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Part IX

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

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Introductory note

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

The power of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part IX 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 covers instances of such subsidiary organs that were proposed but not established. Field-based missions, including United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII. Each subsection below provides a summary of the major developments for each subsidiary organ during the period covered by this Supplement.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of committees, implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination, during the 2016 and 2017 review period. Subsection A covers standing committees, while subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description for each committee features a description of the tasks of the committee

as mandated by the Security Council in the context of implementing sanctions measures such as arms embargoes, assets freezes, and travel bans. Information on measures mandated by the Security Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, is covered in part VII, section III.

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

A. Standing committees

During 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 relating to the question of associate membership, the Committee on Admission of New Members, and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated groups or panels of experts active during the period under review that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2016 and 2017. During this period, the Security Council established one new sanctions committee in relation to the situation in Mali and terminated three committees concerning the situations in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire as well as the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#). As featured in more detail below, whilst many of the mandates of the committees remained largely unchanged, the Council modified some aspects of the mandates of certain committees. For example, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) expanded

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in this Supplement, see [S/2016/2](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.3](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.4](#), [S/2017/2](#), [S/2017/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2017/2/Rev.2](#).

to reflect the expansion of the measures concerning the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) was tasked with the oversight of the outcome of the inspections undertaken on the high seas off the coast of Libya, by requesting Member States to submit reports to the Committee on the inspections as well as on the prohibited items found. Furthermore, for the first time since the establishment of the Committees, the Chair of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#) and [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning South Sudan and Guinea-Bissau conducted their first country visits in December 2016 and June 2017 respectively.

For information on the mandate and/or composition of the committees and the groups or panels of experts concerning previous periods, earlier Supplements should be consulted. Similarly, for information concerning the sanctions measures relevant to each of the committees, part VII, section III should be consulted. The committees are covered within each subsection in the order of establishment.

Subsection 2 features the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism (Counter-terrorism Committee) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation. The Committees are covered within each subsection in the order of establishment. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and groups or panels of experts are featured together with the relevant committees. As for the sanctions committees, for information on previous periods, earlier Supplements should be consulted.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In the period 2016 to 2017, the Security Council established a new committee to oversee the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali. In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) concerning Liberia and the Committee established pursuant to

resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d’Ivoire were terminated. The total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures went from 16 to 14 during the period under review.

Table 1 below provides an overview of the Committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during the period 2016 and 2017.

Table 1

Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures for the period from 2016-2017²

	Arms embargo	Assets freeze	Travel ban	Non-proliferation measures/ restrictions on ballistic missiles	Financial restrictions	Petroleum related (includes bunkering services)	Natural resources	Other ^a
Committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009)	X	X	X				X	
Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X							

² During the period under review, the Council decided to terminate the sanctions measures and consequently the Committees established pursuant to resolutions [1521 \(2003\)](#), [1572 \(2004\)](#) and [1737 \(2006\)](#) as well as its Group of Experts.

1521 (2003)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X						X
1533 (2004)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X						
1591 (2005)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution		X	X						
1636 (2005)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
1718 (2006)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
1737 (2006)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X			X	X		
1970 (2011)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution			X						
2048 (2012)									
Committee established pursuant to resolution	X	X	X						
2127 (2013)									

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)		X	X

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

The committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation, and reporting to the Council. In addition to reporting by means of written reports some Committee Chairs briefed the Council in closed consultations, while others briefed in open meetings.

In so far as public meetings are concerned, during 2016 and 2017, Chairs of sanctions committees briefed under a variety of items of the Council’s agenda, both thematic and country-specific. Under the item “Briefings by the Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”,

the Council was briefed four times, twice in 2016,³ and twice in 2017.⁴ The Council also heard briefings under other thematic items of its agenda. On 27 September and 28 September 2017, under the item “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism.⁵ In the meeting on 28 September on the same item, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities also briefed the Council.⁶ On 28 November 2017, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities briefed the Security Council.⁷ Under the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Chair of the

³ On 4 May 2016 ([S/PV.7686](#)), the Council heard briefings of the Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism. On 19 December 2016 ([S/PV.7845](#)), the Council heard the briefings of the outgoing Chairs, namely the Chairs of the following committees: the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#). In addition, at the meeting, the Council was briefed by the Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and resolution in Africa and the Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

⁴ On 11 May 2017 ([S/PV.7936](#)), the Council heard the joint statement by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the Committees established pursuant resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1540 \(2004\)](#) on the cooperation among them and their respective groups of experts followed by the individual briefings of each of the Chairs of the three Committees. On 8 December 2017 ([S/PV.8127](#)), in a similar way as in 2016, the Council heard the briefings of the outgoing Chairs of the following committees: the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#) concerning Iraq, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2003\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) concerning Lebanon and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) concerning Yemen. In addition, at the meeting, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals and the Informal Working Group on Documentation and other Procedural Questions.

⁵ [S/PV.8057](#) and [S/PV.8059](#).

⁶ [S/PV.8059](#).

⁷ [S/PV.8116](#).

Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) briefed the Security Council on 16 March and 28 June 2017.⁸

In addition, the Chairs of sanctions committees also briefed the Council under country-specific items of its agenda with different frequencies. Whilst the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya briefed the Council under the item “The situation in Libya” on a quarterly basis,⁹ other Chairs briefed only once over the entire period. For example, under the item “The situation in the Middle East”, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) concerning Yemen briefed the Council once, on 17 February 2016.¹⁰ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) briefed the Security Council under the item “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” on 29 November 2017.¹¹ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan briefed the Security Council on the work of the Committee also once, on 7 December 2017,¹² as did the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic on 8 July 2016 and 15 February 2017.¹³ In addition, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan briefed the Council on three occasions, on 19 February 2016, 17 November 2016 and 25 April 2017.¹⁴

Other committees briefed the Council once a year. Such was the case of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea who briefed the Council on 18 February 2016 and 13 April 2017 under the item “The situation in Somalia”.¹⁵ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo briefed the Council also once a year,

⁸ [S/PV.7900](#) and [S/PV.7985](#).

⁹ See [S/PV.7640](#), [S/PV.7706](#), [S/PV.7769](#), [S/PV.7827](#), [S/PV.7927](#), [S/PV.7961](#), [S/PV.8032](#) and [S/PV.8104](#).

¹⁰ [S/PV.7625](#).

¹¹ [S/PV.8118](#).

¹² The briefing took place under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. [S/PV.8123](#)

¹³ The briefings took place under the item entitled “The situation in the Central African Republic”. [S/PV.7734](#) and [S/PV.7884](#).

¹⁴ The briefings took place under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. [S/PV.7628](#), [S/PV.7814](#) and [S/PV.7930](#).

¹⁵ [S/PV.7626](#) and [S/PV.7925](#).

on 11 October 2016 and 17 August 2017, under the corresponding item.¹⁶ In addition, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) briefed the Council under the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan” once a year, on 19 December 2016 and 21 December 2017,¹⁷ as well as the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau who briefed the Council on 30 August 2016 and 24 August 2017, under the corresponding item.¹⁸ Finally, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d’Ivoire briefed the Council for the last time before its dissolution, on 12 April 2016.¹⁹

(a) Committee established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the reporting period, in its resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#) and [2385 \(2017\)](#), the Council requested the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to conduct country visits and encourage States to fully and effectively comply with the sanctions measures.²⁰ The Council welcomed the cooperation between the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group and the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade and the significant efforts of the Monitoring Group to engage with the Government of Eritrea.²¹ It also called on the Government of Eritrea to cooperate fully and facilitate visits by the Monitoring Group to Eritrea,²² and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to re-establish the Monitoring Group, in consultation with the Committee, and to adjust the administrative support to the Monitoring Group within existing resources to facilitate the delivery of its mandate.²³

Additionally, 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

¹⁶ [S/PV.7788](#) and [S/PV.8026](#).

¹⁷ [S/PV.7844](#) and [S/PV.8147](#).

¹⁸ The briefing took place under the item entitled “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”. [S/PV.7764](#) and [S/PV.8031](#).

¹⁹ The briefing took place under the item entitled “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire”. [S/PV.7669](#).

²⁰ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 42 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 50.

²¹ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), paras. 23, 24 and 30; and [2385 \(2017\)](#), paras. 28 and 35.

²² Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), paras. 31 and 32 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 37.

²³ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 39 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 47.

the recommendations contained in the reports of the Monitoring Group and to recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation and compliance with the arms embargoes, including the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia.²⁴ It recalled the primary responsibility of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to notify the Committee and welcomed efforts of the FGS in improving its notifications to the Committee, while underlining the need for Member States to strictly follow the notification procedures for providing assistance to develop Somali security sector institutions.²⁵

By resolution [2317 \(2016\)](#), the Council requested the Monitoring Group to report on the violations committed by Al-Shabaab consisting of the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock which was used as a means of increasing revenue from natural resources.²⁶ It further requested Member States to assist the Monitoring Group in their investigations as well as the Federal Government of Somalia, regional authorities and the Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to share information with the Monitoring Group regarding Al-Shabaab activities.²⁷

Subsequently, by resolution [2385 \(2017\)](#), the Council requested the Monitoring Group to continue its investigations related to the export of chemicals to Somalia that might be used as oxidisers in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices and further requested AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Monitoring Group to charcoal exporting ports.²⁸ The Council also called on Member States to share information with the Monitoring Group and requested the Monitoring Group to propose further measures, taking human rights concerns into consideration.²⁹

The mandate of the Monitoring Group was extended twice in accordance with resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), and [2385 \(2017\)](#) for periods of 12 months during the review period.³⁰ Furthermore, in both resolutions, the Council requested the Monitoring Group to provide monthly updates to the Committee, and a comprehensive midterm update, as well as to submit for the consideration

²⁴ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 41 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 49.

²⁵ Resolution [2317 \(2016\)](#), paras. 8, 9 and 10 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), paras 9, 10 and 11.

²⁶ Resolution [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 21.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 37.

²⁸ Resolution [2385 \(2017\)](#), paras. 15 and 27.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

³⁰ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 37 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 46.

of the Council, two final reports; one focusing on Somalia and the other on Eritrea, through the Committee.³¹

(b) Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

During the period under review, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee under four different items of its agenda, namely, (i) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; (ii) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; (iii) Maintenance of international peace and security, and (iv) Peace and security in Africa. While during the period 2016 and 2017 the mandate of the Committee and its Monitoring Team remained largely unchanged, the Council adopted resolutions reiterating some of its core aspects.

For example, by resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#) the Council reiterated, the need to enhance cooperation among the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), including through information sharing, coordination on visits to states and technical assistance; and decided that the three committees would jointly brief the Security Council once a year on their cooperation.³²

By resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), the Council also reiterated the mandate of the Committee relating to its general work,³³ its guidelines,³⁴ the technical assistance to Member States to comply with the measures,³⁵ the coordination and cooperation with other entities,³⁶ the listing,³⁷ delisting³⁸ and review procedures,³⁹ monitoring and enforcement,⁴⁰ exemptions,⁴¹ reporting,⁴²

³¹ Resolutions [2317 \(2016\)](#), para. 40 and [2385 \(2017\)](#), para. 48.

³² Resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), para. 27.

³³ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), para. 48.

³⁴ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), para. 45.

³⁵ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 49, 92 and 98.

³⁶ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 30, 49, 55, 84, 89, 90, 93 and 98.

³⁷ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 14, 15, 45, 50 to 59 and 103.

³⁸ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 10, 45, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 73 to 79, 82, 84, 87 and 88.

³⁹ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 56, 85 to 88.

⁴⁰ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 43, 46 and 47.

⁴¹ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 10, 45, 81 and 82.

⁴² Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 46 and 47.

and outreach.⁴³ Whilst many of the provisions reiterating the Committee’s mandate made reference to the responsibilities and mandate of the Monitoring Team, by this same resolution the Council outlined the responsibilities of the Monitoring Team in annex I.⁴⁴

During the period under review, the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#) was extended once by resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#) for a period of 24 months from the date of expiration of its mandate in December 2019.⁴⁵ By the same resolution, the Council recalled the mandate of the Office as spelled out in prior resolutions, affirming that the Ombudsperson would continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that requested removal from the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.⁴⁶

(c) 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 \(2003\)](#). By resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Security Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#).⁴⁷

(d) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) concerning Liberia

By resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) of 22 December 2003, the Security Council established a Committee to oversee an arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze on individuals and entities, and trade sanctions against Liberia. The sanctions on timber and diamonds were lifted by the Council

⁴³ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 55, 58 and 103.

⁴⁴ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 94 and 95.

⁴⁵ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), para. 60. The Council extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson until December 2017 by resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#).

⁴⁶ Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), paras. 60 and 66.

⁴⁷ For further background information, see 14th Supplement (2000-2003), Ch. V part I.B.2.

in 2006 and 2007, respectively. By resolution [2237 \(2015\)](#), the Council terminated the travel ban and financial measures.

Further to the report of the Panel of Experts,⁴⁸ as well as the briefing by the Chair of the Committee on 13 May 2016, by resolution [2288 \(2016\)](#) of 25 May 2016 and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided to terminate the remaining sanctions on Liberia; an arms embargo on non-state actors imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) and effectively dissolved the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁴⁹

(e) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) for a period of one year until 1 August 2017, by resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#).⁵⁰ This was done further to the renewal, for one year until 1 July 2017, of the arms embargo, assets freeze, transport and customs controls, and travel ban imposed by resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#). The Council requested the Group to submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the midterm and final reports were due.⁵¹ The Council also requested the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the situation in the country to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the sanctions measures, and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case.⁵²

Upon the subsequent renewal of the arms embargo, assets freeze, transport and customs controls, and travel ban imposed by resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#) until 1 July 2018, the Council again extended by resolution [2360 \(2017\)](#) the mandate of the Group of Experts for one year, until 1 August 2018.⁵³ The mandate of the Committee and of its Group of Experts remained largely

⁴⁸ [S/2016/348](#).

⁴⁹ Resolution [2288 \(2016\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁵⁰ Resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#), paras. 1, 4, 5 and 8.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 34 and 35.

⁵³ Resolution [2360 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1 and 4.

unchanged.⁵⁴ In the same resolution, the Council condemned the killing of two members of the Group of Experts who were monitoring the sanctions regime in the Kasai Central region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and further expressed concern over the unknown status of the four Congolese nationals who accompanied them.⁵⁵ The Council modified the criteria for listing to include individuals and entities planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) peacekeepers or United Nations personnel, including members of the Group of Experts.⁵⁶

(f) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d’Ivoire

By resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#), the Council established a Committee to oversee an arms embargo, travel ban and an assets freeze concerning Côte d’Ivoire. Thereafter, by resolution [1584 \(2005\)](#), the Council established a Group of Experts.

Further to the reports of the Secretary-General, the report of the Group of Experts and the report of the Committee,⁵⁷ by resolution [2283 \(2016\)](#) of 28 April 2016 and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided to terminate the sanctions measures in place and to dissolve with immediate effect the Committee and the Group of Experts.⁵⁸

(g) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) remained largely unchanged with regard to technical assistance, cooperation and coordination and monitoring and enforcement of the sanctions measures.⁵⁹ By resolutions [2265 \(2016\)](#) and [2340 \(2017\)](#), the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) twice, for periods of 13

⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 6.

⁵⁵ Ibid., fifth preambular paragraph.

⁵⁶ Ibid., para. 3.

⁵⁷ [S/2015/940](#), [S/2015/952](#), [S/2016/254](#) and [S/2016/297](#).

⁵⁸ Resolution [2283 \(2016\)](#), para. 2.

⁵⁹ Resolutions [2265 \(2016\)](#), paras. 10, 11, 25 and 26 and [2340 \(2017\)](#), paras. 12, 13, 27 and 28.

months each, until 12 March 2018.⁶⁰ In these resolutions, the Council also reaffirmed most aspects of the mandate of the Panel of Experts, including sharing with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance with the travel ban and assets freeze, providing the Committee with the names of individuals, groups, or entities that met the listing criteria, as well as to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against civilians and UNAMID personnel.⁶¹

By resolution [2340 \(2017\)](#), the Council expressed concern that the Panel of Experts was unable to access Darfur since the adoption of resolution [2265 \(2016\)](#) and underscored the need for the Panel to have unfettered access to fulfil its mandate, insisting that the Government remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments.⁶² In the same provision, the Council stressed that it would monitor the degree of cooperation of the Government of Sudan.

