
Chapter V

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	165
Part I. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council established or continuing during the period 2000-2003	166
A. Standing committees and ad hoc committees	166
B. Security Council committees	166
C. Informal and ad hoc working groups	182
D. Investigative bodies	183
E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions	184
F. Ad hoc commissions and ad hoc international tribunals	206
Part II. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council whose mandate was completed or terminated during the period 2000-2003	210
Part III. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established	212

Introductory note

The present chapter covers procedures of the Security Council relating to the establishment and control of subsidiary organs deemed necessary for the performance of its functions under the Charter of the United Nations. The Council's power to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure.

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.

During the period 2000 to 2003, the Council mandated the establishment of three new peacekeeping operations and five new political missions, and established four new committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001, the Council further decided to establish a committee concerning counter-terrorism to monitor the measures of all States Members of the United Nations against terrorism. In addition, the Council set up four new informal and ad hoc working groups to make recommendations regarding substantive and procedural matters before it.

Part I of this chapter considers these new organs, together with those established prior to 2000 and continuing during part or all of the period under review. The organs are divided into six main categories, reflecting their main character or functions: (a) standing committees and ad hoc committees; (b) committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41 and other committees; (c) informal and ad hoc working groups; (d) investigative bodies; (e) peacekeeping operations and political missions; and (f) ad hoc international tribunals. Seven peacekeeping and three political missions were terminated during the period under review, as were six Security Council committees. This is reflected in part II. Part III describes two instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established.

Part I

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council established or continuing during the period 2000-2003

A. Standing committees and ad hoc committees

During the period from 2000 to 2003, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet. The Committee on the Admission of New Members was asked to consider the applications for admission to membership in the United Nations of four States,¹ referred to it by the Council under rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.² The Committee of Experts established at the 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership continued to exist but did not meet.

Other ad hoc subsidiary organs established prior to 2000 that continued to exist during the period under review included the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979), concerning the situation in the occupied Arab territories; and the Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982), concerning the Seychelles. There was no activity during the period under review on the part of either body.

B. Security Council Committees

Note

During the period under review, the Council established several committees to monitor the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Chapter VII³ and extended the mandate of previously established ones. The first part of this section deals with Security Council committees monitoring specific

sanctions measures. The second part deals with other Security Council Committees with a broader mandate.

Security Council committees monitoring specific sanctions measures

Between 2000 and 2003, the Security Council established four new committees to supervise the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter in connection with Eritrea and Ethiopia,⁴ Liberia⁵ and Iraq.⁶ Two resolutions that newly imposed sanctions in the year 2000 contained time limit provisions, which had not been the case in the past.⁷ In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁸

During the same period, the Council oversaw a total of thirteen committees, including Committees that had been established in prior periods, and terminated the following seven: Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001)

¹ The Democratic Republic of East-Timor, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Swiss Confederation and Tuvalu.

² The recommendations made by the Committee and the Council concerning admissions are considered in chapter VII.

³ The primary responsibility for the implementation of such measures rests with Member States.

⁴ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

⁵ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia.

⁶ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003).

⁷ Arms embargo imposed against Eritrea and Ethiopia by resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000; and diamond embargo imposed against Sierra Leone by resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000.

⁸ S/PRST/2000/20.

concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998); and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. In two instances, the work of a Security Council Committee extended beyond the formal expiration of its mandate.⁹

In addition, on several occasions, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish monitoring bodies, in the form of panels or committees of experts and monitoring groups or mechanisms, in order to assist the work of committees or to look into the question of the illegal exploitation of natural resources.¹⁰ The first of these monitoring bodies was established in the year 2000.¹¹

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations of the Charter, established all committees to undertake tasks related to sanctions measures in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. The tasks that committees were mandated to undertake during the period under review included the following: (a) seeking information

regarding the implementation of measures imposed under Article 41; (b) considering information concerning the violations of the measures and recommending appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) reporting to the Council on the information regarding alleged violations; (d) giving consideration to and deciding upon requests for exemptions from the measures; (e) examining reports submitted to them, including those from monitoring bodies; (f) identifying individuals and entities subject to the measures and maintaining a corresponding list; and (g) making recommendations to the Council as to how to improve the effectiveness of the measures.

The Committees consisted of all fifteen members of the Council. They held their meetings in private sessions, unless the Committee itself decided otherwise, and reached their decisions by consensus. The Bureaux of the Committees were elected by the Council annually and announced through notes by the President of the Council.¹²

In accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Council in his note of 29 March 1995,¹³ Committees continued to submit their annual reports to the Council. In addition, since 2002, the Council has held public meetings in which it heard briefings by Chairpersons of several Committees on their activities.¹⁴ In some instances, the Council

⁹ In the first instance, after the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001, pursuant to S/PRST/2001/14, owing to a possible violation, which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published). In the second instance, after dissolving Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), the former Chairperson submitted, upon request by the President of the Council (S/2001/931), a report covering major activities of the Committee from 1 January to 10 September 2001.

¹⁰ Monitoring bodies were established in connection with the measures imposed against Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia; against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA); and against Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. In the case of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, no measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo were imposed at the establishment of the Panel, nor did a Council committee concerning that country exist.

¹¹ By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council established a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of sanctions against UNITA.

¹² For the bureaux of the committees during the period under review, see S/2000/27, S/2000/684, S/2001/10, S/2001/215, S/2001/564, S/2002/21, S/2002/124 and S/2003/10.

¹³ S/1995/234.

¹⁴ At the 4673rd meeting on 18 December 2002: briefings by the Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; and at the 4888th meeting on 22 December 2003: briefings by Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

decided to send a mission of a given Committee to the relevant region to demonstrate the Council's determination to give full effect to the measures imposed. In addition, in April 2000, the Council established, with a view to improving the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions.¹⁵

In this section, all thirteen Security Council Committees are dealt with in the order of their establishment, while interlinked Committees are dealt with jointly. Monitoring bodies whose work is closely linked with that of the Committees are featured with the relevant Committees under the subheading of "Monitoring". For clarification purposes only and when required, summarized descriptions of the mandatory measures, based on their nature, are added, including, for example, such measures as an arms embargo, a freeze on assets, travel restrictions, a ban on the import of diamonds, a petroleum embargo, restriction of air traffic, restrictions on diplomatic representation, and prohibitions on round logs and timber products. The above-mentioned descriptions are not intended to serve as legal definitions of measures. The measures imposed by the Council pursuant to Article 41 are described in chapter XI of this volume.

1. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait continued to exercise its responsibility for monitoring the measures imposed by resolution 687 (1991), and for supervising the implementation of the oil-for-food programme¹⁶ established by resolution 986 (1995).

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the oil-for-food programme was continuously renewed by a series of

resolutions.¹⁷ By resolution 1409 (2002) of 14 May 2002, the Council significantly changed the modalities of the oil-for-food programme, easing the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq, while strengthening control over dual-use items. By resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003, the Council recognized that, in view of the exceptional military and security circumstances which prevailed in Iraq at that time, technical and temporary adjustments should be made to the oil-for-food programme so as to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq and directed the Committee to closely monitor the implementation of some of the main provisions of that resolution.¹⁸ Those measures were extended by resolution 1476 (2003) of 24 April 2003 and resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003. By resolution 1483 (2003), the Council decided that the Committee would identify the individuals and entities affiliated with the previous Government of Iraq and the former Iraq regime, whose funds or other financial assets or economic resources Member States were obligated to freeze pursuant to that resolution.¹⁹

Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted four annual reports on its activities²⁰ during the period under review, including a report on the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) and humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990). The Committee also submitted a number of reports²¹ at 90-day intervals on the implementation of the embargo imposed against Iraq by the relevant resolutions, and reported to the Council on seven occasions²² on the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council lifted the comprehensive measures against

¹⁵ For details of the mandate of the Working Group, see section C, and the Statement by the Chairman of the Working Group (S/2003/1197), in which he reported on their work during the period 2002-2003.

¹⁶ Under the oil-for-food programme, revenues generated from oil sales could be used to fund humanitarian and certain other expenses incurred in connection with Iraq.

¹⁷ Resolutions 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1443 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002) and 1483 (2003).

¹⁸ Resolution 1472 (2003), para. 9.

¹⁹ Resolution 1483 (2003), para. 23.

²⁰ S/2000/133, S/2001/738, S/2002/647 and S/2003/300.

²¹ S/2000/72, S/2000/365, S/2000/748, S/2000/1033, S/2001/72, S/2001/400, S/2001/721, S/2001/1003, S/2002/84, S/2002/476, S/2002/802, S/2002/1167, S/2003/61, S/2003/507, S/2003/714 and S/2003/1032.

²² S/2000/242, S/2000/536, S/2001/321, S/2001/842, S/2001/1341, S/2002/1261 and S/2003/331.

Iraq, keeping in place only the arms embargo, and terminated the mandate of the Committee effective 21 November 2003.

2. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Establishment and mandate

By resolution 1518 (2003) of 24 November 2003, the Security Council established a Committee to continue to identify, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 19 of that resolution,²³ including by updating the list of individuals and entities identified by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to report on its work to the Council. By that resolution, the Council further decided to adopt the guidelines and definitions for the Committee's work, previously agreed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990), while permitting the Committee to amend those guidelines and definitions in the light of further considerations. The Council also decided to keep the mandate of the Committee under review and to consider the possible authorization of the additional task of observing Member States' fulfilment of their obligations under resolution 1483 (2000).²⁴

3. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not meet during the period under review, nor did it submit any reports to the Council.

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1506 (2003) of 12 September 2003, the Council decided to lift, with immediate effect, the

measures imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993)²⁵ and dissolved the Committee.

4. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia continued to monitor the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1356 (2001) of 19 June 2001, the Council requested the Committee to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions to the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).²⁶

By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to send a mission of the Committee to the region, led by its Chairman, to demonstrate the Council's determination to give full effect to the arms embargo.²⁷ The mission visited the region between 11 and 21 November 2003.²⁸

Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted four annual reports²⁹ covering the period under review, which, inter alia, dealt with its activities as well as those of the panels of experts. In particular, the Committee reported that, while in the past it had relied on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo, its level of activities and engagement increased markedly in 2002 and 2003, mainly as a result of the increased attention given to the arms embargo against Somalia by the Council, the Council's decision to establish a panel

²⁵ Resolution 1506 (2003), para. 1.

²⁶ Resolution 1356 (2001), paras. 2-4.

²⁷ By a presidential statement of 11 November 2003 (S/PRST/2003/19), the Council welcomed the forthcoming mission of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to Somalia and States in the region from 11 to 21 November 2003 as a step towards giving full effect to the arms embargo and called on relevant States and organizations to cooperate with the mission.

²⁸ S/2003/1216, para. 14.

²⁹ S/2000/1226, S/2001/1259, S/2002/1430 and S/2003/1216.

²³ The Committee was established as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. It was mandated to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf.

²⁴ Resolution 1518 (2003), para. 3.

of experts and later a monitoring group, and the Committee's mission to the region.³⁰

By resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts consisting of three members to be based in Nairobi for a period of six months, to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo.³¹ Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established a three-member panel on 22 August 2002.³² By a letter dated 25 March 2003 addressed to the President,³³ the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the report of the Panel of Experts on Somalia. By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a period of six months to further investigate violations of the arms embargo.³⁴ The Secretary-General appointed four members of the Panel of Experts on 30 April 2003.³⁵ Its report³⁶ of 4 November 2003 was transmitted to the Council through the Committee.

By resolution 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring group, composed of up to four experts, for a period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, with a mandate focused on the ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons and small arms.³⁷

5. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) continued to fulfil, during the period under review, its mandate to monitor the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) by that resolution and modified by resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), ranging from arms and petroleum embargoes, travel restrictions, a ban on the import of diamonds and the freezing of assets to restrictions on diplomatic representation, until its dissolution on 9 December 2002.

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted three annual reports³⁸ during the period under review on its activities and those of the Monitoring Mechanism, and on the implementation of resolution 1295 (2000).

The Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999)³⁹ submitted its final report⁴⁰ on 10 March 2000.

By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to allegations of violations of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Pursuant to that resolution, on 11 July 2000, the Secretary-General appointed five experts.⁴¹ By a series of resolutions,⁴² the Council extended the mandate of the monitoring mechanism on five more occasions for periods of two to six months. The Secretary-General reappointed the members of the monitoring mechanism accordingly.⁴³ Pursuant to the

³⁰ S/2002/1430, para. 20, and S/2003/1216, para. 21.

³¹ Prior to the establishment of the Panel, by resolution 1407 (2002) of 3 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a two-member team of experts, for a period of 30 days, in preparation for a panel of experts, to provide the Committee with an action plan detailing the resources and expertise that the panel of experts would require to be able to generate independent information on violations and for improving the enforcement of the weapons and military equipment embargo established by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992). The report of the team of experts (S/2002/722) was transmitted to the Council on 3 July 2002.

³² S/2002/951.

³³ S/2003/223.

³⁴ For details of the Panel's mandate, see resolution 1474 (2003), para. 3.

³⁵ S/2003/515.

³⁶ S/2003/1035.

³⁷ Resolution 1519 (2003), para. 2.

³⁸ S/2000/1255, S/2002/243 and S/2002/1413.

³⁹ The Panel of Experts was mandated to trace violations regarding arms, petroleum, representation, travel and diamonds, as well as the movement of UNITA funds.

⁴⁰ S/2000/203.

⁴¹ S/2000/677.

⁴² Resolutions 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001), 1374 (2001), 1404 (2002) and 1439 (2002).

⁴³ Pursuant to resolution 1374 (2001), the Secretary-General appointed four experts on 24 October 2001 (S/2001/1109); pursuant to resolution 1404 (2002), by which the Council extended the Mechanism's mandate,

relevant resolutions,⁴⁴ the monitoring mechanism submitted seven reports⁴⁵ to the Council through the Committee.

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1448 (2002) of 9 December 2002, the Council, welcoming the steps taken in connection with the Angolan peace process, terminated the measures that it had imposed against UNITA⁴⁶ and dissolved the Committee.

6. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda continued to fulfil its mandate to monitor the arms embargo that was imposed by that resolution and modified by resolution 1011 (1995).⁴⁷

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted, during the period under review, four annual reports.⁴⁸ In those reports, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective

implementation of the arms embargo and that it relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. The Committee further reported that no violations of the arms embargo were brought to its attention.⁴⁹

7. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone continued to fulfil its mandate to monitor the measures imposed under that resolution, including the arms embargo, travel restrictions and the diamond ban on the direct or indirect import of rough diamonds.⁵⁰

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, the Council decided that the Committee should undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the ban on the import of diamonds; (b) to consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures, and make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the diamond ban, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations; (c) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the ban; and (d) to continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning the situation in Liberia and resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola.

