁴ The Council requested the Mechanism to retain any evidence related to possible uses of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic other than those cases already identified by the fact-finding mission, and to transmit that evidence to the fact-finding mission through the Director General of OPCW and the Secretary-General as soon as practicable.¹²⁵

The terms of reference provided that the leadership of the Mechanism would comprise an independent three-member panel supported by professionals grouped into three components: a political office, based in New York; an investigations office, based in The Hague; and a planning and operations support office, based in New York. Furthermore, the terms of reference provided that the Mechanism would be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General with overall responsibility and two Deputies responsible for the political and investigation components, respectively.¹²⁶

¹²² See [S/2015/669](#) and [S/2015/697](#).

¹²³ See [S/2015/854](#).

¹²⁴ Resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 12.

¹²⁶ See [S/2015/669](#).

IV. Tribunals

Note

During the period under review, both the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens

Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 continued to function in parallel with the newly established International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Established by the Council in resolution 955 (1994), the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda completed its work on 31 December 2015.

Developments in 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, reappointed the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and extended the terms of office of authorized permanent and ad litem judges of both Tribunals.¹²⁷ The Council also pressed for the two Tribunals to complete all remaining work as expeditiously as possible and bring their activities to a close with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism. Concerning the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia specifically, the Council, in resolutions 2193 (2014) and 2256 (2015), expressed its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the work of the Tribunal, in the light of resolution 1966 (2010), in which it requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014. In addition, in resolution 2256 (2015), the Council requested the Tribunal to report in its following six-monthly report to the Council on the implementation of any recommendations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the context of the implementation of the completion strategy pursuant to resolution 1966 (2010). In resolution 2256 (2015), the Council welcomed the completion of the judicial work

¹²⁷ Resolutions 2193 (2014), 2194 (2014) and 2256 (2015).

of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the impending closure of the Tribunal, set for 31 December 2015.

On 16 November 2015, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it requested the Mechanism to present by 20 November 2015 its report on the progress of its work in the initial period and requested the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to carry out a thorough examination of the Mechanism's report and to present its views and any findings or recommendations for the Council's consideration in its review of the work of the Mechanism, to be completed by 21 December 2015.¹²⁸ On 22 December 2015, in resolution 2256 (2015), the Council requested the Mechanism to include in its six-monthly reports to the Council information on progress achieved in implementing the resolution, as well as detailed information on the staffing of the Mechanism, respective workload and related costs with breakdown by division and detailed projections of the duration of residual functions based on available data.¹²⁹

Tables 32 and 33 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Table 34 lists all provisions of Council decisions relating to the Mechanism.

¹²⁸ See S/PRST/2015/21, fifth and sixth paragraphs.

¹²⁹ Resolution 2256 (2015), para. 20.

Table 32

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014-2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Completion of mandate	Resolution 2193 (2014), paras. 1 and 6 Resolution 2256 (2015), paras. 3 and 10
Extension of terms of office of judges	Resolution 2193 (2014), paras. 3 and 4 Resolution 2256 (2015), paras. 5–8
Reappointment of Prosecutor	Resolution 2193 (2014), para. 5 Resolution 2256 (2015), para. 9
Reporting	Resolution 2256 (2015), para. 11

Table 33

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Completion of mandate	Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 1 Resolution 2256 (2015) , para. 1
Extension of terms of office of judges	Resolution 2194 (2014) , paras. 6–8
Reappointment of Prosecutor	Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 9

Table 34

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Reporting	S/PRST/2015/21 , fifth and sixth paragraphs Resolution 2256 (2015) , paras. 20 and 22

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during the period 2014–2015.

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 from 2 August 1990 to 2 March 1991 continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

While the Secretary-General has broad authority to appoint representatives and advisers, as reiterated by the General Assembly,¹³⁰ in many cases the Security Council either requests or supports the appointments. In such instances, envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General may be considered subsidiary organs of the Council. Section VI provides a selected list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It does not cover special representatives who are appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions (see part X) or those authorized by the General

Assembly.¹³¹ During the period under review, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, the Special Adviser on Cyprus, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, the Special Envoy for the Sahel and the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region continued to exercise their functions.

¹³⁰ General Assembly resolution [51/226](#), sect. II, para. 5.

¹³¹ For example, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (see Assembly resolution [51/77](#), paras. 35–37) and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar (see Assembly resolution [48/150](#), para. 15).

During the period under review, most new and continuing special advisers, representatives or envoys were mentioned frequently in decisions of the Council.¹³²

Table 35 lists provisions of Council decisions relating to its acknowledgement of the appointment of special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred in 2014 and 2015.