(h) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#)

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) to register and oversee the measures imposed 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, Lebanon, that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others. The Committee did not hold any meeting during 2016 and 2017. As of 31 December 2017, no individuals had been registered.

(i) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)

During the period under review, the Council, by resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2016\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#), strengthened the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, introducing a series of new sanctions measures and reinforcing the existing ones.⁶³ The mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution

⁶⁰ Resolutions [2265 \(2016\)](#), para. 1 and [2340 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

⁶¹ Resolutions [2265 \(2016\)](#), paras. 11, 15 and 18 and [2340 \(2017\)](#), paras. 13, 17 and 20.

⁶² Resolution [2340 \(2017\)](#), para. 5.

⁶³ For further information on the background and sanctions measures, see part I, sect. 37.C and part VII, sect. III.

[1718 \(2006\)](#) was updated accordingly, emphasising its tasks on outreach and providing technical assistance to Member States for the effective implementation of the measures. In addition, the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) was extended twice for periods of 13 months each, by resolutions [2276 \(2016\)](#) and [2345 \(2017\)](#) until 24 April 2017 and 24 April 2018, respectively.⁶⁴

During the review period, the Council progressively adjusted the arms-related sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) through the designation of additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies. In resolution [2270 \(2016\)](#), the Council directed the Committee to review and update on an annual basis the list of chemical and biological items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies related to other weapons of mass destruction programmes contained in [S/2006/853/CORR.1](#).⁶⁵ In resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), the Committee was tasked to adopt a new conventional arms dual-use list and to update it on an annual basis thereafter.⁶⁶ In resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), the Committee was directed to designate additional conventional arms-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology while in resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the Committee to designate additional weapons of mass destruction related dual-use items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies.⁶⁷ The Council further directed the Committee to undertake its tasks and report to the Council in that regard.⁶⁸ Moreover, noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea frequently used front companies, shell companies, joint ventures and complex, opaque ownership structures to evade financial restriction measures aimed at cutting its financial resources, the Council directed the Committee, with the support of the Panel of Experts, to identify individuals and entities engaged in evasion practices and designate them to be subject to the relevant measures.⁶⁹

To reinforce transport and aviation control, the Council directed the Committee to designate and take measures with respect to vessels related to activities prohibited by the relevant resolutions.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Resolutions [2276 \(2016\)](#), para. 1 and [2345 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

⁶⁵ Resolution [2270 \(2016\)](#), para. 26.

⁶⁶ Resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 7.

⁶⁷ Resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), para. 5.

⁶⁸ Resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), paras. 4 and 5.

⁶⁹ Resolution [2270 \(2016\)](#), para. 16.

⁷⁰ Resolutions [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 12, [2371 \(2017\)](#), para. 6, and [2375 \(2017\)](#), paras. 6 and 8.

During the period under review, the Council also focused on the technical assistance mandate of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. In resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), the Council directed the Committee, with the assistance of its Panel of Experts, to provide technical and capacity-building assistance to the Member States to enable more effective implementation.⁷¹ In resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#), the Council requested the Panel of Experts, in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist Member States in preparing and submitting reports on concrete measures to implement the provisions of the relevant resolutions.⁷²

The Council further directed the Committee, in resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), with the assistance of its Panel of Experts, to hold special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges.⁷³ The Council also directed the Committee to prioritize outreach to those Member States who had never submitted implementation reports as requested by the Council.⁷⁴

During the review period, the Council also mandated the Committee to publicize the implementation information that the Committee had received from the Member States so as to facilitate full compliance.⁷⁵ Moreover, in parallel to the enhanced measures on coal exports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Council directed the Committee to monitor compliance with the measures and the Committee Secretary to notify when certain thresholds were reached.⁷⁶ In this regard, the Council directed the Panel of Experts to support the Committee by determining and transmitting an estimate of the average price of coal exported from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and directed the Committee to use this price to calculate the value of the procurement of coal from the country each month.⁷⁷ Subsequent to these modifications in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#) the Council decided on a complete ban of the

⁷¹ Resolutions [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 44.

⁷² Resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), para. 40, [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 36; [2375 \(2017\)](#), para. 19 and [2397 \(2017\)](#), para. 17.

⁷³ Resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 44.

⁷⁴ Resolution [2270 \(2016\)](#), para. 40.

⁷⁵ Resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 26.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ Resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), para. 27.

supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels of coal.⁷⁸

With regard to the prohibition of supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea of all refined petroleum products introduced in resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#) and modified in resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the Committee to monitor compliance with the measures and the Committee Secretary to notify when certain thresholds were reached and to make that information available.⁷⁹ The Council also directed the Panel of Experts to closely monitor implementation efforts to provide assistance and ensure “full and global compliance”.⁸⁰

Moreover, during the review period, the Council authorized the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions from the existing sanctions provisions.⁸¹

Finally, in resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the Committee to develop appropriate arrangements with INTERPOL to issue Special Notices with respect to designated individuals.⁸²

(j) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#)

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) was operational for the first 15 days of 2016. On 16 January 2016, the Security Council received the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency confirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1–15.11 of annex V of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁸³ Accordingly, the provisions of Security Council resolutions [1696 \(2006\)](#), [1737 \(2006\)](#), [1747 \(2007\)](#), [1803 \(2008\)](#), [1835 \(2008\)](#), [1929 \(2010\)](#) and [2224 \(2015\)](#) were terminated as of 16 January 2016 and the Committee was ultimately dissolved.⁸⁴

⁷⁸ Resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), para. 8.

⁷⁹ Resolutions [2375 \(2017\)](#), paras. 14 and 15 and [2397 \(2017\)](#), para. 5.

⁸⁰ Resolution [2375 \(2017\)](#), paras. 14.

⁸¹ Resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), paras. 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, 22, 29, 31–33, 35; [2321 \(2016\)](#), paras. 8, 9, 11, 22, 26, 29–33, 46; [2371 \(2017\)](#), paras. 6, 7, 9, 12, 26; [2375 \(2017\)](#), paras. 15, 16, 21, 26; and [2397 \(2017\)](#), paras. 4, 9, 11–12, 14, 19, 25.

⁸² Resolution [2371 \(2017\)](#), para. 23

⁸³ See [S/2016/57](#).

⁸⁴ For more information, see part I, sect. 37. B “Non-proliferation”.

(k) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya

During the period under review, the Council adopted four resolutions of relevance to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya.⁸⁵ By resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#), the Council requested the Government of National Accord to appoint a focal point responsible for communicating with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#) and to inform of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya and directed the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting oil illicitly exported from Libya.⁸⁶ Likewise, the Council requested from the Government of National Accord to appoint another focal point to brief and provide information relevant to the work of the Committee on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs. The Council also emphasized the importance of the Government of National Accord exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community.⁸⁷

In addition, resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#) affirmed that the Government of National Accord could submit requests under paragraph 8 of resolution [2174 \(2014\)](#) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat ISIL (Da'esh) and groups that had pledged allegiance to ISIL (Da'esh), Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya.⁸⁸ By resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#) the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#) and decided that its mandate would remain as defined in resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#).⁸⁹ The Council reiterated its decision for the Panel of Experts to provide an interim and a final report as well as calling on all States to cooperate fully

⁸⁵ For further information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III.