By resolution 1306 (2000), the Council also requested the Committee (a) to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998) and report on the hearing to the

the Secretary-General, on 26 April 2002, reappointed the four members of the Mechanism (S/2002/487); pursuant to resolution 1439 (2002), on 25 October 2002, the Secretary-General reappointed two members (S/2002/1204).

⁴⁴ Resolutions 1295 (2000), 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001), 1374 (2001), 1404 (2002), and 1439 (2002).

⁴⁵ S/2000/1026; S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2; S/2001/363; S/2001/966; S/2002/486; S/2002/1119; and S/2002/1339.

⁴⁶ Resolution 1448 (2002), para. 2.

⁴⁷ See the twelfth Supplement to the *Repertoire*, chap. V, sect. D, for additional information concerning the establishment and mandate of the Committee. While the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, all States were required to continue to implement those restrictions on the sale or supply of such items other than to the Government of Rwanda.

⁴⁸ S/2000/1227; S/2002/49; S/2002/1406; and S/2004/134.

⁴⁹ S/2000/1227, para. 5; S/2002/49, para. 5; S/2002/1406, para. 7; S/2004/134, para. 6.

⁵⁰ The ban, which was renewed by resolution 1446 (2002), expired on 4 June 2003.

Council; (b) to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and international organizations, including Interpol, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and materiel imposed by resolution 1171 (1998);⁵¹ and (c) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media.⁵² By the same resolution, the Council requested the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Committee of the details of a Certificate of Origin regime when it was fully in operation.⁵³ By a letter dated 30 March 2001 addressed to the President of the Council,⁵⁴ the Chairman of the Committee informed the Council that the new certificate of origin for the trade in Sierra Leone diamonds was effectively in operation.

Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted to the Council four annual reports⁵⁵ during the period under review on its activities, including its exploratory hearing, and on violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported regularly to the Council on notifications it had received concerning the movement of arms and related materiel into Sierra Leone.⁵⁶ In its annual reports during the period under review, the Committee continued to urge all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so, in the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime.⁵⁷

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, by resolution 1306 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a five-member panel of experts for an initial period of four months. The Panel of Experts

was, *inter alia*, to collect information on possible violations of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region.⁵⁸ The Secretary-General established the Panel of Experts on 2 August 2000.⁵⁹ The report of the Panel of Experts was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee, in a note by the President dated 20 December 2000.⁶⁰

8. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) continued to fulfil its mandate to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by that resolution against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo.

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted two reports⁶¹ to the Council during the period under review, touching upon, *inter alia*, the status of the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), cooperation with regional organizations, violations and allegations of violations. In particular, in the report covering its work in 2000, the Committee observed that the work continued to be affected by the absence of an effective comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions and by the lack of information on possible violations, and that the limited information provided by the Secretariat, from public sources on possible violations, had not allowed it to discharge its mandate fully.⁶²

Termination of mandate

The Secretary-General, in a letter dated 6 September 2001, addressed to the President of the Council,⁶³ informed the Council that he believed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had complied with the provisions of resolution 1160 (1998) and that,

⁵¹ Resolution 1306 (2000), para. 22.

⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 23.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁵⁴ S/2001/300.

⁵⁵ S/2000/1238, S/2002/50, S/2002/1414 and S/2004/166.

⁵⁶ S/2000/659, S/2000/660, S/2000/730, S/2000/739, S/2000/1127, S/2001/105, S/2001/126, S/2001/261, S/2001/492, S/2001/493, S/2001/664, S/2001/718 and S/2002/498.

⁵⁷ S/2000/1238, para. 26; S/2002/50, para. 20; S/2002/1414, para. 24; and S/2004/166, para. 20.

⁵⁸ For a full description of the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see resolution 1306 (2000), para. 19.

⁵⁹ S/2000/756.

⁶⁰ S/2000/1195.

⁶¹ S/2001/102 (2001) and S/2001/931.

⁶² S/2001/102, para. 17.

⁶³ S/2001/849.

therefore, the Council might wish to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by that resolution. By resolution 1367 (2001) of 10 September 2001, the Council, noting with satisfaction that the conditions listed in paragraph 16 of resolution 1160 (1998) had been satisfied, decided to terminate the prohibitions established by paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) and dissolve the Committee.

9. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) continued to fulfil its mandate to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed against Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.⁶⁴

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, the Council decided to impose an arms embargo, and restrictions on diplomatic representation. By that resolution, the Committee was requested to fulfil its mandate by undertaking the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999): (a) to establish and maintain updated lists based on information provided by States, regional, and international organizations of all points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban and to notify Member States of the contents of such lists; (b) to establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Osama bin Laden, in accordance with the provision in the resolution; (c) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in the resolution; (d) to establish and maintain an updated list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies, which were providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, in accordance

with the resolution; (e) to make relevant information regarding implementation of those measures publicly available through appropriate media; (f) to consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to countries in the region by the Chairman of the Committee and such other members as might be required to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) with a view to urging States to comply with relevant Council resolutions; and (g) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), including possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and recommendations for strengthening the effectiveness of those measures.⁶⁵

By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested the following: (a) that the Chairman of the Committee report orally to the Council at least every 90 days on the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group established pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1363 (2001); (b) that the Committee consider a visit to selected countries by the Chairman of the Committee and/or its members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures, with a view to encouraging States to implement all relevant Council resolutions; (c) that the Committee provide the Council by 1 August 2003 and by 15 December 2003 with detailed oral assessments of Member State implementation of the measures imposed by the same resolution, with a view to recommending further measures for Council consideration to improve the measures; and (d) that the Committee prepare and then circulate a written assessment to the Council of actions taken by States to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution.⁶⁶

Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted three annual reports⁶⁷ covering the period under review, which informed the Council of activities of the Committee, the Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000), and the Monitoring Group, as well as responses from Member States on their implementation of

⁶⁴ On 2 September 2003, the Committee changed its name from "Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)" to "Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities" (see S/2004/281, para. 9).

⁶⁵ Resolution 1333 (2000), paras. 5, 6, 7, 8 (c), 11, 12 and 16.

⁶⁶ Resolution 1455 (2003), paras. 1, 9, 11, 14 and 15.

⁶⁷ S/2000/1254, S/2002/101 and S/2002/1423.

resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), and humanitarian implications of the measures.

By resolution 1333 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts, for a period of 60 days, to make recommendations to it regarding possible means for monitoring the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded by that resolution.⁶⁸ Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established the five-member Committee of Experts on 8 March 2001.⁶⁹ The Committee of Experts submitted its report⁷⁰ of 21 May 2001 through the Secretary-General to the Council.

By resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a mechanism for a period of 12 months (a) to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000); (b) to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States in order to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the aforementioned resolutions; and (c) to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by the above resolutions.⁷¹ The Secretary-General appointed five

members of the Monitoring Group on 18 September 2001.⁷² By resolution 1390 (2002) of 28 January 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group to monitor, for a period of 12 months, the implementation of the measures, including the freezing of assets, travel restrictions and an arms embargo, imposed and strengthened by the same resolution.⁷³ In accordance with its mandate under resolutions 1363 (2001) and 1390 (2002), the Monitoring Group submitted four reports⁷⁴ to the Council through the Committee.

By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to reappoint five experts to monitor for an additional period of 12 months the implementation of the measures and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of those measures.⁷⁵ The Monitoring Group was requested to submit two written reports to the Committee, and to brief the Committee when it so requested. The Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 3 February 2003.⁷⁶ The Monitoring Group submitted its reports⁷⁷ to the Council through the Committee on two occasions.

10. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Establishment and mandate

By resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the same resolution.

The Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to

⁶⁸ Resolution 1333 (2000), paras. 3 and 5.

⁶⁹ S/2001/206.

⁷⁰ S/2001/511.

⁷¹ In accordance with resolution 1363 (2001), the monitoring mechanism was comprised of two components: (a) a monitoring group in New York composed of five experts to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (2000) and 1333 (2000); and (b) a sanctions enforcement support team, under the coordination of the Monitoring Group, of up to 15 members, to be located in the States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, in full consultation and in close cooperation with those States. The support team was requested to report at least once a month to the Monitoring Group, which reported to the Committee. The Secretary-General was requested to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism, as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations trust fund established for that purpose. In subsequent resolution 1390 (2002), however, no reference was made to the sanctions enforcement support team that was to be deployed pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001).

⁷² Of the five appointees, three were subsequently unable to assume their functions and were replaced (S/2001/887, S/2001/952 and S/2001/1056). For the changes in the composition of the Monitoring Group, see S/2002/516.

⁷³ Resolution 1390 (2002), para. 2.

⁷⁴ S/2002/65, S/2002/541, S/2002/1050 and Corr.1, and S/2002/1338.

⁷⁵ Resolution 1455 (2003), para. 8.

⁷⁶ S/2003/143.

⁷⁷ S/2003/669 and Corr.1, and S/2003/1070.

implementing effectively the arms embargo, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the arms embargo, and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the arms embargo, identifying where possible persons or entities reportedly to be engaged in such violations; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo; (e) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in the resolution; and (f) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to the resolution by States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties.

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

The Committee submitted three reports⁷⁸ to the Council during the period under review, providing, *inter alia*, information on its activities and the status of the implementation of resolution 1298 (2000). Throughout the reporting period, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.⁷⁹

Termination of mandate

By a presidential statement of 15 May 2001,⁸⁰ the Council noted that, in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1298 (2000), the arms embargo on the parties expired on 16 May 2001, and recognized that the Algiers Agreements⁸¹ were consistent with

paragraphs 2 through 4 of resolution 1298 (2000). Subsequently, the Committee was dissolved.⁸²

11. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia continued to fulfil its mandate to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992).

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

In its final annual report⁸³ to the Council dated 22 December 2000, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, and therefore urged all Member States and organizations to provide information pertinent to the effective implementation of the embargo to the Committee.⁸⁴

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, noting that the conflict in Liberia had been resolved, that national elections had taken place within the framework of the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement of 30 October 1991⁸⁵ and that the final communiqué of the informal consultative group meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992⁸⁶ had been implemented, and determining therefore that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) should be terminated, the Council dissolved the Committee.

⁷⁸ S/2000/1259; S/2001/39; and S/2001/503.

⁷⁹ S/2000/1259, para. 7, and S/2001/503, para. 8.

⁸⁰ S/PRST/2001/14.

⁸¹ Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000; Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000.

⁸² After the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001, owing to a possible violation that had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published).

⁸³ S/2000/1233.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, annex, para. 7.

⁸⁵ S/24815, annex.

⁸⁶ S/23863.

12. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

Establishment and mandate

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council established a Committee to ensure the effective implementation of the measures of the arms embargo for a 14-month period, as well as of additional measures concerning diamonds and restrictions on travel,⁸⁷ to come into effect if Liberia did not cease its support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and other armed rebel groups in the region within two months. On 7 May 2001, in accordance with resolution 1343 (2001), the measures concerning the ban on the direct or indirect import of diamonds and travel restrictions came into force for a period of 12 months.

Pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001), the Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States information regarding the actions taken by them to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider, and to take appropriate action on, information brought to its attention by States concerning alleged violations of the measures imposed by the resolution, and to make periodic reports to the Council; (c) to promulgate guidelines facilitating the implementation of the measures; (d) to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions to the imposed arms embargo and on the travel restrictions; (e) to designate the individuals subject to the travel restrictions and to update that list regularly; (f) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media; (g) to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the measures imposed and on ways to limit unintended effects of those measures on the Liberian population; (h) to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolutions 1132 (1997) and 864 (1993); and (i) to establish a list of RUF members present in Liberia.

⁸⁷ Resolution 1343 (2001), paras. 6-7.

Mandate implementation

By resolutions 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002 and 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council successively extended the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001), namely the arms embargo, the ban on the import of diamonds and travel restrictions, for an additional period of 12 months. By resolution 1478 (2003), the Council also imposed prohibitions on the import of all round logs and timber products, which took effect on 7 July 2003. By those resolutions, the Council requested the Committee to carry out the tasks set out in them and to continue with its mandate as set out in resolution 1343 (2001). By resolution 1408 (2002), the Council also requested the Committee to consider and take appropriate action on information brought to its attention concerning any alleged violations of the measures imposed by resolution 788 (1992), while that resolution was in force.

Monitoring and reporting

The Committee transmitted three annual reports⁸⁸ to the Council during the period under review, dealing with such aspects as activities of the Committee, violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In two of the reports, the Committee observed that in the absence of any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime, it urged all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so.⁸⁹

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts for a period of six months to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the measures imposed and to investigate any violations thereof.⁹⁰ The Panel was appointed by the Secretary-General on 23 March 2001,⁹¹ and its report of 26 October 2001⁹² was transmitted to the Council through the Committee.

By resolution 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002, the Council decided to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a further period of five weeks to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring

⁸⁸ S/2002/83, S/2002/1394 and S/2004/139.

⁸⁹ S/2002/83, para. 19; S/2002/1394, para. 23.

⁹⁰ Resolution 1343 (2001), para. 19.

⁹¹ See S/2001/268.

⁹² S/2001/1015.

States, in order to investigate and compile a brief independent audit of compliance by the Government of Liberia with the Council's demand, made in resolution 1343 (2001), concerning cessation of its support for RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region, and of any violations of measures imposed by the same resolution.⁹³ The Secretary-General appointed a Panel of Experts on 6 March 2002.⁹⁴ By a letter dated 19 April 2002 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the report of the Panel of Experts to the Council.⁹⁵

By resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a further period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, to investigate and compile a report (a) on compliance by the Government of Liberia with the Council's demand in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning cessation of the Government's support for RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region; (b) on the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population of the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001); and (c) on any violations thereof.⁹⁶ The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 17 July 2002,⁹⁷ and its report of 25 October 2002⁹⁸ was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.

By resolution 1458 (2003) of 28 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States. The members of the Panel of Experts were appointed by the Secretary-General on 14 February and 5 March 2003, respectively,⁹⁹ and its report of 24 April 2003 was transmitted to the Council,¹⁰⁰ through the Committee.