¹³² There were two exceptions, namely, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), appointed in 2004, and the Special Coordinator of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint

Mission appointed in 2013 by virtue of an exchange of letters (see S/2013/608 and S/2013/609), whose work concluded on 30 September 2014.

Table 35

Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General, 2014–2015

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Decisions of relevance</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2152 (2014) , second and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 6
	Resolution 2218 (2015) , second and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 6
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus^a	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	Resolution 2168 (2014) , seventeenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2197 (2015) , fourth preambular paragraph
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	Resolution 2234 (2015) , fourth preambular paragraph
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2171 (2014) , paras. 16 and 17
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 2014–2015
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	Resolution 2150 (2014) , fifth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2171 (2014) , para. 16
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	

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

Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 25
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2147 (2014), twenty-second preambular paragraph and para. 26 Resolution 2149 (2014), twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth preambular paragraphs
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2153 (2014), para. 35 Resolution 2167 (2014), fifteenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2187 (2014), para. 20 Resolution 2196 (2015), para. 23 Resolution 2198 (2015), para. 33 Resolution 2206 (2015), para. 20 Resolution 2211 (2015), fourteenth preambular paragraph and para. 31 Resolution 2217 (2015), thirty-first preambular paragraph Resolution 2219 (2015), para. 36 Resolution 2223 (2015), para. 23 Resolution 2241 (2015), para. 28 Resolution 2242 (2015), paras. 4 and 5 (c) Resolution 2252 (2015) para. 26

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan

S/2011/474 27 July 2011	Resolution 2148 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2156 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph
S/2011/475 29 July 2011	Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 3 Resolution 2179 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 26 Resolution 2205 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28 Resolution 2228 (2015), para. 7 Resolution 2230 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28 Resolution 2251 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

S/2011/469 18 June 2012	Resolution 2140 (2014), para. 32 S/PRST/2014/18 , eleventh paragraph
S/2012/470 21 June 2012	Resolution 2201 (2015), paras. 11 and 12 Resolution 2204 (2015), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 11 and 12 Resolution 2216 (2015), twelfth preambular paragraph

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

S/2012/750 5 October 2012	S/PRST/2014/17 , second, fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs Resolution 2227 (2015), para. 30
S/2012/751 9 October 2012	S/PRST/2015/24 , first and second paragraphs

Establishment

Decisions of relevance

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

S/2013/166 15 March 2013	Resolution 2136 (2014) , sixteenth preambular paragraph
S/2013/167 18 March 2013	Resolution 2147 (2014) , eighth preambular paragraph
	S/PRST/2014/22 , sixth paragraph
	Resolution 2211 (2015) , paras. 18 and 44
	S/PRST/2015/13 , third paragraph

^a Espen Barth Eide (Norway) was designated as the Special Adviser on Cyprus on 22 August 2014 (see [S/2014/618](#) and [S/2014/619](#)).

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

During the period under review, the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone remained on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, which was established by resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹³³

Developments during 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, consistent with past practice, the Security Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on the items on the agenda of the Commission.¹³⁴ In the meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Commission briefed the Council five times and stressed the importance of continued support in the spirit of prevention and with a view to concluding the peacebuilding successfully. He also appealed for a smooth transition beyond the end of the mandate of the

United Nations Office in Burundi.¹³⁵ The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council twice on the role of the configuration in supporting the restoration of peace, regional coherence and national reconciliation, as well as in supporting the electoral process and the strengthening of the State once the transition was complete.¹³⁶ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council five times on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, highlighting the role of the Commission in fostering stability and supporting State-building and elections in the country and suggesting that the Council consider strengthening the elements of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau relating to the Office's partnership with the Commission.¹³⁷ On five occasions, the Chair of the Liberia configuration addressed the Council on matters such as justice and security sector reform, land tenure and natural resources, national reconciliation, the socioeconomic situation and the role of the Commission in addressing the Ebola virus disease epidemic.¹³⁸ Finally, the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration briefed the Council once, at the final meeting before the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone on 31 March 2014. During the briefing,

¹³³ By the resolution, the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be, inter alia, to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to 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.

¹³⁴ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established by a note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), annex, para. 61).