⁸⁶ Resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

⁸⁷ Resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#), para. 6.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 12. For further information on the mandate of the Panel of Experts in 2014-2015, see part IX, sect. I.B.1 (k), 19th Supplement (2014-2015).

with the Committee and the Panel of Experts by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures.⁹⁰

By resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#), the Council reiterated its request to the Government of National Accord to appoint a focal point to brief the Committee and provide information relevant to the Committee’s work.⁹¹ The Council further decided to authorize Member States for a period of 12 months to inspect on the high seas off the coast of Libya, vessels bound to or from Libya which they had reasonable grounds to believe were carrying arms or related materiel in violation of resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#), [2009 \(2011\)](#), [2095 \(2013\)](#) and [2174 \(2014\)](#) and authorized Member States to use “all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances” to carry out such inspections.⁹² In this regard, the Council also decided that Member States undertaking such inspections should submit reports to the Committee on the inspections as well as on the prohibited items found. The Council also encouraged the Panel of Experts to share relevant information with Member States operating under the authorization set out in the resolution.⁹³ By resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#) the Council extended the authorizations set out under resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) for 12 months, until 12 June 2018.⁹⁴ By resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the appointment by the Government of National Accord of a focal point responsible for communications with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution [2146 \(2016\)](#) and directed the Committee to immediately inform Member States about notifications to the Committee from this focal point.⁹⁵ With respect to the Panel of Experts, the Council extended its mandate until 15 November 2018. The Council also requested the Panel of Experts to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel and decided that the Panel should provide an interim and final report to the Council no later than 15 September 2018.⁹⁶ By the same resolution, the Council

⁹⁰ Resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#), paras. 13 and 14.

⁹¹ Resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#), tenth preambular paragraph.

⁹² *Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 4.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

⁹⁴ Resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

⁹⁵ Resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 9, 13 and 14.

urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁹⁷

(l) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#)

During the period under review the Council issued presidential statement [S/PRST/2017/15](#) in relation to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#). By this presidential statement, the Council decided that no further adjustments to the measures outlined in resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) were necessary and requested the Monitoring Team to submit two additional annual reports as outlined in Annex 1 of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) to the Committee.

(m) Committee established pursuant to resolutions [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#). In June 2017, for the first time since the establishment of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee visited Guinea-Bissau to collect first-hand information on the effective implementation of the sanctions and briefed the Council on his visit on 24 August 2017.⁹⁸

(n) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning Central African Republic

During the review period, the Council expanded the sanctions measures imposed relating to the situation in the Central African Republic.⁹⁹ Consequently, the Council extended the mandate of the Committee and the Panel of Experts and modified their mandates.

By resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#) and [2339 \(2017\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Committee. The Council largely reiterated the mandate of the Committee insofar as it concerned the Committee's responsibility to designate individuals and entities that would be subject to the

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 15.

⁹⁸ [S/PV.8031](#), p. 6.

⁹⁹ For further information on the sanctions measures concerning the Central African Republic, see part VII, sect. III.

relevant measures,¹⁰⁰ and to consider granting the relevant exemptions provided for in these and prior resolutions.¹⁰¹ The Council requested the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case.¹⁰² The Council emphasized the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States as well as international and regional and sub-regional organizations in order to ensure full implementation of the measures. In this regard, the Council encouraged the Committee to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.¹⁰³ The Council also requested the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee and encouraged the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States.¹⁰⁴

By resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#) and [2339 \(2017\)](#) the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) until 28 February 2017 and 28 February 2018 respectively.¹⁰⁵ The Council reiterated the mandate of the Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate including through gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures, and assisting the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of designated individuals and entities.¹⁰⁶ The mandate of the Panel of Experts was also reaffirmed with respect to its responsibility to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, both a midterm and a final report on the implementation of the sanctions measures.¹⁰⁷ The Council decided to include among the functions of the Panel the facilitation of assistance on capacity-building upon request by Member States.¹⁰⁸ In addition, the Council called upon the Panel of Experts to cooperate actively with other Panels or Groups of Experts as relevant to the implementation of its mandate and to cooperate with the Kimberley Process Monitoring Team on the Central African Republic

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 15, and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 19.

¹⁰¹ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), paras. 1(c), 1(d), 1(g), 1(h), 6(a), 6(c), 9(b), and [2339 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1(c), 1(d), 1(g), 1(h), 10(a), 10(c), 13(b).

¹⁰² Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 17, and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 22.

¹⁰³ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 16, and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 20.

¹⁰⁴ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), paras. 31 and 17, and [2339 \(2017\)](#), paras. 22 and 37.

¹⁰⁵ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 22, and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 27.

¹⁰⁶ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), paras. 23(a), (b) and (e), and [2339 \(2017\)](#), paras. 28(a), (b) and (e).

¹⁰⁷ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 23(c), and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 28(c).

¹⁰⁸ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 23(b), and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 28(b).

to support the resumption of exports of rough diamonds and report to the Committee in the event that such resumption would destabilize the country or benefit armed groups.¹⁰⁹

(o) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) concerning Yemen

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) remained largely unchanged.¹¹⁰ Similarly, in so far as the mandate of the Panel of Experts was concerned, resolution [2266 \(2016\)](#) reiterated its mandate in relation to the following: (i) the support to the Committee, (ii) gathering and analysing information on compliance, (iii) monitoring implementation of the measures, (iv) providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, (v) providing periodic reports, and (vi) refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing.¹¹¹ In parallel to the extension of the sanctions measures, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts twice by resolutions [2266 \(2016\)](#) and [2342 \(2017\)](#) for periods of 13 months until 27 March 2017 and 28 March 2018, respectively.¹¹²

(p) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee remained largely unchanged and the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) four times for periods of 13 months, by resolutions [2271 \(2016\)](#), [2280 \(2016\)](#), [2290 \(2016\)](#) and [2353 \(2017\)](#).¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), paras. 24 and 23(g), and [2339 \(2017\)](#), paras. 30 and 28(g).

¹¹⁰ Resolutions [2266 \(2016\)](#), paras. 3, 9 and 10 and [2342 \(2017\)](#), paras. 3, 9 and 10. The Committee's main tasks in accordance with resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#) and [2216 \(2015\)](#) remained to monitor the implementation of the travel ban, the asset freeze and the targeted arms embargo, to designate individuals and entities subject to those measures, to grant exemptions mainly for humanitarian reasons and to advance peace and stability in Yemen, to coordinate with other sanctions committees, to monitor compliance and to encourage a dialogue with interested Member States (in particular those in the region) to discuss the implementation of the measures.

¹¹¹ See resolutions [2266 \(2016\)](#) para. 5-7; [2140 \(2014\)](#), para. 21 and [2216 \(2015\)](#), para 21.

¹¹² Resolutions [2266 \(2016\)](#), paras. 2 and 5 and [2342 \(2017\)](#), paras. 2 and 5.

¹¹³ Resolutions [2271 \(2016\)](#), para. 2; [2280 \(2016\)](#), para. 2; [2290 \(2016\)](#), para. 12 and [2353 \(2017\)](#), para. 2.

With regard to the Committee, by resolution [2290 \(2016\)](#), the Council emphasized the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States as well as international and regional and subregional organizations in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in this resolution and, in this regard, encouraged the Committee to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or the Committee members.¹¹⁴

Regarding the Panel of Experts, by resolution [2290 \(2016\)](#), the Council expanded its mandate and requested the Panel of Experts to also provide to the Council a report analysing the security threats being faced by the Transitional Government of National Unity as well as further analysing the role of arms and related materiel coming into South Sudan with respect to the implementation of the Agreement and the threats to the United Nations in South Sudan (UNMISS) and other United Nations and international humanitarian personnel.¹¹⁵

In December 2016, for the first time since the establishment of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee visited South Sudan to collect first-hand information on the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.¹¹⁶ The visit was undertaken with a view to implementing paragraph 11 of resolution [2290 \(2016\)](#), by which the Security Council encouraged the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.

(q) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali

During the period under review, the Council repeatedly expressed in its decisions its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who obstructed or threatened the implementation of the 2015 Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, those who resumed hostilities and violated the ceasefire, those who attacked and took actions to threaten the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and other international presences, as well as those who provided support to such attacks and actions.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁴ Resolution [2290 \(2016\)](#), para. 11.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 12(e).

¹¹⁶ [S/2016/1124](#), p. 3.

¹¹⁷ Resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#), para. 4, [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 4, and [S/PRST/2016/16](#), second paragraph.

By resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) of 5 September 2017, the Council imposed, for an initial period of one year, an assets freeze and a travel ban against individuals and entities designated as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threatened the peace, security, or stability of Mali.¹¹⁸ By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee, consisting of all the members of the Council, mandated to designate those individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and to consider requests for exemptions.¹¹⁹ The Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) was also mandated to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures, as well as to seek information, examine and take appropriate action on cases of alleged violations or non-compliance. Finally, the Committee was tasked to encourage a dialogue with interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations.¹²⁰

By resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), the Council established a Panel of Experts, integrated by five members, for an initial period of 13 months, to support the work of the Committee.¹²¹ The Panel of Experts was mandated to provide the Committee with information relevant for the designation of individuals who may be responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali. Furthermore, the Panel of Experts was mandated to assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to the sanction measures imposed by resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#). The Council also decided that the Panel of Experts would gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures and cooperate with INTERPOL and with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as well as with other relevant expert groups established to support the work of the sanctions committees. Finally, the Panel of Experts was requested to provide to the Council periodic updates, an interim update by 1 March 2018, and a final report by 1 September 2018.¹²² The Council further requested that the Panel of Experts had the necessary gender expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#) and noted that the selection process of the experts should prioritize appointing

¹¹⁸ Resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1, 4, 8.

¹¹⁹ Ibid., paras. 9(b) and 9(c).

¹²⁰ Ibid., paras. 9(a), (e), (f) and (g).

¹²¹ Ibid., para. 11.

¹²² Ibid., paras. 11 (a) to (e) and 14.

individuals with the strongest qualifications while providing due regard to the importance of regional and gender representation.¹²³

2. Other committees

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) (Counter-Terrorism Committee), and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee, remained active. During 2016 and 2017, the Council emphasized the need for continued engagement between the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and all key actors in countering terrorist narratives. The Council also stressed the importance of cooperation at all levels to tackle the terrorist threat, including international cooperation among Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society in a variety of areas.

In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) continued to meet during the period under review against the backdrop of the 2016 comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the report of which was issued on 22 December 2016.¹²⁴ During this period, the Council emphasized the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, by non-state actors, in particular for terrorist purposes.

(a) Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism

By resolution [2309 \(2016\)](#), the Council expressed concern that terrorist groups continued to view civil aviation as an attractive target.¹²⁵ In the same resolution, the Council encouraged continued cooperation between the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and requested

¹²³ Ibid., paras. 12 and 13.

¹²⁴ [S/2016/1098](#).

¹²⁵ Resolution [2309 \(2016\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph.

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to continue to work with the International Civil Aviation Organization to address aviation security in all relevant activities and reports, in particular country assessments.¹²⁶ Within 12 months of the adoption of resolution [2309 \(2016\)](#), the Council further requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold a special meeting, in cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, on the issue of terrorist threats to civil aviation, and invited the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to brief the Council on the outcomes of this meeting.¹²⁷

By resolution [2322 \(2016\)](#), the Council called upon States to reinforce international judicial and law enforcement cooperation as well as mutual legal assistance on terrorist-related offences. The Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to include in its dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations and Member States their efforts to promote international law enforcement and judicial cooperation in counter-terrorism matters and to work with such organizations in order to facilitate international cooperation to counter terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters. The Council also directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee to identify gaps or trends in current international cooperation among Member States, including through briefings to exchange information on good practices, and facilitate capacity building, including through sharing good practices and exchange of information. Moreover, the Council advised further to work with Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) entities, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to identify areas where it was appropriate to deliver technical assistance to Member States, including through the training of prosecutors, judges and other relevant officials involved in international cooperation, particularly by providing analysis on capacity gaps and recommendations based on the country assessments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Finally, the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee to identify and raise awareness on good practices on international judicial and law enforcement cooperation in counter-terrorism matters.¹²⁸ The Council further requested the

¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 10.

¹²⁷ Ibid., para. 11.

¹²⁸ Resolution [2322 \(2016\)](#), paras. 19 (a) to (d)

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in consultation with Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to prepare a report on the current state of international law enforcement and judicial cooperation related to terrorism, identifying major gaps and providing the Counter-Terrorism Committee with recommendations to address them within 10 months.¹²⁹

By resolution [2331 \(2016\)](#), the Council adopted several measures intended to address the trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts. In this context, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant entities, to include in its country assessments, as appropriate, information regarding Member States efforts to address the issue of trafficking in persons where committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism.¹³⁰

By presidential statement [S/PRST/2016/6](#), the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and other relevant United Nations bodies and international and regional organizations in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force office, as well as interested Member States, to present a proposal to the Council by 30 April 2017 for a comprehensive international framework to effectively counter the ways that ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated affiliates use their narratives to encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts.¹³¹

By resolution [2341 \(2017\)](#), the Council recognized the growing importance of ensuring reliability and resilience of critical infrastructure and its protection from terrorist attacks for national security, public safety and the economy of the concerned States as well as the well-being and welfare of their populations.¹³² The Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to examine Member States' efforts to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks as relevant

¹²⁹ Ibid., para. 21.

¹³⁰ Resolution [2331 \(2016\)](#), para. 16.

¹³¹ [S/PRST/2016/6](#), thirteenth paragraph.

¹³² Resolution [2341 \(2017\)](#), tenth preambular paragraph.

to the implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field.¹³³ The Council also encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, as well as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to facilitate technical assistance and capacity building and to raise awareness in the field of protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks.¹³⁴

Further, in resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the “Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives” with recommended guidelines and good practices to effectively counter the ways that ISIL (Da’esh), Al Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to encourage, motivate, and recruit others to commit terrorist acts.¹³⁵ By the same resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and in consultation with other relevant actors, to facilitate international cooperation to implement the Comprehensive International Framework.¹³⁶ In addition, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee to undertake a variety of actions including, to continue to identify and compile existing good practices in countering terrorist narratives, to work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies and to further develop initiatives to strengthen public-private partnerships in countering terrorist narratives.¹³⁷ Moreover, the Council further directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to (i) organize at least one open meeting annually to review developments globally in countering terrorist narratives, (ii) recommend ways for Member States regarding capacity building to enhance their efforts in the field of counter terrorist narratives and (iii) use the existing Research network of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and create an annual work plan to provide advice and to support the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-

¹³³ Ibid., para. 10.

¹³⁴ Ibid., para 11.

¹³⁵ Resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#), para. 1. See also [S/2017/375](#).

¹³⁶ Resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#), para. 3.

¹³⁷ Ibid., paras. 4 (a) to (i).

Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate related to countering terrorist narratives.¹³⁸ The Council also directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to include in the country assessments Member States' efforts to counter terrorist narratives.¹³⁹

In resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee to continue to examine Member States efforts' to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists, as relevant to the implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field.¹⁴⁰ By resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) the Council extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate by four years, until 31 December 2021 and further decided to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2019.¹⁴¹

Finally, in resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Office on Counterterrorism, and encouraged continued cooperation on counterterrorism efforts between the United Nations Office on Counterterrorism, and relevant United Nations entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations, on technical assistance and capacity building to assist Member States in implementing the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.¹⁴² In the same resolution, the Council further requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee to review the 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles in light of the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters.¹⁴³

(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

During the period under review, the Security Council adopted resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#) related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). In this resolution, the Council recalled the invitation in resolution [2319 \(2016\)](#) for the Joint Investigative Mechanism

¹³⁸ Ibid., para. 5 (a) to (c).

¹³⁹ Ibid., para 6.

¹⁴⁰ Resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#), para. 16.

¹⁴¹ Resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), para. 2.

¹⁴² Resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), twenty third preambular paragraph.

¹⁴³ Ibid., para. 44.

of the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to brief, as appropriate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).¹⁴⁴

The Council stressed the need to reinforce the role of the Committee in providing and facilitating effective assistance in the field of State capacity-building, and collaboration among States, between the Committee and States as well as with other relevant stakeholders in assisting States to implement resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).¹⁴⁵ In addition, the Council urged the Committee to continue strengthening its role in facilitating technical assistance for the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), in particular by engaging actively in matching offers and requests for assistance through a regional approach as well as the holding of regional assistance conferences.¹⁴⁶

The Council also called upon all States that had not yet presented a first report on the steps taken or intended to implement resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) to do so.¹⁴⁷ Moreover, all States that had submitted such reports were further encouraged to provide to the Committee additional information on the implementation of the resolution.¹⁴⁸ The Council requested the Committee to take note in its work, where relevant, of the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation, including the use by non-state actors of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes.¹⁴⁹ It was further requested that the Committee undertake additional consideration, consistent with the report of the 2016 Comprehensive Review, of the efficiency and effectiveness of the special political mission supporting the Committee and to report to the Council on its findings within 2017.¹⁵⁰

The Council also urged the Committee to continue to explore and develop an approach with regard to implementation and reporting,¹⁵¹ including to continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of the resolution by all States, particularly noting more attention on enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons;

¹⁴⁴ Resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, fourteenth preambular paragraph.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

proliferation finance measures; accounting for and securing related materials; and national export and transshipment controls.¹⁵²

In addition, the Council requested the Committee to convene regular meetings with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to share information and experiences on their efforts to facilitate implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).¹⁵³ The Council also reiterated the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation among the 1540 Committee, the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism.¹⁵⁴

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Group of Experts.