By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a period of five months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and

neighbouring States. The Secretary-General appointed the Panel of Experts on 6 June 2003.¹⁰¹ The Panel issued its humanitarian and socio-economic impact assessment report on 7 August 2003,¹⁰² and its final report on 28 October 2003.¹⁰³

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, noting the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular, the departure of former President Charles Taylor, the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone, the Council dissolved the Committee and terminated the prohibitions imposed by resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1478 (2003).¹⁰⁴ By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the modified measures.

13. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

Establishment

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, in the light of the changed circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures modified and re-imposed by that resolution, including an arms embargo, travel restrictions, a ban on the import of diamonds and prohibitions on the import of round logs and timber products originating in Liberia.¹⁰⁵

Mandate implementation Monitoring and reporting

By resolution 1521 (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts for a period of five months (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States; (b) to report on the implementation of the sanctions measures, and to assess progress made towards the goals set out by the Council for the lifting of sanctions; and (c) to report to the Council through

⁹³ Resolution 1395 (2002), para. 4.

⁹⁴ S/2002/237.

⁹⁵ S/2002/470.

⁹⁶ Resolution 1395 (2002), para. 4.

⁹⁷ S/2002/774.

⁹⁸ S/2002/1115.

⁹⁹ See S/2003/185 and S/2003/251.

¹⁰⁰ S/2003/498.

¹⁰¹ S/2003/618.

¹⁰² S/2003/779.

¹⁰³ S/2003/937 and Add.1.

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 1521 (2003), para. 1.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 1521 (2003), para. 21.

the Committee no later than 30 May 2004 with observations and recommendations, including, inter alia, how to minimize any humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by the same resolution.¹⁰⁶

14. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Establishment and mandate

By resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council expressed serious concern at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, called for an end to such activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it within 90 days to achieve that goal.¹⁰⁷ Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, by his letter dated 18 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁰⁸ proposed to the Council the establishment of a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into the situation and to revert to the Council thereafter with its recommendations.¹⁰⁹ Subsequently, the President of the Council, in a letter dated 24 April 2000, informed the Secretary-General of the Council's decision to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹¹⁰ Following the recommendation of the mission with respect to the early establishment of a panel of experts by the Council,¹¹¹ the Council, in a statement by the President dated 2 June 2000,¹¹² requested the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an

initial period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council.

By its presidential statement of 2 June 2000,¹¹³ the Council mandated the Panel (a) to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country; (b) to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict; and (c) to revert to the Council with recommendations.

Mandate implementation

By a letter dated 31 January 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹¹⁴ the Secretary-General informed the Council of the composition of the Panel. By his letter dated 12 April 2001,¹¹⁵ the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Panel¹¹⁶ to the Council.

By a presidential statement dated 3 May 2001,¹¹⁷ the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for three months, and requested that the Panel submit, through the Secretary-General, an addendum to its final report which would include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information, including as pointed out in the action plan submitted by the Panel to the Council; (b) relevant information on the activities of countries and other actors for which the necessary quantity and quality of data had not been made available earlier; (c) a response, based as far as possible on corroborated evidence, to the comments and reactions of the States and actors cited in the final report of the Panel; (d) an evaluation of the situation at the end of the extension of the mandate of the Panel, and of its conclusions, assessing whether progress had been made on the issues which came under the responsibility of the

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 1521 (2003), para. 22.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 1291 (2000), para. 17.

¹⁰⁸ S/2000/334.

¹⁰⁹ By a letter dated 26 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, the Democratic Republic of the Congo expressed its agreement with the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the establishment of a group of independent experts, and requested the Council to do so (S/2000/350).

¹¹⁰ S/2000/344.

¹¹¹ S/2000/416, para. 77. By a letter dated 1 June 2000 addressed to the President of the Council (S/2000/515), the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed that recommendation.

¹¹² S/PRST/2000/20.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ S/2000/796.

¹¹⁵ Prior to the submission of the report, the Secretary-General and the President of the Council exchanged letters concerning the timing of the submission (see S/2001/288 and S/2001/289, and S/2001/338 and S/2001/339).

¹¹⁶ S/2001/357.

¹¹⁷ S/PRST/2001/13.

Panel. By his letter dated 25 June 2001 addressed to the President of the Council,¹¹⁸ the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of the Chairman of the Panel.¹¹⁹ Through an exchange of letters dated 3 and 8 October 2001,¹²⁰ respectively, between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, the Council again extended the mandate of the Panel until 30 November 2001. By a letter dated 10 November 2001 addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council an addendum to the report of the Panel.¹²¹ At the 4437th meeting, held on 14 December 2001, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Panel on the addendum to the report. By a presidential statement dated 19 December 2001,¹²² the Council thanked the Panel for its recommendations on the institutional, financial and technical aspects of the issue, and for its advice on possible measures to be imposed by the Council.

By the same presidential statement,¹²³ the Council requested the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Panel for a period of six months, and asked the Panel to submit both an interim and a final report. The new mandate stipulated that the report should include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information from all relevant countries; (b) an evaluation of the possible actions that could be taken by the Council, including those recommended by the Panel in the report and its addendum,¹²⁴ to help bring to an end the plundering of natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking into account the impact of such actions on the financing of the conflict and their potential impact on the humanitarian and economic situation of that country; (c) recommendations on specific actions that the international community, in support of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, might take, working through existing international organizations, mechanisms and United Nations bodies, to address the issues in the report and its addendum; and (d) recommendations on possible steps that might be taken by transit countries as well as end-users to

contribute to ending illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also stressed the importance of the Panel maintaining a high level of collaboration with all the Congolese players, governmental as well as non-governmental, throughout the national territory. The Panel submitted to the Council an interim report on 22 May 2002,¹²⁵ through the Secretary-General. By an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, dated 9 and 12 July 2002,¹²⁶ respectively, the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was extended until 31 October 2002 to enable the Panel to finalize its work. By a letter dated 15 October 2002 addressed to the President, the Secretary-General transmitted the final report of the Panel.¹²⁷ By resolution 1457 (2003) of 24 January 2003, the Council took note of the final report.

By its resolution 1457 (2003), the Council also requested the Secretary-General to give a new mandate to the Panel of Experts for a six-month period, during which time the Panel should submit both an interim and final report to the Council. The Council stressed that the new mandate of the Panel should include the following: (a) further review of relevant data and analysis of information previously gathered by the Panel, as well as any new information, including specifically material provided by individuals and entities named in the previous reports of the Panel, in order to verify, reinforce and, where necessary, update the Panel's findings, and/or clear parties named in the Panel's previous reports, with a view to adjusting accordingly the lists attached to those reports; (b) information on actions taken by Governments in response to the Panel's previous recommendations, including information on how capacity-building and reforms in the region were affecting exploitation activities; (c) an assessment of the actions taken by all those named in the reports in respect of paragraphs 12 and 15 of the resolution; (d) recommendations on measures a transitional Government in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other Governments in the region could take to develop and enhance their policies, legal framework and administrative capacity

¹¹⁸ S/2001/632.

¹¹⁹ For the composition of the Panel, see S/2001/1072, para. 3.

¹²⁰ S/2001/950 and S/2001/951, respectively.

¹²¹ S/2001/1072.

¹²² S/PRST/2001/39.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ S/2001/357 and S/2001/1072, respectively.

¹²⁵ S/2002/565.

¹²⁶ S/2002/762 and S/2002/763, respectively.

¹²⁷ S/2002/1146 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

to ensure the resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo were exploited legally and on a fair commercial basis to benefit the Congolese people. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Panel to establish a procedure to provide to Member States, upon request, information previously collected by the Panel to help them take the necessary investigative action.

By a letter dated 26 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹²⁸ the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint four experts as members of the reconstituted Panel of Experts and an additional member in the near future, and noted that the reconstituted Panel was expected to reassemble in early March 2003 in New York for consultations, including with Member States, before proceeding to the Great Lakes region.

By resolution 1499 (2003) of 13 August 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 31 October 2003 to enable it to complete the remaining elements of its mandate, at the end of which the Panel would submit a final report to the Council. By that resolution, the Council took note of the Panel's intent, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1457 (2003), to remove from the annexes attached to its report the names of those parties, with which it had or would have reached a resolution by the end of its mandate, and renewed its support to the Panel in its efforts to secure, including through dialogue with parties named in its last report, particularly with the Governments concerned, a clearer picture of activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to update its findings during the remainder of its mandate period.

Termination of mandate

In a presidential statement dated 19 November 2003,¹²⁹ the Council took note of the final report of the Panel,¹³⁰ submitted on 23 October 2003, which concluded its work, and emphasized the connection, in the context of the continuing conflict, between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in raw materials and arms, which the Panel had highlighted. The Council also reaffirmed its

determination to monitor closely compliance with the arms embargo imposed in resolution 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003 and expressed its intention to address the problem posed by the illicit flow of weapons into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by considering the possible establishment of a monitoring mechanism.

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

Establishment and mandate

On 28 September 2001, by resolution 1373 (2001), the Council reaffirmed its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania, and acting under Chapter VII, decided that all States should cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations, exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and reporting on the steps they had taken to implement that resolution.

By resolution 1373 (2001), the Council also decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, to monitor implementation of that resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise.¹³¹ The Council called upon all States to report to the Committee no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of the resolution and, thereafter, according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee on the steps they had taken to implement the resolution. Furthermore, the Council directed the Committee to delineate its tasks, submit a work programme within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution and consider the support it required, in consultation with the Secretary-General.

¹³¹ The Counter-Terrorism Committee is not a sanctions committee and does not maintain a list of individuals or entities.

¹²⁸ S/2003/226.

¹²⁹ S/PRST/2003/21.

¹³⁰ S/2003/1027.

Composition

On 16 October 2001, pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), the Counter-Terrorism Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work. The Committee pursued its agenda as set out in its work programmes, each designed to be in effect for a period of ninety days.¹³²

According to the guidelines, the Chairman of the Committee should be appointed by the Security Council and should also be the Permanent Representative of a State member of the Security Council. As set forth in its first programme of work,¹³³ the Committee took steps to furnish itself with the appropriate expertise it needed to do its work. The Secretariat appointed expert advisers with the approval of the Committee, taking account of relevant expertise and the principle of equitable geographical representation.¹³⁴

As set forth in its second programme of work,¹³⁵ the Committee established three subcommittees, each composed of five of its members and chaired by one of the Committee's vice-chairmen, to have an initial discussion of each report between members of the subcommittee and the experts on the Committee's response to the report. The three relevant subcommittees also invited the States concerned to attend part of the subcommittees' discussion of the reports.

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001,¹³⁶ the Security Council, meeting at the ministerial level, adopted a declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism, in which it recognized that many States would require assistance in implementing all the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), and invited States to inform the Committee of areas in which they required such support. In that context, the Council invited the Committee to explore ways in

which States could be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and subregional organizations (a) the promotion of best practice in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001), including the preparation of model laws as appropriate; (b) the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes which might facilitate the implementation of the resolution; and (c) the promotion of possible synergies between those assistance programmes.

By resolution 1456 (2003),¹³⁷ the Security Council adopted, at the Council's high-level meeting on combating terrorism on 20 January 2003, the declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the issue of combating terrorism, and called on the Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of the declaration, the Secretary-General submitted a report summarizing the proposals made during the ministerial meeting and the comments and responses to the proposals received from the Security Council members.¹³⁸

By a letter dated 14 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹³⁹ the Chairman of the Committee set out the action to be taken by the Committee to take forward the matters contained in the annex to resolution 1456 (2003).

Reports to the Security Council

In statements made by the President on its behalf, the Council reviewed the structure and activities of the Committee at regular intervals.¹⁴⁰ In accordance with guideline No. 9, the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Council on the work of the Committee several times during the period under review.

¹³² S/2001/986, S/2002/67, S/2002/318, S/2002/700, S/2002/1075, S/2003/72, S/2003/387, S/2003/710 and S/2003/995.

¹³³ S/2001/986.

¹³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/57/2)*, part VI, chap. 13.

¹³⁵ S/2002/67.

¹³⁶ Resolution 1377 (2001), annex.

¹³⁷ Resolution 1456 (2003), annex.

¹³⁸ S/2003/191 and Add.1.

¹³⁹ S/2003/198.

¹⁴⁰ S/PRST/2002/10, S/PRST/2002/26, S/PRST/2003/3 and S/PRST/2003/17.

C. Informal and ad hoc working groups

Note

During the period under review, the Council's Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions continued to exist. In addition, the Council established four new informal working groups. These included the Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, the Working Group on

International Criminal Tribunals, the Working Group of the Whole on United Nations peacekeeping operations, and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The working groups consisted of all fifteen members of the Council, held their meetings in private sessions, and reached their decisions by consensus. A brief overview of the establishment and mandate of the working groups is provided in the table below.

Informal and ad hoc working groups

<i>Title</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions	June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions.
Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions	Note by the President of the Council of 17 April 2000 (S/2000/319)	To develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions. Issues to be examined by the Working Group were as follows: (a) Working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination; (b) Capacity of the United Nations Secretariat; (c) Coordination within the United Nations system and cooperation with regional and other international organizations; (d) Design of sanctions resolutions including the conditions for the maintaining/lifting of sanctions; (e) Pre- and post-assessment reports and the ongoing evaluation of sanctions regimes; (f) Monitoring and enforcement of sanctions; (g) Unintended impacts of sanctions; (h) Humanitarian exemptions; (i) Targeted sanctions; (j) Assisting member States in implementing sanctions; (k) Implementation of the recommendations of the note by the President of 29 January 1999 (S/1999/92).

<i>Title</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>
Working Group on International Criminal Tribunals	June 2000 (no formal decision was taken). It was established pursuant to a proposal by some Council members (Canada, Bangladesh, Tunisia) at the 4161st meeting held on 20 June 2000	The working group on International Criminal Tribunals was convened to deal with a specific issue pertaining to the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and was subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the tribunals.
Working Group of the Whole on United Nations peacekeeping operations	Presidential Statement of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3)	(a) 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; (b) 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.
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa	Note by the President of the Council dated 1 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; (b) 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; (c) To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution; (d) To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (OAU) and subregional organizations.

D. Investigative bodies

During the period under review, there were no subsidiary investigative bodies authorized by the Council. However, the Council undertook 13 missions

of its own, and welcomed a number of such initiatives by the Secretary-General.¹⁴¹

¹⁴¹ For details, see chapters I and X.