¹³⁵ See [S/PV.7104](#), [S/PV.7174](#), [S/PV.7295](#), [S/PV.7364](#) and [S/PV.7553](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

¹³⁶ See [S/PV.7246](#) and [S/PV.7500](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

¹³⁷ See [S/PV.7121](#), [S/PV.7177](#), [S/PV.7315](#), [S/PV.7376](#) and [S/PV.7514](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

¹³⁸ See [S/PV.7145](#), [S/PV.7260](#), [S/PV.7310](#), [S/PV.7438](#) and [S/PV.7519](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

the Chair indicated that the engagement of the Commission with Sierra Leone would be scaled down and would be focused on the Commission's role as an advocate with the international community.¹³⁹

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In January 2014, Argentina and Chad were selected as the two elected members of the Security Council to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a one-year term, until the end of 2014.¹⁴⁰ In 2015, Chad continued to participate, and the Council selected Chile to replace Argentina.¹⁴¹

Peacebuilding Commission: selected decisions

During the period under review, the Council made reference to the Peacebuilding Commission in several of its decisions. Under thematic items, the Council on several occasions acknowledged the important role of the Commission not only in support of countries emerging from conflict, but also in supporting security sector reform and addressing the conditions and factors leading to the rise of radicalization and violent extremism among youth. The Council also expressed its willingness to strengthen its

links with the Commission by making use of the Commission's advisory role in accordance with resolution 1645 (2005). Under country-specific and regional items, the Council welcomed the engagement of the country configurations of the Commission and called for coordination and collaboration with United Nations entities in the countries on its agenda and with the host countries' Governments. The Council also called for the Commission to support the international efforts to respond to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. With regard to the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council emphasized the role of the Commission in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners and actors involved in supporting the ongoing dialogue and the long-term peacebuilding objectives of the country. With regard to the situation in Liberia, the Council welcomed the contributions of the Peacebuilding Commission to security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation. The Council called upon the Commission to support the Government in addressing the wider impact of the Ebola outbreak on communities and in their long-term recovery. Finally, with regard to Sierra Leone, the Council welcomed the scaling down of the Commission's role in view of the completion of operations by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone.

Tables 36 and 37 list the provisions in Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Commission.

¹³⁹ See [S/PV.7148](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 5, "The situation in Sierra Leone".

¹⁴⁰ See [S/2014/50](#).

¹⁴¹ See [S/2015/15](#).

Table 36

Peacebuilding Commission: provisions relating to the mandate under thematic items, 2014-2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014) , para. 22
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)	S/PRST/2015/19 , fourth paragraph
Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2151 (2014) , paras. 3 and 11 Resolution 2171 (2014) , para. 23 S/PRST/2015/3 , penultimate paragraph Resolution 2250 (2015) , para. 15
Post-conflict peacebuilding	S/PRST/2015/2 , twelfth and fourteenth paragraphs
Threats to international peace and security	Resolution 2195 (2014) , para. 16
United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution 2167 (2014) , para. 9

Table 37

Peacebuilding Commission: provisions relating to the mandate under country-specific and regional items, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>
The situation in Burundi	Resolution 2137 (2014) , paras. 3, 4 and 19 S/PRST/2015/6 , seventeenth paragraph
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014) , eighth preambular paragraph and para. 5 S/PRST/2014/28 , final paragraph
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2157 (2014) , para. 1 (h) Resolution 2186 (2014) , para. 1 (h) Resolution 2203 (2015) , para. 3 (f)
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2188 (2014) , tenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2190 (2014) , sixth and twelfth preambular paragraphs Resolution 2215 (2015) , third preambular paragraph Resolution 2237 (2015) , sixth preambular paragraph Resolution 2239 (2015) , twelfth preambular paragraph
Peace and security in Africa	Resolution 2177 (2014) , eighteenth preambular paragraph S/PRST/2014/24 , first paragraph
The situation in Sierra Leone	S/PRST/2014/6 , tenth paragraph

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

Note

During 2014 and 2015, there was one instance in which a subsidiary organ was proposed but not established. The proposal was submitted in the form of a draft resolution concerning the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17.

On 29 July 2015, the Security Council met under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))”¹⁴² to consider a draft resolution

concerning the crash of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on 17 July 2014 in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine.¹⁴³

By the draft resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, would have established an international tribunal for the “sole purpose” of prosecuting persons responsible for crimes connected with the downing of the flight.¹⁴⁴ It would have also demanded that all States and other actors refrain from acts of violence against civilian aircraft and called upon all States and actors in the region to cooperate fully in the conduct of the international investigation of the incident, as the Council had required in resolution

¹⁴² See [S/PV.7498](#).

¹⁴³ Draft resolution [S/2015/562](#), submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

¹⁴⁴ [S/2015/562](#), para. 6.

2166 (2014).¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, the Council would have requested the States working together in the Joint Investigation Team established on 7 August 2014 and consisting of members from Australia, Belgium, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Ukraine¹⁴⁶ to continue to inform the Council of progress and would have urged the earliest possible finalization of the investigation into the cause of the crash and the criminal investigation.

The draft resolution received 11 votes in favour and 1 vote against (Russian Federation), with 3 abstentions (Angola, China, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., paras. 2 and 3.

¹⁴⁶ See [S/2014/903](#).