II. Working Groups

Note

During the period under review, a number of working groups of the Security Council continued to meet. As in the case of the committees, the working groups were composed of all 15 members of the Council and meetings were held in private, unless otherwise decided. Decisions were reached by consensus. In 2016 and 2017, except for one, all existing working groups of the Security Council (six in total), held regular meetings.¹⁵⁵

Table 2 below provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, and chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2016 and 2017.

¹⁵² Ibid., para. 12.

¹⁵³ Ibid., para. 26.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 27.

¹⁵⁵ During the period under review, the Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet.

Table 2

Working Groups of the Security Council in 2016 and 2017

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairmanships</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, with a view to their views being taken into account by the Council	Senegal (2016-2017)
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa		
Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a	To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations	Angola (2016) Ethiopia (2017)

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairmanships</i>
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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 which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council</p>	Egypt (2016-2017)
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Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	To review the reports of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict	Malaysia (2016)
	To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 161(2005)	Sweden (2017)
	To consider other relevant information presented to it.	
	To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict	
	To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of the present resolution in accordance with their respective mandates	

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions	Japan (2016-2017)
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<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairmanships</i>
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal by some Council members at the 4161 st 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	Uruguay (2016-2017)

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the reporting period, the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations created pursuant to resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#) terminated its operations as of 17 November 2017. In addition, on 21 September 2017, the Council authorized the establishment of an investigative body aimed at assisting the Government of Iraq in the investigations to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable for possible war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

1. OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism

The Joint Investigative Mechanism began its full operations on 13 November 2015.¹⁵⁶ During the period under review, the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism was renewed twice on 31 October 2016 and 17 November 2016.¹⁵⁷ During 2016 and 2017, the Joint Investigative Mechanism issued a total of seven reports pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), detailing the progress of its work.¹⁵⁸ After various attempts to renew the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism,¹⁵⁹ on 17 November 2017, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution, tabled by Japan that would have extended the mandate of the Joint Investigative

¹⁵⁶ For further information on the establishment of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, see part IX, sect. III of the 19th Supplement (2014-2015).

¹⁵⁷ Resolutions [2314 \(2016\)](#), para. 1; and [2319 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁵⁸ [S/2016/142](#), [S/2016/530](#), [S/2016/738](#), [S/2016/888](#), [S/2017/131](#), [S/2017/552](#) and [S/2017/904](#).

¹⁵⁹ The following draft resolutions [S/2017/962](#) and [S/2017/968](#) were tabled at the following two meetings on 7 November 2017 ([S/PV.8090](#)) and 16 November 2017 ([S/PV.8105](#)), respectively.

Mechanism for a period of 30 days.¹⁶⁰ As a result, the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism expired, and its operations were terminated.¹⁶¹

2. Investigative Team to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable

Under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”, and acting at the request of the Government of Iraq, the Council adopted resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), requesting the Secretary-General to establish an investigative team, headed by a Special Adviser, to support domestic efforts to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable by collecting, preserving, and storing evidence in Iraq of acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed by the terrorist group ISIL (Da'esh) in Iraq, to ensure the broadest possible use of such evidence before national courts, and complement the investigations carried out by the Iraqi authorities or authorities in third countries at their request.¹⁶² By this resolution, the Council further underlined that the Special Adviser should also promote throughout the world, accountability for acts that could amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed by ISIL (Da'esh).¹⁶³ According to resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), the Secretary-General was requested to submit within 60 days terms of reference acceptable to the Government of Iraq in order to ensure that the investigative team could fulfil its mandate.¹⁶⁴ However, the finalization of the terms of reference was not achieved within the reporting period.¹⁶⁵

IV. Tribunals

Note

¹⁶⁰ [S/2017/970](#). The draft resolution received 12 votes in favour, two against (Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Russian Federation), and one abstention (China).

¹⁶¹ [S/PV.8107](#). For further detail on the discussions on this matter at the Council, see part I, sect. 24 concerning the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

¹⁶² Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), para. 2. See also letter from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the President of the Security Council dated 16 August 2017 ([S/2017/710](#)).

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, para. 3. For more information see part I, sect. 40 “Threats to international peace and security”.

¹⁶⁴ Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), para. 4.

¹⁶⁵ See [S/2017/989](#) and [S/2017/990](#); [S/2017/1072](#) and [S/2017/1073](#); [S/2017/1122](#) and [S/2017/1123](#).

During the period under review, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia¹⁶⁶ continued to work in parallel with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism).¹⁶⁷ The Council adopted three resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning the appointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism, the extension of the terms of judges as well as other aspects regarding the management and closing of the Tribunal.¹⁶⁸ Established by resolution [827 \(1993\)](#), the Tribunal formally closed on 31 December 2017.

Developments in 2016 and 2017

By an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 23 and 27 February 2016, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to re-appoint the President and to nominate for appointment the Prosecutor of the Mechanism.¹⁶⁹ On 29 February 2016, by resolution [2269 \(2016\)](#), the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism with effect from 1 March 2016 until 30 June 2018.¹⁷⁰ In addition, the Council decided that the judges of the Mechanism could be appointed or reappointed for a two-year term notwithstanding the provisions of the Statute of the Mechanism.¹⁷¹

Thereafter, on 6 September 2016, the Council adopted resolution [2306 \(2016\)](#), by which it decided to amend the Statute of the Tribunal to enable the Secretary-General to appoint a

¹⁶⁶ 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. For more information on the activities of the Council during 2016 and 2017 in connection with the ICTY and the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 28.

¹⁶⁷ By resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the ICTY 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 Neighboring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (ICTR) after the completion of their mandates.

¹⁶⁸ Resolutions [2269 \(2016\)](#), [2306 \(2016\)](#) and [2329 \(2016\)](#). For more information on the appointment mechanism, see part IV, sects. I.D. 3 and 4.

¹⁶⁹ See [S/2016/193](#) and [S/2016/194](#). In the latter, the Council also noted the position expressed by the Russian Federation in a letter dated 27 February 2016 ([S/2016/197](#)).

¹⁷⁰ Resolution [2269 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

former judge of the Tribunal who was also a judge of the Mechanism to serve on its Appeals Chamber.¹⁷²

On 19 December 2016, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2329 \(2016\)](#), by which it extended the terms of office of the President and the judges of the Tribunal and reappointed its Prosecutor under the condition that those would be the final extensions and reappointment.¹⁷³ By the same resolution, the Council reiterated its request for the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal “as expeditiously as possible” with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism and, in light of resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates with a view towards shortening them as appropriate and to prevent any additional delays.¹⁷⁴

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

There were no new commissions created during the period 2016 and 2017. 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 Iraq’s invasion and occupation of Kuwait in 1990 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

This section provides a list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Security Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council’s

¹⁷² Resolution [2306 \(2016\)](#), para. 1. The resolution took note of the letter from the Secretary-General dated 5 August 2016 ([S/2016/693](#)). See also exchange of letters dated 13 and 19 September 2016 ([S/2016/794](#) and [S/2016/795](#)).

¹⁷³ Resolution [2329 \(2016\)](#), paras. 3, 4 and 5. For more information on actions of the Security Council concerning judges of the ICTY and of the International Residual Mechanism., see part IV, sect. I. D.3.

¹⁷⁴ Resolution [2329 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.

responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Special Representatives appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions are covered in part X and those authorized by the General Assembly are covered in part IV.

During the period under review, the following envoys, special advisers and representatives continued to exercise their functions: (i) the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, (ii) the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, (iii) the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, (iii) the Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), (iv) the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, (v) the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sudan and South Sudan, (vi) the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen, (vii) the Special Envoy for the Sahel, and (viii) the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region.