E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions

Note

As stated by the Secretary-General in his report on the work of the Organization for 2003,¹⁴² peacekeeping and peacebuilding are two sides of the same coin. During the period under review, beyond the deployment of peacekeeping missions to support the transition from conflict in a number of places around the world, the Security Council continued with its peacebuilding efforts to provide political, humanitarian and development assistance to meet immediate emergency and reconstruction needs, as well as to establish viable institutions. The record for the period examined below displays a number of successfully completed mandates of missions such as the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), as well as the establishment of new, or the reinforcement of existing, missions.

Therefore, between 2000 and 2003 the Council, often acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, mandated the establishment of three new peacekeeping operations, in Côte d'Ivoire,¹⁴³ East Timor¹⁴⁴ and Ethiopia and Eritrea,¹⁴⁵ while authorizing the termination or transition to new peacekeeping missions of seven operations.¹⁴⁶ During that period, the Council further authorized the establishment of five political missions — in Afghanistan,¹⁴⁷ Angola,¹⁴⁸ the Central

African Republic,¹⁴⁹ Iraq¹⁵⁰ and Tajikistan¹⁵¹ — and authorized, upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the termination or transition to new missions of three other political missions.¹⁵² In some cases, the Council authorized significant changes and expansions in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, including a number of those established during an earlier period.

A total of 21 peacekeeping operations and 11 political missions are considered below, by geographic region. The studies of the operations and missions in each region generally appear in the order of their establishment, while interlinked operations are dealt with jointly. As a more detailed account of Council proceedings, such as the deliberations by the Council on the specific agenda item and the content of the reports of the Secretary-General on the situations on the ground is set out in chapter VIII of this volume, the present section focuses on procedures of the Council concerning the establishment, mandate, composition, implementation of mandate, and termination or transition of peacekeeping operations and political missions during the period from 2000 to 2003. It is noted that, in accordance with the general principles set out in General Assembly resolutions 874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, peacekeeping operations during the period from 2000 to 2003 were financed through assessed contributions by Member States, except as stated otherwise.

Africa

1. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), established pursuant to resolution 690 (1991), continued its efforts in support of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and agreements adopted by the Government of Morocco and the Frente

¹⁴² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/58/1)*, para. 39.

¹⁴³ United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI).

¹⁴⁴ United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

¹⁴⁵ United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

¹⁴⁶ United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), UNTAET, United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), UNMIBH, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), and the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

¹⁴⁷ United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

¹⁴⁸ United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA).

¹⁴⁹ United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).

¹⁵⁰ United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

¹⁵¹ United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP).

¹⁵² United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) and United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA).

Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario) to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum that would allow the people of Western Sahara to decide the future status of the territory. By a series of resolutions,¹⁵³ adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports¹⁵⁴ and a letter dated 12 November 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President,¹⁵⁵ the Security Council successively extended the mandate of MINURSO for additional periods of two to six months, with the expectation that the parties would meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement plan, and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

2. United Nations Office in Burundi

During the period under review, the United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB), established in October 1993, continued to facilitate the restoration of constitutional rule in Burundi through the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi and subsequent ceasefire agreements.

Mandate implementation

By a letter dated 15 November 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Burundi peace process had culminated in the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi on 28 August 2000.¹⁵⁶ The Agreement requested the United Nations to chair the Arusha Agreement Implementation Monitoring Committee and to provide support to a wide range of activities together with other actors. The requested activities included supervising and ensuring the effective implementation of the Agreement; ensuring respect for the implementation

timetable and accurate interpretation of the Agreement; arbitrating and ruling on disputes that might arise among the signatories; providing guidance to and coordinating the activities of the commissions and subcommissions set up to implement the Agreement; and assisting the transitional Government in mobilizing the resources required to implement the Agreement. Following the first meeting of the Committee, the Secretary-General hoped to be in a position to submit to the Security Council proposals on an extended mandate for the United Nations Office in Burundi and the ways in which the United Nations capacity there could be strengthened to help it carry out the functions entrusted to it as the Chairman of the Committee. In the meantime and until such time as the details of the new tasks requested were clarified, the mandate of UNOB was extended until 31 December 2001 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.¹⁵⁷

In his report dated 14 November 2001,¹⁵⁸ the Secretary-General stated that with the repatriation of the Implementation Monitoring Committee to Burundi, the primary role of UNOB would need to be adjusted and refocused. Noting that the political role of the United Nations in Burundi came primarily from its responsibilities as Chairman of the Committee, the staff and resources of the Office would be restructured and strengthened to support also the Chairman, including the servicing of the meetings of the Committee and its Executive Council. That would necessitate an increase in the staffing and resources of the United Nations Office in Burundi. The new political presence of the United Nations in Burundi would group together, under the Office of the Chairman of the Committee, the activities of the Committee secretariat and the political role previously entrusted to the United Nations Office in Burundi. The net additional staff requirements would amount to 16 international posts, including the Committee Chairman (Assistant Secretary-General); a small number of military advisers and civilian police would also be attached in order to continue contingency planning for the possible deployment of a peacekeeping mission. In a letter dated 7 December 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, the members of the Security Council

¹⁵³ Resolutions 1292 (2000), 1301 (2000), 1308 (2000), 1309 (2000), 1324 (2000), 1342 (2001), 1349 (2001), 1359 (2001), 1380 (2001), 1394 (2002), 1406 (2002), 1429 (2002), 1463 (2003), 1469 (2003), 1485 (2003), 1495 (2003) and 1513 (2003).

¹⁵⁴ S/21360, S/2001/148, S/2001/398, S/2001/613, S/2002/178, S/2003/59 and S/2003/341.

¹⁵⁵ S/2001/1067.

¹⁵⁶ S/2000/1096.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, and S/2000/1097.

¹⁵⁸ S/2001/1076.

expressed support for the proposal to strengthen the Office to help implement the Arusha Agreement.¹⁵⁹

In his report dated 18 November 2002,¹⁶⁰ the Secretary-General stated that for 2003, the net additional staff requirement would amount to two international posts, to accommodate a spokesperson and a close protection officer for the Special Representative, as well as eight local staff. Three military advisers and civilian police would also be attached to UNOB to continue contingency planning for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission. In a statement by the President dated 18 December 2002,¹⁶¹ the Council approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to increasing the resources of UNOB.

Following the signing of the ceasefire agreements between the Government of Burundi and the armed groups, the staffing and resources of the Office were strengthened to enable the Chairman of the Arusha Agreement Implementation Monitoring Committee to provide the substantive and administrative support needed for the activities of the Commission, by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on 29 September 2003.¹⁶² The additional staff included the Chairman of the Joint Ceasefire Commission, a subsidiary body of the Implementation Monitoring Committee; a civil police/rule of law adviser; two political affairs officers; one disarmament, demobilization and reintegration adviser; and the necessary support staff.

In a report dated 4 December 2003 on the situation in Burundi,¹⁶³ the Secretary-General informed the Council that in order to respond to the increasing needs in peacekeeping-related issues and other priorities such as security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, it would be necessary to augment the staff of the Office slightly. By a statement by the President of 22 December 2003,¹⁶⁴ the Security Council approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi.

3. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia

During the period under review, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), established on 15 April 1995, continued to help to advance the cause of peace and reconciliation through contacts with Somali leaders, civic organizations and the States and organizations concerned; monitor the situation in Somalia; and keep the Council informed in particular about developments. Furthermore, in the period following September 1999, UNPOS made sustained efforts in support of the initiative taken by the Government of Djibouti that led to the formation of the Transitional National Government of Somalia.¹⁶⁵

Mandate implementation

The mandate of the Office was extended for the biennium 2000-2001 by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.¹⁶⁶ In a statement made by the President on behalf of the Council on 11 January 2001,¹⁶⁷ the members of the Council invited the Secretary-General to prepare a proposal for a peacebuilding mission in Somalia. However, the Secretary-General indicated in his report dated 11 October 2001¹⁶⁸ that the security situation did not make it possible to deploy a peacebuilding office in the country and recommended that, due to its valuable role in monitoring and reporting on the situation in Somalia, the mandate of UNPOS be renewed for another two years. In a statement by the President dated 31 October 2001,¹⁶⁹ the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the scope for adjustment, as appropriate, to the mandate for UNPOS. In a letter dated 16 November 2001 addressed to the President,¹⁷⁰ the Secretary-General took note of the request of the Council and stated that it was his intention to continue the activities of UNPOS for the biennium 2002-2003, at the current resource level, pending an improvement in the security situation that would allow him to submit a proposal for

¹⁵⁹ S/2001/1207.

¹⁶⁰ S/2002/1259.

¹⁶¹ S/PRST/2002/40..

¹⁶² S/2003/920 and S/2003/921.

¹⁶³ S/2003/1146.

¹⁶⁴ S/PRST/2003/30.

¹⁶⁵ S/2001/1097.

¹⁶⁶ S/1999/1134 and S/1999/1135, respectively. Since its establishment on 14 April 1995, UNPOS has had its mandate renewed for periods of two calendar years, starting with 1998/1999 (S/1997/715, para. 36 (b) and S/1997/756).

¹⁶⁷ S/PRST/2001/1.

¹⁶⁸ S/2001/963.

¹⁶⁹ S/PRST/2001/30.

¹⁷⁰ S/2001/1097.

the establishment of a peacebuilding office in Somalia. The mandate of UNPOS was therefore extended for the biennium 2002-2003 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.¹⁷¹

In a statement by the President dated 28 March 2002,¹⁷² the Council reiterated that a comprehensive post-conflict peacebuilding mission should be deployed once security conditions permitted. In a report dated 13 October 2003,¹⁷³ the Secretary-General indicated that pending an agreement at the National Reconciliation Conference in Mbagathi, Kenya and improvement of the security situation that would allow him to submit a proposal on the establishment of a peace-building office in Somalia and adjustments that might be needed to the mandate of the Political Office, it was his intention to continue the activities of the Office for the biennium 2004-2005.

4. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Liberia

During the period under review, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), established on 1 November 1997, continued to support the efforts of the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and democracy, and to promote national reconciliation and the rule of law, including the protection of human rights.

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOL was extended three times through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council for periods of one year, the last of which ended 31 December 2003.¹⁷⁴

By a letter dated 29 November 2002 addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council requested that the Secretary-General submit recommendations for a detailed revised mandate for UNOL in order to increase its capacity for objective reporting on the situation in Liberia.¹⁷⁵ In a statement

by the President dated 13 December 2002,¹⁷⁶ the Council stated that it was committed to promoting an expanded role for UNOL, along with the more active participation of the United Nations Office for West Africa.¹⁷⁷ In the statement, the Council further outlined the tasks it wanted UNOL to carry out, which included the following: offering assistance to the authorities of Liberia and to the public for strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, including the promotion of an independent press and an enabling environment for political parties to operate freely in Liberia; contributing to and monitoring the preparation of free and fair elections in 2003, especially through the promotion of an independent electoral commission; enhancing and monitoring respect for human rights in Liberia, including through constructive dialogue with the Government of Liberia, with particular attention to reaching out to local civil society groups and to encouraging the establishment of an independent and functional human rights commission; promoting national reconciliation and resolution of the conflict, including through support for initiatives on the ground; supporting the Government of Liberia in the implementation of peace agreements to be adopted; and engaging in an educational campaign to present accurately United Nations policies and activities regarding Liberia.

In a letter dated 15 January 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁷⁸ the Secretary-General stated that he had provided the Government of Liberia with a draft revised mandate for UNOL, which took into account the situation on the ground and the above-mentioned statement by the President. Following the agreement of the Government of Liberia, the mandate of UNOL was revised through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.¹⁷⁹ In his letter dated 11 April 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁸⁰ the Secretary-General stated that, in finalizing the draft revised mandate, consideration had been given to the capacity-building needs of the Government in the areas of human rights and the conduct of elections and that he had received concurrence from the Government of Liberia to the revised mandate. The revised mandate

¹⁷¹ S/2001/1097 and S/2001/1098.

¹⁷² S/PRST/2002/8, para. 15.

¹⁷³ S/2003/987, paras. 13-18.

¹⁷⁴ S/2000/945 and S/2000/946; S/2001/981 and S/2001/982; and S/2002/1129 and S/2002/1130.

¹⁷⁵ S/2002/1305.

¹⁷⁶ S/PRST/2002/36.

¹⁷⁷ See chapter X.

¹⁷⁸ S/2003/49.

¹⁷⁹ S/2003/468 and S/2003/469.

¹⁸⁰ S/2003/468.

was (a) to provide, as appropriate, good offices and other services to defuse tensions through promoting national reconciliation and resolution of conflicts, including through support for initiatives on the ground; (b) to support the Government of Liberia in the implementation of the peace agreements to be adopted; (c) to monitor the political and security situation in Liberia and report thereon; (d) to enhance respect for human rights in Liberia, including through constructive dialogue with the Government of Liberia, with particular attention to strengthening the Government's capacity in this domain and providing human rights training for the security agencies; (e) to offer assistance to the Liberian authorities and to the public for strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, including the promotion of an independent press and an enabling environment for political parties to operate freely in Liberia; (f) to contribute to the preparation of free and fair elections in 2003, while helping to promote the independence of the Elections Commission; (g) to promote dialogue between the Government of Liberia, the United Nations and the international community at large on matters relating to peace and security in Liberia; (h) to develop, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners, a peacebuilding strategy for Liberia in which political objectives, programme assistance and human rights considerations were fully integrated; (i) to mobilize national and international political support for such a strategy and monitor its implementation so as to ensure its continued relevance to Liberia's post-conflict peacebuilding priorities; (j) to provide substantive support and backup as appropriate to the United Nations Office in West Africa, in particular pertaining to developments in the Mano River Union subregion as they related to Liberia; (k) to engage in an educational campaign to present accurately United Nations policies and activities regarding Liberia; and (l) to develop and implement, in cooperation with the Government, sensitization/information strategies and programmes to facilitate the implementation of (a) and (g) above.

By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council welcomed the Government of Liberia's agreement to the revised mandate.

Termination of mandate

By a letter dated 29 July 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁸¹ the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in view of the appointment of his Special Representative, and the envisaged establishment of a United Nations operation in Liberia, the mandate of UNOL would be terminated and the staff and assets absorbed by the office of his Special Representative. In his report dated 11 September 2003,¹⁸² the Secretary-General informed the Council that the major functions performed by UNOL would be transferred to the new United Nations operation in Liberia.

By a letter dated 16 September 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁸³ the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to terminate the mandate of UNOL and stated that he intended to bring to a close the operations of UNOL as soon as the deployment of the peacekeeping mission was authorized by the Council. By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention to terminate the mandate of UNOL.

5. United Nations Mission in Liberia

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement¹⁸⁴ in Accra on 18 August 2003, which requested the United Nations to deploy a force in Liberia under Chapter VII of the Charter to support the National Transitional Government of Liberia and assist in the implementation of the Agreement, the Council adopted, on 1 August 2003, resolution 1497 (2003), by which it authorized the establishment of a multinational force in Liberia and declared its readiness to establish a follow-on United Nations stabilization force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003.

By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report dated 11 September 2003¹⁸⁵ and its recommendations and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the

¹⁸¹ S/2003/769.

¹⁸² S/2003/875.

¹⁸³ S/2003/899.

¹⁸⁴ S/2003/850.

¹⁸⁵ S/2003/875.

United Nations, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in resolution 1497 (2003), for a period of 12 months. By that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the ECOWAS Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL) forces to UNMIL on 1 October 2003.

The mandate of the Mission, as set out in resolution 1509 (2003), was (a) to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement signed by the Liberian parties on 17 June 2003;¹⁸⁶ (b) to protect United Nations staff, facilities and civilians; (c) to facilitate support for the humanitarian and human rights assistance; (d) to provide support for security reform, including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military; and (e) to support the implementation of the peace process.

Up to 15,000 United Nations military personnel were initially authorized for UNMIL, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers, including formed units to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Liberia, and the appropriate civilian component. By resolution 1509 (2003), the Council welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Liberia to direct the operations of UNMIL and coordinate all United Nations activities in Liberia. The Force Commander of UNMIL was appointed through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.¹⁸⁷

6. The United Nations Office in Angola

During the period under review, the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA), established pursuant to resolution 1268 (1999), continued to contribute to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security.

Mandate implementation

Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,¹⁸⁸ the Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOA was appointed.

On the basis of the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General dated 11 April 2000,¹⁸⁹ the Council, by resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000, extended the mandate of UNOA until 15 October 2000.¹⁹⁰ Subsequently, on the basis of the recommendations in the reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁹¹ the Council, by a series of letters addressed to the Secretary-General,¹⁹² extended the mandate of UNOA three times, for periods of six months, the last of which was until 15 April 2002. The mandate was then extended twice more through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,¹⁹³ for periods of three months and one month, respectively, until 15 August 2002.

Termination of mandate and transition to a new mission

In a report to the Council dated 26 July 2002,¹⁹⁴ the Secretary-General noted that the signing on 4 April 2002 of the memorandum of understanding to complement the Lusaka Protocol marked a new era in the Angolan peace process and presented new challenges for the United Nations presence in Angola. He recommended that the Council establish a new mission in Angola to succeed UNOA. Following the end of the final one-month extension on 15 August 2002, the mandate of UNOA was terminated,¹⁹⁵ and the Council established the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) as a follow-on mission.¹⁹⁶

7. The United Nations Mission in Angola

Establishment, mandate and composition

On the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 2002,¹⁹⁷ by resolution 1433 (2002) of 15 August 2002, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) for an initial period of six months, until 15 February 2003, as

¹⁸⁶ S/2003/657.

¹⁸⁷ S/2003/926 and S/2003/927.

¹⁸⁸ S/2000/760 and S/2000/761.

¹⁸⁹ S/2000/304 and Corr.1.

¹⁹⁰ Resolution 1294 (2000), para. 1.

¹⁹¹ S/2000/977, S/2001/351 and S/2001/956.

¹⁹² S/2000/987, S/2001/387 and S/2001/973.

¹⁹³ S/2002/411 and S/2002/412; and S/2002/768 and S/2002/769.

¹⁹⁴ S/2002/834.

¹⁹⁵ S/2002/768 and S/2002/769.

¹⁹⁶ Resolution 1433 (2002), para. 1.

¹⁹⁷ S/2002/834.

a follow-on mission to the United Nations Office in Angola.¹⁹⁸

The mandate of UNMA was (a) to assist the parties in concluding the Lusaka Protocol by chairing the Joint Commission and leading the completion of the agreed list of tasks which remain pending under the Lusaka Protocol; and (b) to assist the Government of Angola in undertaking the following tasks: protection and promotion of human rights; building of institutions to consolidate peace and enhance the rule of law; provision of technical advice and support for mine action; facilitation and coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons and families in quartering areas, with special concern for children and women; support for social and professional reintegration of the demobilized through appropriate United Nations agencies; promotion of economic recovery through relevant United Nations agencies; mobilization of resources of the international community, to include international donors conferences, as appropriate; and provision of technical assistance to the Government of Angola in the preparation of elections.¹⁹⁹

The Mission was headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and was comprised of two components. The first component, under the direct supervision of the Special Representative, dealt with the political, military and human rights aspects. The second component, supervised by the Resident Coordinator, who would be concurrently designated as Deputy, dealt with humanitarian, economic recovery and development tasks, through the coordination of the work of the various United Nations agencies involved.²⁰⁰ The Special Representative was appointed through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.²⁰¹

Mandate implementation Termination of mandate

In his report of 7 February 2003,²⁰² the Secretary-General stated that UNMA had completed its mandated political tasks. The United Nations agencies and

programmes had provided essential humanitarian and development assistance throughout the period covered by the mandate of the mission and had continued to work closely with the Government to implement a post-conflict strategy. However, the residual tasks foreseen under resolution 1433 (2002), including in the areas of human rights, mine action, reintegration and resettlement of ex-combatants, humanitarian assistance, economic recovery and electoral assistance, required continued attention and support. The Secretary-General, therefore, proposed that the United Nations Resident Coordinator resume the responsibility for United Nations activities in the country upon the conclusion of the mandate of UNMA on 15 February 2003, including assisting the efforts of the Government to implement the residual tasks under resolution 1433 (2002). Consequently, the mandate of UNMA was terminated on 15 February 2003, pursuant to resolution 1433 (2002), and the Office of the Resident Coordinator was strengthened for the transitional period by adding a unit under his supervision to address the residual tasks.²⁰³

8. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), established pursuant to resolution 1270 (1999), continued to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Lomé ceasefire agreement.

Mandate implementation

By a series of resolutions,²⁰⁴ adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports,²⁰⁵ the Council continuously extended the mandate of UNAMSIL for various time periods, the last of which was until 31 March 2004.

In his reports dated 6 December 1999²⁰⁶ and 11 January 2000,²⁰⁷ and in his letter dated 28 December 1999 addressed to the President of the

¹⁹⁸ Resolution 1433 (2002), para. 1.

¹⁹⁹ Resolution 1433 (2002), para. 3.

²⁰⁰ S/2002/834, para. 59.

²⁰¹ S/2002/1026 and S/2002/1027.

²⁰² S/2003/158.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, para. 47.

²⁰⁴ Resolutions 1289 (2000), 1299 (2000), 1313 (2000), 1317 (2000), 1321 (2000), 1334 (2000), 1346 (2001), 1370 (2001), 1400 (2002), 1436 (2002) and 1470 (2003).

²⁰⁵ S/1999/1223, S/2000/13, S/2000/455, S/2000/751, S/2000/832, S/2000/1199, S/2001/228, S/2001/857, S/2002/267, S/2002/987, S/2003/321 and S/2003/863.

²⁰⁶ S/1999/1223.

²⁰⁷ S/2000/13.

Council,²⁰⁸ the Secretary-General recommended an expanded role of and increased troop deployment for UNAMSIL in the light of the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation and the redeployment of contingents of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG), which had so far performed vital security functions. Following the Secretary-General's recommendations, the Council expanded, by resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the mandate of UNAMSIL to accommodate the security functions previously performed by ECOMOG and authorized the deployment of 11,100 troops to that effect. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorized UNAMSIL to take all necessary action to fulfil its additional functions and protect civilians under threat of imminent physical danger.

By a letter dated 17 May 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,²⁰⁹ the Secretary-General advised the Council that recent attacks by the Revolutionary United Front against UNAMSIL personnel had warranted a reinforcement of troops of up to 13,000 military personnel, and asked the Council to authorize this interim expansion of the force. At its 4145th meeting on 19 May 2000, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 1299 (2000), by which it authorized the interim reinforcement.

In subsequent reports submitted pursuant to resolution 1289 (2000),²¹⁰ the Secretary-General reported serious setbacks to the peace process, with disarmament and demobilization at a standstill, increased attacks by RUF against government forces, and the abduction and mutilation of civilians. While the solution to the conflict remained political, the Secretary-General considered a "robust and credible" international military presence indispensable to providing conducive conditions for the democratic elections agreed to under the Lomé Agreement. He therefore advised further expansion of UNAMSIL. Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council decided, by resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, that UNAMSIL deter and decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by

responding robustly to hostile actions or threat of imminent or direct use of force, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger and assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the extension of State authority. To that end, the Council, by that resolution and on the basis of the Secretary-General's report and the findings of the United Nations assessment mission,²¹¹ requested the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on a new operational structure, command and control for a strengthened and expanded mission.

In his report dated 24 August 2000,²¹² the Secretary-General outlined a new concept of operations and gave recommendations as to force structure and organization. He stated that the main objectives of the Mission would be to extend State authority, restore law and order and stabilize the security situation which would require the progressive deployment of troops in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient number and density in coordination with political steps. To that effect, the Secretary-General further recommended that the Council authorize an increase to 20,500 military personnel. At its 4036th meeting, on 30 March 2001, the Council adopted resolution 1346 (2001), by which it authorized increasing the military component of the mission to a strength of 17,500 personnel, approving the Secretary-General's updated concept of operations.

In his report of 5 September 2002,²¹³ the Secretary-General outlined a phased drawdown plan and proposed adjustments to the composition of the Mission. He recommended a phased drawback beginning with the "pruning" of unessential troops and phased redeployment from areas under effective government control and the deployment of United Nations civilian police to strengthen the police force of Sierra Leone in order to avoid a security vacuum. By resolution 1436 (2002) of 24 September 2002, the Council took note of the planned adjustments to the

²⁰⁸ S/1999/1285.

²⁰⁹ S/2000/446.

²¹⁰ S/2000/455 dated 19 May 2000 and S/2000/751 dated 31 July 2000.

²¹¹ The assessment team visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000. In its report to the Secretary-General, the team noted a serious lack of cohesion within the mission, lack of understanding of the mandate and rules of engagement, insufficient preparation to deal with the logistical and environmental challenges of the theatre and serious shortfalls in equipment. See S/2000/751, part VIII.

²¹² S/2000/832.

²¹³ S/2002/987.

size and composition of the Mission, and supported the deployment of up to 170 United Nations civilian police.

9. United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

During the period under review, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), established pursuant to resolution 1279 (1999), continued to, *inter alia*, maintain liaison with the Joint Military Commission, as well as with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999²¹⁴ to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, children and other affected persons.

Mandate implementation

At the 4104th meeting, on 24 February 2000, the Council, recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000²¹⁵ and acting under Chapter VII, adopted resolution 1291 (2000), by which it decided that, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, MONUC would undertake, *inter alia*, the following tasks: (a) establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of the military forces of all the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement; (b) monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; (c) facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, as well as work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains, in close cooperation with other agencies and organizations; (d) provide support and assistance to the Facilitator of the National Dialogue; and (e) deploy mine experts to develop a mine action plan and coordinate activities. By the same resolution, the Council also decided that MONUC might take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deemed it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located Joint Military Commission personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.

²¹⁴ S/1999/815, annex.

²¹⁵ S/2000/30.

By resolution 1291 (2000), the Council also authorized the expansion of MONUC up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas of, *inter alia*, human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection.

On the basis of a letter and reports of the Secretary-General,²¹⁶ the mandate of the Mission was continuously extended, by a series of resolutions,²¹⁷ for various periods of up to one year, the last of which ended 30 July 2004.

By resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001, the Council approved the updated concept of operations²¹⁸ put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 8 June 2001,²¹⁹ including, *inter alia*, the creation of a civilian police component and of an integrated civilian/military section to coordinate disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration operations, and authorized in that regard MONUC, consistent with the report of the Secretary-General, to assist, upon request, in the early implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of armed groups, and requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal was implemented, with a view to monitoring the process. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of the Mission, in order to assign to areas in which MONUC was deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel.

²¹⁶ S/2000/30, S/2000/766, S/2000/888, S/2000/1156, S/2001/572, S/2002/621 and S/2003/566.

²¹⁷ Resolutions 1291 (2000), 1316 (2000), 1323 (2000), 1332 (2000), 1355 (2001), 1417 (2002), 1489 (2003) and 1493 (2003).

²¹⁸ By resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a review of the implementation of the mandate of MONUC, including an updated concept of operations.

²¹⁹ S/2001/572.

In the light of the signing of the Pretoria Agreement²²⁰ between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and the Luanda Agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda concerning the withdrawal of their forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo,²²¹ the President, on 15 August 2002, made a statement on behalf of the members of the Council,²²² requesting the Secretary-General to submit a report to recommend how MONUC, through coordination with other United Nations agencies, could assist the parties in the fulfilment of their responsibilities under the agreements. On 10 September 2002, the Secretary-General submitted a report²²³ pursuant to that request, recommending that MONUC have an active role in the monitoring and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of the troops. In consideration of this new role, the Secretary-General recommended the deployment of up to 8,700 military personnel. At its 4653rd meeting on 4 December 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1445 (2002), by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and authorized the deployment accordingly.

By a letter dated 15 May 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²²⁴ the Secretary-General requested the deployment of a multinational force to address the deteriorating security situation in Bunia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reinforce MONUC until a considerably reinforced United Nations presence could be deployed. On the basis of that request, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized, by resolution 1484 (2003) of 30 May 2003, the deployment of a multinational force for an interim period until 1 September 2003 to contribute to the

stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Bunia. By that resolution, the Council also authorized the Secretary-General to deploy, within the overall authorized MONUC ceiling, a reinforced United Nations presence to Bunia, and requested him to do so by mid-August 2003.

By a letter dated 14 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²²⁵ the Secretary-General informed the Council that preparations for the deployment of MONUC were well under way but recommended, in order to maintain peace and security in the area during the transition period, that the Council consider authorizing the interim multinational force to provide assistance to the MONUC troops deployed in and around Bunia. By resolution 1501 (2003) of 26 August 2003, the Council authorized the States members of the interim multinational force to provide assistance to the MONUC contingent deployed in Bunia and its immediate surroundings, if MONUC requested them to do so and if exceptional circumstances demanded it.