In addition, on 4 May 2017, by exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, a Special Envoy was appointed to lead and coordinate the political efforts of the United Nations in Burundi.¹⁷⁵ During the period under review, most new and continuing special advisers, representatives or envoys were frequently mentioned in decisions of the Council.

Table 3 below includes details regarding the Council's acknowledgement of the appointment of special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred during the period under review.

Table 3

Developments related to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2016-2017

Establishment/Appointment *Decisions of relevance*

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

[S/1997/236](#)

19 March 1997

[S/2017/463](#)

Resolution [2285 \(2016\)](#), second and twenty-first preambular paragraphs and para. 8
Resolution [2351 \(2017\)](#), second, ninth and twenty-third preambular paragraphs and paras. 7 and 11

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

¹⁷⁵ [S/2017/396](#) and [S/2017/397](#).

S/1997/320 17 April 1997	Resolution 2263 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	Resolution 2300 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2338 (2017) , fourth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs
	Resolution 2369 (2017) , fourth preambular paragraph

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2327 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph and para. 7
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 2016-2017
S/2004/974 14 December 2004	
S/2004/975 16 December 2004	

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect

S/2007/721 31 August 2007	There were no developments in 2016-2017
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	

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

Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2301 (2016) , twenty-ninth preambular paragraph
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2320 (2016) , twentieth preambular paragraph
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2327 (2016) , fourteenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2331 (2016) , twelfth, thirteenth and eighteenth preambular paragraphs
	Resolution 2348 (2017) , seventeenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2349 (2017) , twelfth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2367 (2017) , twenty-fourth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2368 (2017) , forty-fourth preambular paragraph

Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Sudan and South Sudan

S/2011/474 27 July 2011	There were no developments in 2016-2017
S/2011/475 29 July 2011	

Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen

[S/2012/469](#)
18 June 2012
[S/2012/470](#)
21 June 2012

[S/PRST/2016/5](#), third preambular paragraph
Resolution [2266 \(2016\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph
Resolution [2342 \(2017\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

[S/2012/750](#)
5 October 2012
[S/2012/751](#)
9 October 2012

[S/PRST/2016/11](#) first, second, third and nineteenth preambular paragraphs

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

[S/2013/166](#)
15 March 2013
[S/2013/167](#)
18 March 2013

Resolution [2277 \(2016\)](#), paras. 5, 19 and 51
Resolution [2348 \(2017\)](#), paras. 25 and 54
[S/PRST/2016/2](#), thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs
[S/2016/892](#), all paragraphs

Special Envoy for Burundi

[S/2017/396](#)
3 May 2017
[S/2017/397](#)
4 May 2017

[S/PRST/2017/3](#), sixth, seventh, eighth, eighteenth and twenty third paragraphs

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹⁷⁶ 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 Commission. In connection with Guinea, on 12 July 2017, pursuant to a review of the scope

¹⁷⁶ By resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#), the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be to, inter alia, bring together all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding to marshal the resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict, and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. For more information on the items entitled: “Post-conflict peacebuilding” and “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”, see part I, sect. 38.

of the country's engagement with the Commission initiated in 2016 at the request of the President of Guinea, the Commission decided to terminate the Guinea configuration while maintaining the Commission as a platform for supporting Guinea in a flexible manner.¹⁷⁷ Building on its previous experience, the Commission continued to work in a flexible way and to use the platform of its Organizational Committee to convene regional, country-specific and thematic discussions, to help sustain attention to and enhance coherence in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹⁷⁸

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2016, Angola and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹⁷⁹ Subsequently, in 2017, Senegal and Uruguay were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee.¹⁸⁰

Developments during 2016 and 2017

In 2016 and 2017, consistent with past practice, the Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on their activities, and on the respective situations on the agenda of the Commission.¹⁸¹

In meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration briefed the Council five times reporting on aspects concerning political dialogue, security and human rights, as well as socioeconomic development and the humanitarian situation in the country.¹⁸² The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council five times, focusing on the support provided to the Central African authorities before and

¹⁷⁷ Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eleventh session, ([A/72/721](#), para. 11).

¹⁷⁸ Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session, ([A/71/768](#), para. 10), and report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eleventh session, ([A/72/721](#) para 4).

¹⁷⁹ [S/2016/61](#).

¹⁸⁰ [S/2016/1075](#).

¹⁸¹ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established in the note by the President of 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), para. 61) and was reaffirmed in the note by the President of 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#), para. 95).

¹⁸² See [S/PV.7652](#), [S/PV.7895](#), [S/PV.7978](#), [S/PV.8013](#), [S/PV.8109](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

throughout a period of political transition, and on the challenges and opportunities with respect to peacebuilding in the country.¹⁸³ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council on four occasions, addressing the political impasse in the country and on his engagement with key stakeholders, including the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and countries in the region.¹⁸⁴ The Chair of the Liberia configuration briefed the Council two times, reporting on security issues, in light of the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), and on the reconciliation process, the socioeconomic needs in the aftermath of the Ebola epidemic, the progress in the area of rule of law, and the 2017 elections.¹⁸⁵ During the period under review, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations briefed also Council members in the context of annual informal interactive dialogues on peacebuilding.¹⁸⁶

In 2016, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council also under thematic items, namely in connection with the items entitled “Women and peace and security”,¹⁸⁷ and “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”.¹⁸⁸

During the period under review and following the submission of the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture,¹⁸⁹ the General Assembly and the Council adopted substantively identical resolutions, namely, resolution [70/262](#) and resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), respectively.¹⁹⁰ By resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), the Council reaffirmed that the mandate of the Commission was, inter alia, to serve an advisory “bridging role” among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations, and to serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations.¹⁹¹ Moreover, the Council encouraged the Commission to review its provisional rules of procedure

¹⁸³ See [S/PV.7671](#), [S/PV.7734](#), [S/PV.7787](#), [S/PV.7884](#), [S/PV.7901](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 7, “The situation in the Central African Republic”.

¹⁸⁴ See [S/PV.7624](#), [S/PV.7764](#), [S/PV.7883](#), [S/PV.8031](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 8, “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”.

¹⁸⁵ See [S/PV.7649](#), [S/PV.7761](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 2, “The situation in Liberia”.

¹⁸⁶ For further information on informal interactive dialogues, see part II, sect. I.C.

¹⁸⁷ [S/PV.7658](#).

¹⁸⁸ [S/PV.7694](#).

¹⁸⁹ [S/2015/490](#).

¹⁹⁰ For further detail on the relations with the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.

¹⁹¹ Resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), paras. 4(c) and (d).

in order to enhance its focus at the country and regional level and foster greater engagement by its membership, as well as to enhance its efficiency and flexibility, including by (i) providing options for the country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned; (ii) enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues; (iii) enhancing synergies with the Peacebuilding Fund; and (iv) continuing to use annual sessions to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders.¹⁹² By the same resolution the Council expressed its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Commission.¹⁹³ Furthermore, in its presidential statement [S/PRST/2016/12](#), the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to further consider and share good practices on institution-building for sustaining peace in Africa.¹⁹⁴

The note the President of 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#)) underscored the importance of increased coordination, cooperation and interaction among the principal organs of the United Nations, as well as with other relevant bodies including the Peacebuilding Commission, and regional organizations.¹⁹⁵ In the same note, Council members acknowledged the importance of maintaining communication with the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body and expressed their intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon its specific, strategic and targeted advice, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [1645 \(2005\)](#) and [2282 \(2016\)](#). According to the same note, the Chair of the Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations would be invited, as appropriate, to participate in public Council meetings and Council members encouraged, in addition, informal exchanges with the Chair of the Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations, as appropriate, through informal interactive dialogues.¹⁹⁶

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several other decisions adopted both under thematic and country-specific items. Under thematic items, while underlining the importance of peacebuilding efforts to prevent relapses into conflict, the Council encouraged close cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission and relevant

¹⁹² Ibid., paras. 5 (a) to (d).

¹⁹³ Ibid., para. 8.

¹⁹⁴ [S/PRST/2016/12](#), twelfth paragraph.