By resolution 1493 (2003), adopted on 28 July 2003 at its 4797th meeting, the Council authorized increasing the military strength of MONUC to 10,800 personnel and authorized MONUC to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in disarming and demobilizing those Congolese combatants who might voluntarily decide to enter the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.²²⁶

10. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), established pursuant to resolution 1233 (1999),²²⁷ continued to provide the political

²²⁰ Letter dated 9 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/914, annex). The agreement, signed on 30 July 2002 in Pretoria, concerned the dismantling of the ex-FAR and Interhamwe Forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

²²¹ Signed in Luanda on 6 September 2002. The agreement concerned both the withdrawal of the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) and the normalization of relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

²²² S/PRST/2002/24.

²²³ S/2002/1005.

²²⁴ S/2003/574.

²²⁵ S/2003/821.

²²⁶ For recommendations concerning MONUC, see the second special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2003/566 and Corr.1) and the report of the Security Council Mission to Central Africa (S/2003/653).

²²⁷ The Office was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1999/232 and S/1999/233). By resolution 1233 (1999), the Council reiterated its

framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections. It also continued to facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, ECOWAS and ECOMOG as well as other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement.

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and Chief of UNOGBIS was appointed through an exchange of letters²²⁸ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was extended five times through exchanges of letters²²⁹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was twice revised through exchanges of letters²³⁰ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council in order to cope with the post-electoral challenges in Guinea-Bissau, to facilitate dialogue among all actors and promote national reconciliation.

11. United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following a ceasefire agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea on 18 June 2000,²³¹ and on the

support of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish UNOGBIS.

²²⁸ S/2000/1180 and S/2000/1181.

²²⁹ S/2000/201 and S/2000/202; S/2000/941 and S/2000/942; S/2001/960 and S/2001/961; S/2002/916 and S/2002/917; and S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

²³⁰ S/2000/201 and S/2000/202; and S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

²³¹ On 30 May 2000, proximity talks had begun between the two parties under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice of Algeria and the Personal Envoy of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in Algiers, which culminated in the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities (S/2000/601). On 12 December 2000, the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (S/2000/1183), by which the parties agreed to permanently terminate military hostilities and respect and fully implement the

basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000,²³² as well as communications received from both parties,²³³ the Council adopted, at its 4181st meeting on 31 July 2000, resolution 1312 (2000), by which it decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization.²³⁴

The mandate of UNMEE, as set out in resolution 1312 (2000), was to (a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties; (b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; (c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities; and (d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

By resolution 1312 (2000), the Council initially authorized up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff for the Mission.

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea²³⁵ and the Force Commander of UNMEE²³⁶ were appointed, and the list of States contributing military personnel to UNMEE²³⁷ was confirmed through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. The Agreement also provided for, inter alia, the establishment of a neutral boundary commission mandated to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law.

²³² S/2000/643.

²³³ S/2000/612 and S/2000/627.

²³⁴ By a letter dated 7 July 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/676), the members of the Council had previously endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to send a reconnaissance and liaison mission to the region to discuss with the parties and OAU a concept of operations for the mission.

²³⁵ S/2000/947 and S/2000/948.

²³⁶ S/2000/1037 and S/2000/1038.

²³⁷ S/2000/1018 and S/2000/1019.

On the basis of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General,²³⁸ the mandate of UNMEE was extended on seven occasions for additional periods of six months,²³⁹ the last of which was until 15 March 2004.

Following the signing of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Algiers on 18 June 2000,²⁴⁰ the Secretary-General outlined, in a report dated 9 August 2000,²⁴¹ proposals for an expanded mandate for UNMEE and set out its structure and concept of operations in detail. The Secretary-General proposed that UNMEE have a mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities; assist in the observance of the parties' security commitments; monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops and monitor their positions once redeployed; monitor the positions of Eritrean forces to remain 25 kilometres from those positions; monitor the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ); chair the Military Coordination Committee; and coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian assistance and mine action activities in the TSZ and adjacent areas. The Mission would be composed of political, military, public information, mine action and administrative components and be headed by the Secretary-General's representative. To fulfil its proposed mandate, UNMEE required 4,200 personnel including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions and the necessary support units. By resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Council expanded the mandate of UNMEE accordingly and authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops until 15 March 2001. By that resolution, the Council also emphasized that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea linked the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and requested the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of that issue.

By resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002, the Council authorized UNMEE to assist the Eritrea-

Ethiopia Boundary Commission²⁴² in the expeditious and orderly implementation of its delimitation decision including, with immediate effect, demining in key areas to support demarcation, and the provision of administrative and logistical support to its Field Offices.²⁴³

12. United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

Until its termination, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), established pursuant to resolution 1159 (1998), continued to supervise the final disposition of all weapons retrieved in the course of the disarmament exercise.

Termination of mandate and transition to a new mission

By resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 15 February 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping to a post-conflict peacebuilding presence.²⁴⁴ The mission was therefore terminated on 15 February 2000.

13. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following the withdrawal of MINURCA, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was established on 15 February 2000 for one year through an exchange of letters²⁴⁵ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. In a presidential statement made on 10 February 2000 on behalf of the

²³⁸ S/2000/785, S/2001/202, S/2001/843, S/2002/245, S/2002/977, S/2003/257 and S/2003/858.

²³⁹ Resolutions 1320 (2000), 1344 (2001), 1369 (2001), 1398 (2002), 1434 (2002), 1466 (2003) and 1507 (2003).

²⁴⁰ S/2000/601.

²⁴¹ S/2000/785.

²⁴² The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission was established pursuant to the Agreement of 12 December 2000 between Eritrea and Ethiopia (S/2000/183) with a mandate to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and applicable international law.

²⁴³ For the recommendation of the Secretary-General, see his report of 10 July 2002 on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2002/744).

²⁴⁴ Resolution 1271 (1999), para. 1.

²⁴⁵ S/1999/1235 and S/1999/1236.

Council,²⁴⁶ the Council welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General to establish BONUCA.

The mandate of BONUCA was to support the Transitional Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the country. The Office was to include a small number of military and civilian police advisers to follow up on security-related reforms and to assist in the implementation of the training programmes for the national police.²⁴⁷

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁴⁸ the Council decided²⁴⁹ to extend the mandate of BONUCA for four additional periods, the last of which ended 31 December 2004.

Pursuant to a request by the Security Council,²⁵⁰ the Secretary-General proposed, in his report dated 21 September 2001,²⁵¹ various measures for the strengthening of the mandate of BONUCA, particularly in the areas of the judicial system, institution-building, enhancing the effectiveness of its early-warning capabilities and human rights. By a presidential statement dated 26 September 2001,²⁵² the Council approved the revised mandate of BONUCA.

14. United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire

Establishment, mandate and composition

By resolution 1479 (2003) of 13 May 2003, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) for an initial period of six months.²⁵³

The mandate of MINUCI, as set out in resolution 1479 (2003), was to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,²⁵⁴ complementing the operations of the French and ECOWAS forces.

By resolution 1479 (2003), the Council stressed that the military liaison group should initially be composed of 26 military officers, and that up to 50 additional officers might be deployed progressively, if security conditions permitted, and approved the establishment of a small support staff for the Special Representative. The Chief Military Liaison Officer of MINUCI was appointed through an exchange of letters²⁵⁵ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

Mandate implementation

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁵⁶ the Council extended, by resolution 1514 (2003) of 13 November 2003, the mandate of MINUCI for a further period until 4 February 2004.

Americas

15. United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

During the period under review, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), established pursuant to resolution 1141 (1997), continued to assist the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

Mandate implementation

Termination of mandate

In his report of 25 February 2000,²⁵⁷ the Secretary-General stated that by early February 2000, the withdrawal plans for the Mission's civilian police personnel had been finalized and their repatriation was

²⁴⁶ S/PRST/2000/5.

²⁴⁷ For further details, see S/1999/35.

²⁴⁸ S/2000/943, S/2001/886, S/2002/929 and S/2003/889.

²⁴⁹ S/2000/944, S/PRST/2001/25, S/2002/930 and S/2003/890.

²⁵⁰ S/PRST/2001/18.

²⁵¹ S/2001/886.

²⁵² S/PRST/2001/25.

²⁵³ For the recommendations of the Secretary-General, see the report of 26 March 2003 on Côte d'Ivoire (S/2003/374 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

²⁵⁴ The Linas-Marcoussis Agreement was signed in January 2003 by all Ivorian political forces. For details, see S/2003/99, annex 1.

²⁵⁵ S/2003/606 and S/2003/607.

²⁵⁶ S/2003/1069.

²⁵⁷ S/2000/150.

expected to be concluded by 15 March 2000.²⁵⁸ By a presidential statement on 15 March 2000,²⁵⁹ the Council commended the Secretary-General for ensuring a phased transition from MIPONUH to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAHA).²⁶⁰

Asia

16. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Establishment, mandate and composition

On the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002,²⁶¹ by resolution 1401 (2002) of 28 March 2002, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), for an initial period of 12 months.

The mandate of UNAMA consisted of the following: (a) fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues, entrusted to the United Nations in the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions,²⁶² endorsed in resolution 1383 (2001); (b) promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country, through the good offices of the Secretary-General's Special Representative; and (c) managing all United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and in coordination with the Interim Authority and successor administrations of Afghanistan.²⁶³

In addition to an office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and an administrative and logistical support component, it was proposed that the mission have two main arms, or "pillars". Each of the two pillars would be headed by a Deputy Special Representative, at the rank of Assistant Secretary-General, reporting directly to the Secretary-General's Special Representative. Pillar I dealt with political affairs. In the initial phase, pillar I consisted of approximately 30 to 40 international political/civil affairs officers, supported by teams of national staff, based at mission headquarters in Kabul and deployed in small teams (of up to four officers) to each of the seven regions. Pillar II dealt with relief, recovery and reconstruction. In the initial phase, pillar II consisted of approximately 50 international personnel, based at mission headquarters in Kabul or in the seven regional offices, and also included up to 10 international staff located in the semi-autonomous information and data management facility. The mission support component of UNAMA comprised around 100 international mission support staff, headed by a Chief Administrative Officer at the D-1 level. Fifty mission support staff were based in Kabul, with up to seven mission support staff (including security officers) deployed to each of the seven regional offices.²⁶⁴

Mandate implementation

In his report of 18 March 2003,²⁶⁵ the Secretary-General recommended that within the Office of the Special Representative in UNAMA the Military Advisory Unit be enlarged to a total of eight officers; the civilian police advisory unit be expanded to a total of eight police advisers; and that one Corrections Adviser be attached to the Office of the Special Representative. He also recommended that Pillar I, which dealt with political affairs, provide support and assistance to the Government in the preparation for national elections, including the registration of voters and coordination of international assistance, which would require the establishment of an electoral section headed by an internationally recognized senior expert supported by an appropriate team in Kabul and in the provinces.

By resolution 1471 (2003) of 28 March 2003, the Security Council welcomed the recommendations of

²⁵⁸ See S/2000/150, para. 43. The Mission had earmarked some assets to be retained in MICAHA. The liquidation phase was expected to be completed by 30 June 2000.

²⁵⁹ S/PRST/2000/8.

²⁶⁰ The General Assembly, by its resolution 54/193 of 17 December 1999, decided to establish the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti; the transition from MIPONUH to MICAHA occurred on 16 March 2000.

²⁶¹ S/2002/278.

²⁶² The Agreement (Bonn Agreement) was signed in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2001. It established an interim Afghan Government following the fall of the Taliban and prescribed the drafting of a new constitution and the holding of general elections (S/2001/1154).

²⁶³ S/2002/278, p. 15.

²⁶⁴ S/2002/278.

²⁶⁵ S/2003/333.

the Secretary-General and endorsed his proposal that an electoral unit be established within UNAMA. The Council also extended the mandate of UNAMA for an additional period of 12 months, until 28 March 2004.

17. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

During the period under review, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), established pursuant to resolution 47 (1949), continued to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of Security Council resolution 91 (1951).²⁶⁶

18. United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), established pursuant to resolution 968 (1994), continued to monitor the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition.

Termination of mandate and transition to a new mission

In his report dated 14 March 2000,²⁶⁷ the Secretary-General observed that, with the holding of the first multiparty parliamentary election in Tajikistan, the transition period envisaged in the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan was coming to a close and thus so was the process that UNMOT had been set up to support. He therefore recommended that UNMOT withdraw when its mandate expired on 15 May 2000 in accordance with resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999. In its presidential statements of 21 March²⁶⁸ and 12 May 2000,²⁶⁹ the Council supported the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw the Mission as scheduled, and stated that it expected the Secretary-General to inform it about the outcome of his consultations with the Government of Tajikistan on a

role for the United Nations in the period of post-conflict peacebuilding and consolidation.

Following the successful completion of its mandate, UNMOT was terminated on 15 May 2000, in accordance with the expiration of its mandate. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding was subsequently established on 1 June 2000.

19. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding

Establishment, mandate and composition

Prior to the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), in his report of 5 May 2000, the Secretary-General recommended the establishment of a peacebuilding office in Tajikistan. The Council, in a statement by the President dated 12 May 2000, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his intention to inform the Council of the modalities of the establishment and functioning of a United Nations post-conflict peacebuilding office in Tajikistan, in order to consolidate peace and promote democracy. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP) was subsequently established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,²⁷⁰ for an initial period of one year, starting on 1 June 2000.

The mandate of UNTOP was (a) to provide the political framework and leadership for post-conflict peacebuilding activities of the United Nations system in the country, which included supporting the efforts of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach to the development and implementation of post-conflict peacebuilding programmes aimed at national reconstruction, economic recovery, poverty alleviation and good governance; (b) to mobilize, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, international support for the implementation of targeted programmes aimed at strengthening the rule of law, demobilization, voluntary arms collection and employment creation for former irregular fighters; (c) to help in creating an enabling environment for consolidating peace, democracy and the rule of law; and (d) to work in liaison with the Government, political parties and other

²⁶⁶ Since 1971, the Council has not formally discussed UNMOGIP, which is funded from the regular United Nations budget without the requirement of a periodic renewal procedure.

²⁶⁷ S/2000/214.

²⁶⁸ S/PRST/2000/9.

²⁶⁹ S/PRST/2000/17.