¹⁹⁵ [S/2017/507](#), para. 93.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid., para. 95.

regional organizations.¹⁹⁷ Moreover, the Council called upon the Commission to integrate child protection provisions into all peace negotiations, ceasefire and peace agreements, and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring,¹⁹⁸ and to ensure that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programs and strategies prioritized issues concerning children affected by armed conflict.¹⁹⁹ Finally, in connection with United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Council reiterated its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission in the formation, review and drawdown of the mandates of all missions.²⁰⁰

Under country-specific items, with regard to Burundi, the Council welcomed the active engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission as a “viable platform for dialogue” between Burundi and its partners.²⁰¹ In respect of the Central African Republic, the Council stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing “strategic advice” and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts, and encouraged continued coordination with the Commission and other relevant international organizations and institutions.²⁰² In connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region, the Council underlined the importance of peacebuilding efforts to address the root causes of conflict through a collaborative approach, and recognized, in this regard, the potential contribution of the Peacebuilding Commission.²⁰³ With regard to the situation in Guinea-Bissau, the Council affirmed that UNIOGBIS and the Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau would continue to lead international efforts working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of the country’s peacebuilding priorities.²⁰⁴ The Council further requested UNIOGBIS to focus on supporting the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, towards the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance.²⁰⁵ The Council also recognized the role of the Commission in support of the long-term peacebuilding priorities of

¹⁹⁷ [S/PRST/2016/2](#), twenty-fifth paragraph.

¹⁹⁸ [S/PRST/2017/21](#), seventh and thirty-fourth paragraphs.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, seventh and thirty-fifth paragraphs.

²⁰⁰ [S/PRST/2017/27](#), twenty-third paragraph.

²⁰¹ [S/PRST/2017/13](#), fifteenth paragraph.

²⁰² Resolution [2387 \(2017\)](#), para. 23; [S/PRST/2016/17](#), fourteenth paragraph; and [S/PRST/2017/5](#), tenth paragraph.

²⁰³ Resolution [2389 \(2017\)](#), para. 20.

²⁰⁴ Resolution [2267 \(2016\)](#) para. 3(f).

²⁰⁵ Resolution [2343 \(2017\)](#) para. 2(d).

Guinea-Bissau.²⁰⁶ With regard to Liberia, the Council emphasized the important “convening role” of the Commission.²⁰⁷ Finally, during the period under review the Council noted the collaboration undertaken between the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the Peacebuilding Commission, and encouraged continued close and effective cooperation in support of sustainable peace in the region.²⁰⁸ In this context the Council emphasized yet again the importance of the convening role of the Peacebuilding Commission in peacebuilding efforts,²⁰⁹ and reiterated the importance of UNOWAS continued collaborative engagement with the Commission.²¹⁰

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

During the period 2016 and 2017, there was one instance in which a subsidiary organ of the Council was proposed but not established. The proposal was submitted in the form of a draft resolution concerning the use of toxic chemicals as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Case 1

The situation in the Middle East

On 28 February 2017, during its 7893rd meeting, the Council considered a draft resolution sponsored by 42 Member States concerning the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.²¹¹

The draft resolution failed to be adopted due to the negative vote of two permanent members of the Council.²¹² According to the draft resolution, taking note of the findings of the third and fourth reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) –

²⁰⁶ Resolutions [2267 \(2016\)](#), para. 11; and [2343 \(2017\)](#), para. 14; and [S/PRST/2017/17](#), tenth paragraph.

²⁰⁷ Resolution [2333 \(2016\)](#), para. 13; and [S/PRST/2017/11](#), seventh paragraph.

²⁰⁸ [S/PRST/2016/11](#), eight paragraph; [S/PRST/2017/2](#), fifteen paragraph; and [S/PRST/2017/10](#), seventeenth paragraph.

²⁰⁹ [S/PRST/2017/2](#), nineteenth paragraph.

²¹⁰ [S/PRST/2017/10](#), twenty-third paragraph.

²¹¹ [S/PV.7893](#) and draft resolution [S/2017/172](#).

²¹² The draft resolution received nine votes in favour, three against (China, Russian Federation and Bolivia (Plurinational State of)) and three abstentions (Egypt, Ethiopia and Kazakhstan). See [S/PV.7893](#).

United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism,²¹³ the Council would have imposed sanctions measures under Article 41, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter.²¹⁴

The draft resolution would have also established, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter and rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a Committee consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks, (i) to monitor implementation of the sanctions measures imposed in the draft resolution; (ii) to designate individuals, groups and entities to be subject to the sanctions measures and to consider requests for exemptions; (iii) to establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed; (iv) to report within 30 days on its work and every 90 days thereafter; (v) to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested States, in particular those in the region; (vi) to seek from all States whatever information it would consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by the resolution; and (vii) to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in the resolution.²¹⁵ According to the draft resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts that would have supported the work of the Committee.²¹⁶

Speaking before the vote, the representative of France recalled the unanimous adoption of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), in which the Council decided to impose measures under Chapter VII in the event of non-compliance with that resolution, including unauthorized transfer of chemical weapons, or any use of chemical weapons by anyone in the Syrian Arab Republic.²¹⁷ The representative of France further reiterated that it was now up to the Council, as guardian of the system of collective security, to act.²¹⁸ Also speaking before the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom called on all members of the Security Council to vote in favour of the draft resolution.²¹⁹

²¹³ [S/2016/738](#) and [S/2016/888](#).

²¹⁴ [S/2017/172](#), paras. 17 to 26.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 13 (a) to (h).

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 27 (a) to (d).

²¹⁷ Resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), para. 21.

²¹⁸ [S/PV.7893](#), p. 3.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

Following the vote, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom strongly criticized the vote against the draft resolution by some members of the Security Council.²²⁰ The representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay also expressed regret at the inability of the Security Council to adopt the draft resolution.²²¹ The representative of Senegal, who voted in favour of the draft resolution, acknowledged the outcome of the vote and stated that the Council could only accept that the draft resolution did not enjoy consensus.²²²

The representative of the Russian Federation reiterated his country's skepticism about the conclusions of the third and fourth reports of the OPCW - United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism. In this regard, he further stated that the conclusions were not based on convincing facts on which any sort of charges could be founded.²²³ The representative of China stated that investigations on the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic were ongoing, and that it was therefore too early to reach a final conclusion. He further asserted that the Council should preserve its unity and continue to support the OPCW - United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism so that it could carry out its investigations in a professional manner, based on objective and fair criteria and in accordance with the mandate that was conferred to it by resolution [2319 \(2016\)](#). The representative of China noted further that the draft resolution was based on conclusions on which the parties continued to have differences.²²⁴ The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia explained the reasons for voting against the draft resolution, including that the draft resolution included in the annex a list of people and companies subject to the sanctions not compiled by the OPCW - United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism which he deemed in violation of the right to due process.²²⁵

The representative of Egypt also raised concerns about the transparency in the elaboration of the list of individuals and entities as well as on the evidence made available by the OPCW - United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to explain his country's abstention in the vote. He

²²⁰ Ibid. p. 4-6.

²²¹ Ibid., p. 8-17.

²²² Ibid., p. 15.

²²³ Ibid., p. 7.

²²⁴ Ibid., p. 9.

²²⁵ Ibid., p. 11.

further recalled that the common practice when introducing sanctions against individuals or entities would be to establish a sanctions committee through a Security Council resolution which would evaluate the evidence provided in connection with the individuals or entities accused of using chemical weapons and would then be included on a sanctions list.²²⁶ The representative of Ethiopia, in explaining his country's abstention, argued that the conclusions of the OPCW - United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism were not firm enough to make the kind of decision proposed.²²⁷ Finally, the representative of Kazakhstan referred to the lack of strong, clear and irrefutable evidence in support of punitive decisions as well as the lack of consensus in the Council to explain his country's abstention in relation to the draft resolution.²²⁸ The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic concluded that the draft resolution was based on reports written under unprecedented pressure. He further denied all accusations made in the reports of the Joint Investigative Mechanism regarding the use of chemical weapons by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and reiterated his Government's obligations stemming from the Chemical Weapons Convention.²²⁹

²²⁶ Ibid., p. 12.

²²⁷ Ibid., p. 13.

²²⁸ Ibid., p. 14.

²²⁹ Ibid., p. 16-17.