²⁷⁰ S/2000/518 and S/2000/519.

representatives of civic society in broadening national consensus and reconciliation.²⁷¹

The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Tajikistan was headed by a Representative of the Secretary-General at the D-2 level, assisted by a small team of internationally recruited professional and support staff.²⁷²

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the mandate of UNTOP was extended three times for periods of one year, the last of which ended 1 June 2004.²⁷³

20. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville

During the period under review, the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) continued to work in conjunction with the Peace Monitoring Group in order to monitor and report on the implementation of the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville and the Arawa Agreement,²⁷⁴ including the activities of the Peace Monitoring Group in relation to its mandate; to chair the Peace Process Consultative Committee; and to assist in other areas as agreed by the parties.²⁷⁵

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the mandate of UNPOB was extended on three occasions through exchanges of letters²⁷⁶ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council for additional periods of 12 months, the last of which ended on 31 December 2003.

In a letter dated 22 October 2001,²⁷⁷ the Secretary-General informed the Council that UNPOB would perform additional functions in the area of weapons collection and disposal as spelled out in part E of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.²⁷⁸

Termination of mandate and transition to a new mission

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁷⁹ the Council endorsed a final extension of the mandate of UNPOB until 31 December 2003.

By a letter dated 19 December 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²⁸⁰ the Secretary-General stated that, in accordance with the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, he intended to establish a small, follow-on United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) for six months. The Office should finish the residual tasks of UNPOB and support the efforts of the parties in the transitional period leading to the elections. In a letter dated 23 December 2003 from the President of the Council addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁸¹ the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention.

21. United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), established pursuant to resolution 1272 (1999), continued, *inter alia*, to administer the territory of East Timor, exercising legislative and executive authority during the transition period and to support capacity-building for self-government of East Timor.

²⁷¹ S/2000/518.

²⁷² *Ibid.*

²⁷³ S/2001/445, S/2001/446, S/2002/501, S/2002/502, S/2003/542 and S/2003/543.

²⁷⁴ The Arawa Agreement concerns the modalities of the ceasefire between the parties. See S/1998/506, annex.

²⁷⁵ The Office was established in 1998 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1998/506 and S/1998/507).

²⁷⁶ S/2000/1139 and S/2000/1140, S/2001/1202 and S/2001/1203, and S/2002/1379 and 1380.

²⁷⁷ S/2001/988.

²⁷⁸ See S/2001/988, enclosure II.

²⁷⁹ S/2002/1379.

²⁸⁰ S/2003/1198.

²⁸¹ S/2003/1199.

Mandate implementation

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁸² the Council decided twice²⁸³ during the period under review to extend the mandate of UNTAET for further periods, the last of which ended on 20 May 2002, the date of the independence of East Timor.

Termination of mandate

At the Council's 4244th meeting, held on 6 December 2000, the President made a statement²⁸⁴ on behalf of the members of the Council, by which the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia dated 21 November 2000,²⁸⁵ noting in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international presence would be required in East Timor after independence.

By a presidential statement dated 31 October 2001,²⁸⁶ the Council endorsed the proposal of the Constituent Assembly that independence be declared on 20 May 2002. By that statement, the Council also took note of the Secretary-General's observation²⁸⁷ that the mandate of UNTAET should be extended until independence and endorsed his plan for adjusting the size and configuration of UNTAET in the months prior to independence.

On 31 January 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1392 (2002), by which it endorsed the recommendation²⁸⁸ by the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNTAET until 20 May 2002, the date of independence of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also stated it was looking forward to receiving further specific proposals from the Secretary-General for the mandate and structure for a successor United Nations mission after independence at least one month before the date of independence.

In accordance with resolution 1392 (2002), the mandate of UNTAET was terminated on 20 May 2002.

²⁸² S/2001/42 and S/2002/80.

²⁸³ Resolutions 1338 (2001) and 1392 (2002).

²⁸⁴ S/PRST/2000/39 (2000).

²⁸⁵ S/2000/1105 (2000).

²⁸⁶ S/PRST/2001/32.

²⁸⁷ See S/2001/983.

²⁸⁸ See S/2002/80.

22. United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

Establishment, mandate and composition

By resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, the Council decided to establish, as of 20 May 2002, and for an initial period of 12 months, the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

The mandate of UNMISSET, as set out in resolution 1410 (2002), was to provide assistance to core administrative structures critical to the viability and political stability of East Timor; to provide interim law enforcement and public security and to assist in the development of a new law enforcement agency in East Timor, the East Timor Police Service; and to contribute to the maintenance of the external and internal security of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also authorized UNMISSET, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to take the necessary actions, for the duration of its mandate, to fulfil its mandate.

The Mission was to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and was to consist of a civilian component comprising an office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with focal points for gender and HIV/AIDS, a civilian support group of up to 100 personnel filling core functions, a serious crimes unit and a human rights unit; a civilian police component initially comprising 1,250 officers; and a military component with an initial strength of up to 5,000 troops including 120 military observers.

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1480 (2003) of 19 May 2003, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISSET until 20 May 2004.

On 4 April 2003, the Council decided, by resolution 1473 (2003), that the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and the schedule for its downsizing would be adjusted in line with the report of the Secretary-General.²⁸⁹ In addition, UNMISSET would include, inter alia, an internationally formed unit for one year and put greater emphasis on human rights and rule of law elements. By that resolution, the Council also decided that the schedule for the downsizing of the military component of

²⁸⁹ S/2003/243.

UNMISSET for the period ending December 2003 would be adjusted in line with the letter dated 28 March 2003²⁹⁰ from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the members of the Security Council.

Europe

23. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

During the period under review, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), established pursuant to resolution 186 (1964), continued to perform its mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting. On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁹¹ the Council successively extended, on eight occasions,²⁹² the mandate of UNFICYP for additional periods of six months, the last of which ended on 15 June 2004.

24. United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

During the period under review, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), established pursuant to resolution 858 (1993), continued to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia, to investigate reported or alleged violations of the Agreement and to resolve or contribute to the resolution of such incidents.

Mandate implementation

The Security Council adopted eight resolutions²⁹³ on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁹⁴ extending the mandate of UNOMIG for

additional periods of six months, the last of which ended 31 January 2004.

By resolution 1494 (2003),²⁹⁵ the Security Council endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 21 July 2003 that a civilian police component of 20 officers be added to UNOMIG, inter alia, to strengthen its capacity to carry out its mandate and, in particular, to contribute to the conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees.²⁹⁶

25. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), established pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995), composed of the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and a civilian office, continued to implement the reform and restructuring of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus to contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as set out in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²⁹⁷

Mandate implementation

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁹⁸ the Council extended the mandate of UNMIBH by a series of resolutions²⁹⁹ for various time periods, the last of which ended on 31 December 2002.

²⁹⁵ Resolution 1494 (2003), para. 17.

²⁹⁶ S/2003/751, para. 30.

²⁹⁷ Negotiated at Dayton, Ohio, and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995 (S/1995/999). It has become customary to refer to this Agreement as the "Dayton Agreement".

²⁹⁸ S/2000/529, S/2001/571 and S/2002/618.

²⁹⁹ Resolutions 1305 (2000), 1357 (2001), 1418 (2002), 1420 (2002), 1421 (2002) and 1423 (2002). The final extension of the Mission's mandate until 31 December 2002 by resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002 followed the adoption of resolution 1422 (2002) on the same day, by which the Council requested, consistent with Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court should not, for a twelve-month period starting 1 July 2002, commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any case that arose involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a Party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation.

²⁹⁰ Transmitted in a letter dated 3 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/379, annex).

²⁹¹ S/2000/496, S/2000/1138, S/2001/534, S/2001/1122, S/2002/590, S/2002/1243, S/2003/572 and S/2003/1078.

²⁹² Resolutions 1303 (2000), 1331 (2000), 1354 (2001), 1384 (2001), 1416 (2002), 1442 (2002), 1486 (2003) and 1517 (2003).

²⁹³ Resolutions 1287 (2000), 1311 (2000), 1339 (2001), 1364 (2001), 1427 (2002), 1393 (2002), 1462 (2003) and 1494 (2003).

²⁹⁴ S/2000/39, S/2000/697, S/2001/59, S/2001/713, S/2002/88, S/2002/742, S/2003/39 and S/2003/751.

Termination of mandate and transition to a new mission

By resolution 1396 (2002) of 5 March 2002, the Council welcomed the acceptance by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council,³⁰⁰ on 28 February 2002, of the offer made by the European Union to provide a European Union police mission from 1 January 2003, to follow the end of the mandate of UNMIBH as part of a coordinated rule of law programme.³⁰¹

In a report dated 5 June 2002,³⁰² the Secretary-General indicated that UNMIBH was rapidly moving towards the completion of its core tasks by the end of 2002, as envisaged by the mandate implementation plan.³⁰³ The Secretary-General recommended extending the mandate of UNMIBH at an authorized strength of 1,600 police officers, to be drawn down after the 5 October general elections to 460 officers by 31 December 2002.

By resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH for an additional period terminating on 31 December 2002. It also welcomed the decision of the European Union to send the European Union Police Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1 January 2003 as well as the close coordination between the European Union, UNMIBH and the High Representative to ensure a seamless transition, and the invitation of the European Union to States that are not members of the European Union to participate in the European Union Police Mission. In accordance with that resolution and

following the successful conclusion of its mandate, UNMIBH was terminated on 31 December 2002.

26. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), established pursuant to resolution 1038 (1996), continued to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the Council decided, by a series of resolutions,³⁰⁴ to extend the mandate of UNMOP on the basis of the reports by the Secretary-General³⁰⁵ for additional periods, the last of which ended on 15 December 2002.

Termination of mandate

In his report dated 2 October 2002,³⁰⁶ the Secretary-General expressed his conviction that the parties would be able to narrow their remaining differences to the point where the presence of the Mission was no longer needed. In that light, and given that the area of responsibility of UNMOP had remained calm and stable for a long period of time, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOP for a period of two months, until 15 December 2002, with the Mission preparing for its withdrawal by 31 December 2002. By resolution 1437 (2002) of 11 October 2002, the Council commended the role played by UNMOP, and authorized UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, as a final extension of its mandate, until 15 December 2002. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of the mandate of UNMOP on 15 December 2002 and to report to it upon the completion of the mandate of UNMOP.

³⁰⁰ Following the successful negotiation of the Dayton Agreement in November 1995, a peace implementation Conference was held in London on 8 and 9 December 1995, to mobilize international support for the Agreement. The meeting resulted in the establishment of the Peace Implementation Council. The Peace Implementation Council comprised 55 countries and agencies that support the peace process. The Steering Board members were Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, the Presidency of the European Union, the European Commission, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, represented by Turkey (see S/2002/230).

³⁰¹ The European Union intended also to invite States not members of the European Union to participate in the European Union Police Mission.

³⁰² S/2002/618.

³⁰³ See S/2000/529, para. 34; and S/PV.4154 and Corr.1, p. 6.

³⁰⁴ Resolutions 1285 (2000), 1307 (2000), 1335 (2001), 1362 (2001), 1387 (2001), 1424 (2002) and 1437 (2002).

³⁰⁵ S/2000/647, S/2000/661, S/2000/1251, S/2002/1, S/2002/713 and S/2002/1101.

³⁰⁶ S/2002/1101.

Pursuant to resolution 1437 (2002), the Secretary-General provided a final report³⁰⁷ on the completion of the mandate of UNMOP and stated that it was his intention to keep a small core staff for a few days beyond 15 December 2002, but not beyond 31 December 2002, to ensure that the handover was conducted in a safe and orderly fashion.

27. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

During the period under review, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), established pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999), continued to work towards the establishment of fully functioning democratic provisional institutions of self-government in line with paragraph 10 of resolution 1244 (1999). The Mission monitored benchmarks which had been established by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to measure progress in the critical areas of Kosovo's democratic provisional self-government in line with paragraph 11 (e) of resolution 1244 (1999). During the period 2000-2003, UNMIK also launched the process of transferring further responsibilities to the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (the Provisional Institutions), consistent with paragraph 11 of resolution 1244 (1999).³⁰⁸

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, following resolution 1244 (1999), the Security Council did not adopt any new resolutions to modify the Mission's mandate. As set out in paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Council decided to establish UNMIK for "an initial period of twelve months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise." During the period 2000-2003, the Council reaffirmed by various statements,³⁰⁹ that resolution 1244 (1999) remained the basis for building Kosovo's future.³¹⁰

³⁰⁷ S/2002/1341.

³⁰⁸ S/2003/421.

³⁰⁹ S/PRST/2001/34, S/PRST/2002/11 and S/PRST/2003/1.

³¹⁰ During the period under review, the Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S/2000/177, S/2000/363, S/2000/538, S/2000/1196, S/2001/218, S/2001/565, S/2001/926, S/2002/62, S/2002/436, S/2002/779, S/2002/878, S/2002/1126, S/2003/113 and S/2003/421.

In his report of 6 June 2000, the Secretary-General informed³¹¹ the Council that the humanitarian affairs pillar would cease to exist as a formal component within the UNMIK structure by the end of June 2000, as the emergency relief need of Kosovo had been successfully met.

In his report dated 7 June 2001,³¹² the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the formal launch within UNMIK of the new police and justice pillar on 21 May 2001. The Secretary-General welcomed the support of the Security Council regarding the creation of this new pillar as expressed by members of the Council during its 4309th meeting on 9 April 2001.³¹³

Middle East

28. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

During the period under review, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), established pursuant to resolution 50 (1948), continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in accordance with its terms of reference.³¹⁴

29. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

During the period under review, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), established pursuant to resolution 350 (1974), continued to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. On the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General,³¹⁵ the

³¹¹ S/2000/538.

³¹² S/2001/565.

³¹³ S/PV.4309.

³¹⁴ Since its establishment, the Council has assigned UNTSO different tasks without formally changing its mandate: the supervision of the General Armistice, the supervision of the ceasefire between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai, and the supervision of the truce between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, in collaboration with UNIFIL and UNDOF, respectively.

³¹⁵ S/2000/459, S/2000/1103, S/2001/1079, S/2002/542, S/2002/1328, S/2003/655 and S/2003/1148.

Council decided on eight occasions³¹⁶ to extend its mandate for additional periods, the last of which ended 30 June 2004.

30. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

During the period under review, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), established pursuant to resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), continued to fulfil its mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area.

Mandate implementation

On the basis of the reports and interim reports by the Secretary-General,³¹⁷ and at the request of the Government of Lebanon,³¹⁸ the Council adopted, during the period under review, eight resolutions successively extending the Force's mandate for additional periods of six months, the last of which ended 31 January 2004.³¹⁹

In his report of 22 January 2001,³²⁰ the Secretary-General stated that over the last six months, UNIFIL had undergone an augmentation and carried out a major redeployment. As of 30 December 2000, UNIFIL comprised 5,800 troops and 480 civilian staff. It was assisted in its tasks by 51 military observers of UNTSO. He also observed that of the three parts of its mandate, UNIFIL had essentially completed two. It had confirmed the withdrawal of Israeli forces and assisted, to the extent it could, the Lebanese authorities as they returned to the area vacated by Israel. UNIFIL could not, however, compel the Lebanese Government to take the last step and deploy its personnel down to the Blue Line. By resolution 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001, the Council decided to return the military personnel of UNIFIL to the operational level of about 4,500 all

ranks. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit a reconfiguration plan regarding UNIFIL and UNTSO.

Pursuant to resolution 1337 (2001), the Secretary-General submitted, in his interim report dated 30 April 2001,³²¹ a plan that envisaged the reconfiguration of UNIFIL to close to 2,000 all ranks and elaborated the tasks carried out by the unarmed military observers of UNTSO.³²² By a letter dated 18 May 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General,³²³ the Council endorsed the plan.

By resolution 1365 (2001) of 31 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration and redeployment of UNIFIL as outlined in his report of 30 April 2001, taking into account the possible reconfiguration of UNIFIL to an observer mission. By resolution 1461 (2003) of 30 January 2003, the Council took note of the completion of the reconfiguration of UNIFIL at the level of 2,000 all ranks at the end of 2002. The strength of the Force was stabilized at that level throughout the remaining period under review.³²⁴

31. United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

During the period under review, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), established under Chapter VII pursuant to resolution 689 (1991), continued to monitor the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway between Iraq and Kuwait; to deter violations of the boundary; and to observe any hostile action mounted from the territory of one State against the other.

Mandate implementation

Prior to its termination on 6 October 2003, the Council extended the mandate of UNIKOM eight

³¹⁶ Resolutions 1300 (2000), 1328 (2000), 1351 (2001), 1381(2001), 1415 (2002), 1451 (2002), 1488 (2003) and 1520 (2003).

³¹⁷ S/2000/28, S/2000/460, S/2000/590 and Corr.1, S/2000/718, S/2000/1049, S/2001/66, S/2001/423, S/2001/714, S/2002/55, S/2002/746, S/2003/38 and S/2003/728.

³¹⁸ S/2001/14, S/2001/677, S/2002/40, S/2002/739, S/2003/36 and S/2003/685.

³¹⁹ Resolutions 1288 (2000), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001), 1391 (2002), 1428 (2002), 1461 (2003) and 1496 (2003).

³²⁰ S/2001/66.

³²¹ S/2001/423.

³²² Ibid., paras. 6-10.

³²³ S/2001/500.

³²⁴ See S/2003/728.

times,³²⁵ in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General.³²⁶

Termination of mandate

In a report dated 31 March 2003,³²⁷ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that owing to security reasons and the fact that UNIKOM could no longer fulfil its mandate, he had decided to suspend its operations on 17 March 2003. However, a small headquarters, consisting of 12 military officers, 20 essential civilian staff and some local staff, remained in Kuwait City. The Secretary-General recommended that this residual peacekeeping presence should be maintained at an appropriate level for a further three months, until 6 July 2003, subject to any further decisions the Council might take regarding the UNIKOM mandate. By a letter dated 3 April 2003, the Council concurred with the recommended extension.

Reporting to the Council on 17 June 2003,³²⁸ the Secretary-General recommended that the residual peacekeeping presence of UNIKOM should be maintained for a final three months, until 6 October 2003, when the Mission would be closed.

On 3 July 2003, the Security Council adopted resolution 1490 (2003), whereby it decided, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to continue the mandate of UNIKOM for a final period until 6 October 2003. Furthermore, the Council decided to end the demilitarized zone extending 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait from the Iraq-Kuwait border at the end of the mandate of UNIKOM on 6 October 2003. In accordance with resolution 1490 (2003), UNIKOM was closed on 6 October 2003.

32. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Establishment, mandate and composition

By resolution 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate

under resolution 1483 (2003) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 15 July 2003,³²⁹ for an initial period of 12 months.

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council decided that the independent responsibilities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq should involve, *inter alia*, coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq; coordinating among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq; in coordination with the Authority, assisting the people of Iraq through promoting the safe, orderly and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; and working with the Authority, the people of Iraq and others concerned to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance, including by working together to facilitate a process leading to an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq.

As set out in the Secretary-General's report of 15 July 2003, and decided by the Council,³³⁰ the staff strength of UNAMI was to consist of over 300 civilian staff combined. That figure was to include international and local substantive and support personnel in Baghdad and each of the regions. The concept envisaged maximum reliance on the existing capacity and structure of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator and on the Humanitarian Coordinator himself. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq was appointed through an exchange of letters³³¹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

Mandate implementation

Following a fatal terrorist attack on United Nations headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 22 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,³³² informed the Council that, due to the untimely death of his Special Representative, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, he had appointed, on an interim basis, Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva as his acting Special Representative.

³²⁵ S/2000/286, S/2000/960, S/2001/328, S/2001/936, S/2002/349, S/2002/1109 and S/2003/400, and resolution 1490 (2003), para. 1.

³²⁶ S/2000/269, S/2000/914, S/2001/287, S/2001/913, S/2002/323, S/2002/1039, S/2003/393 and S/2003/656.

³²⁷ S/2003/393.

³²⁸ S/2003/656.

³²⁹ S/2003/715.

³³⁰ Resolution 1500 (2003).

³³¹ S/2003/570 and S/2003/571.

³³² S/2003/830.

Subsequently, in a report dated 5 December 2003,³³³ the Secretary-General stated that he had decided on 4 November, following a series of attacks and the report of the Independent Panel on the Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel in Iraq, to relocate all international United Nations staff in Baghdad, many of whom had already moved, pending a comprehensive review of United Nations operations in Iraq and their security implications, leaving only a small core presence of international personnel in Erbil. Therefore, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to commence the process of establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq by setting up the core of the Mission outside of Iraq, with the bulk of UNAMI staff located temporarily in Nicosia and additional UNAMI staff deployed to a small office in Amman and to other locations in the region, as required. He envisaged an integrated core team of approximately 40 international UNAMI staff in total, consisting of political, human rights, public information, humanitarian and developmental programme officers, as well as security and administrative/logistics support specialists, to be in place by early 2004. That number would be expected to increase to up to 60 international staff once a new Special Representative had been appointed.

F. Ad hoc commissions and ad hoc international tribunals

Ad hoc commissions

During the period under review, the Security Council continued to oversee two ad hoc commissions: the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and 692 (1991), and the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) and set up in 2000.

1. United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991)

During the period under review, the United Nations Compensation Commission, established by resolution 687 (1991) under Chapter VII of the Charter,

³³³ S/2003/1149.

continued to verify and evaluate the claims of loss, damage and injury to foreign Governments, national and corporations resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, and to administer the payment of compensation.³³⁴

Mandate implementation

By resolution 1330 (2000), the proceeds received by the Commission were reduced from 30 to 25 per cent, which permitted it to continue its operations uninterrupted and begin to make regular compensation payments to successful claimants. On 22 May 2003, the Council adopted resolution 1483 (2003), by which it, inter alia, lifted the civilian sanctions imposed on Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and requested the Secretary-General to terminate the oil-for-food programme within six months of the adoption of the resolution. By paragraph 21 of that resolution, the Council further reduced the levels of proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas to be deposited into the Compensation Fund to 5 per cent. That requirement would be binding on the future government of Iraq, unless it was decided otherwise.

2. United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

During the period under review, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission,³³⁵ established by resolution 1284 (1999), continued to verify the compliance of Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) to be rid of its weapons of mass destruction, and to operate a system of ongoing monitoring and verification to ascertain that Iraq did not reacquire the same weapons prohibited to it by the Security Council.

³³⁴ See resolutions 1293 (2000), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), 1472 (2003), 1476 (2003) and 1483 (2003).

³³⁵ Pursuant to para. 1 of resolution 1284 (1999), the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission replaced the United Nations Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991). The Secretary-General outlined the organizational plan for the Commission to the Security Council in his report of 6 April 2000 (S/2000/292 and Corr.1, paras. 17-30).

Mandate implementation

By a series of resolutions,³³⁶ the Council decided to continue the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), for successive periods of 180 days. During the period under review, the Commission submitted 12 quarterly reports.³³⁷

By resolution 1441 (2002) of 8 November 2002, the Council decided to afford Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council and accordingly decided to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council. By resolution 1441 (2002), the Council also decided that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the Government of Iraq should provide to the Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of that resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles and other delivery systems, including any holdings and precise locations of such weapons, components, subcomponents, stocks of agents, and related material and equipment, the locations and work of its research, development and production facilities, as well as all other chemical, biological and nuclear programmes, including any which it claimed were for purposes not related to weapon production or material. In addition, the Council decided that, by that resolution, Iraq should provide the Commission and IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including those underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wished to inspect.

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council reaffirmed that Iraq must meet its disarmament

obligations, encouraged the United Kingdom and the United States to keep the Council informed of their activities in this regard, and underlined the intention of the Council to revisit the mandate of the Commission.

Ad hoc international tribunals

During the period under review, the Council continued to oversee the work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, as set out below.

1. 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

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, continued its work during the period under review.

Annexes to the Statute

On 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council,³³⁸ and its annexed letters from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000) in order to enable the Tribunals to expedite the conclusion of their work at the earliest possible date. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chambers of the Tribunals. To that end, the Council decided that two additional judges should be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and also, without prejudice to Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Statute of that Tribunal, that, once elected, they should serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges. The Council further decided that, once two judges had been elected and had taken up office, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of

³³⁶ Resolutions 1330 (2000), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1441 (2002), 1483 (2003) and 1490 (2003).

³³⁷ S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177, S/2001/515, S/2001/833, S/2001/1126, S/2002/195, S/2002/606, S/2002/981, S/2002/1303, S/2003/232, S/2003/580, S/2003/844 and S/2003/1135.

³³⁸ S/2000/865.

the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and Article 14, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, take the necessary steps as soon as was practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections of the two additional judges.

At its 4535th meeting, on 17 May 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1411 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals. By the same resolution, the Council recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the State in which that person ordinarily exercised civil and political rights.

At its 4061st meeting, on 14 August 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which it decided to amend articles 13 bis and 14 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II of the resolution.

At its 4760th meeting, on 19 May 2003, having considered, at the urging of the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Theodor Meron,³³⁹ the letter of his predecessor, Judge Claude Jorda, the Council adopted resolution 1481 (2003). By that resolution the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by enhancing the power of ad litem judges. Article 13 quater of the Statute permitted ad litem judges to carry out pretrial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they were assigned.

³³⁹ See the letter dated 18 March 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President (S/2002/304) and the letter dated 7 May 2003 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/530).

Election of judges

The Council, at its 4274th meeting, on 8 February 2001, in consideration of the nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 bis, 1 (d), of the Statute of the Tribunal, adopted resolution 1340 (2001), by which it established a list of 26 candidates from which the General Assembly could elect 14 permanent judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for ad litem judges of the Tribunal received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 ter, 1 (d), of the Statute of the Tribunal, the Council, at its 4316th meeting, on 27 April 2001 adopted resolution 1350 (2001), by which it established a list of 64 candidates, from which the General Assembly could elect 28 ad litem judges of the Tribunal.

Appointment of the Prosecutor

At its 4819th meeting, on 4 September 2003, in accordance with article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Council adopted resolution 1504 (2003), by which it appointed the Secretary-General's nominee, Mrs. Carla Del Ponte, as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

Annual reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly

During the period under review, in accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submitted through the Secretary-General four annual reports³⁴⁰ of the Tribunal to the Security Council and General Assembly.

Time frame for completion of trials

By a letter dated 10 June 2002 addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁴¹ the President of the Tribunal reported on the judicial status of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the prospects of referring certain cases to national courts in order to complete the Tribunal's work by 2008.

³⁴⁰ S/2000/777, S/2001/865, S/2002/985 and S/2003/829.

³⁴¹ S/2002/678.

2. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, continued its work during the period under review.

Annexes to the Statute

At its 4240th meeting on 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council³⁴² and the annexed letters from the Presidents of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000).³⁴³

By resolution 1411 (2002), adopted at the 4535th meeting, on 17 May 2002, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals and recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the State in which that person ordinarily exercised civil and political rights.

By a letter dated 14 September 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council,³⁴⁴ the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 9 July 2001 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda containing a request from the Tribunal for ad litem judges. In her report, the President of the International

Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay, proposed the creation of a pool of 18 ad litem judges for the Tribunal, similar to the solution adopted for the judicial backlog at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, to ensure the timely completion of the mandate of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. By a letter dated 4 March 2002 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a revised summary of the request for ad litem judges.³⁴⁵

At its 4061st meeting, on 14 August 2002, the Security Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the Tribunal and to establish a pool of 18 ad litem judges.

At its 4849th meeting, on 27 October 2003, the Council adopted resolution 1512 (2003), whereby the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to enhance the power of ad litem judges, pursuant to two requests by the President of the Tribunal, Judge Erik Møse, for the improvement of its judicial capacity.³⁴⁶ As amended, article 12 quater of the Statute permitted ad litem judges to carry out pretrial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they were assigned. The Council further decided to increase the number of ad litem judges that might be appointed at any one time to serve in the Trial Chambers of the Tribunal.

Election of Judges

At its 4307th meeting, on 30 March 2001, in consideration of the nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the Statute of the Tribunal, the Council adopted resolution 1347 (2001), by which it established a list of five candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the two additional judges of the Tribunal.

At its 4666th meeting, on 13 December 2002, in consideration of the nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the Tribunal, the Council adopted resolution 1449 (2002), whereby it

³⁴² S/2000/865.

³⁴³ For the details of resolution 1329 (2000), see the preceding section on the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

³⁴⁴ S/2011/764 and Corr.1, annex.

³⁴⁵ S/2002/241.

³⁴⁶ S/2003/879 and S/2003/946.

established a list of 23 candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the 11 permanent judges of the Tribunal.

At its 4745th meeting, on 29 April 2003, in consideration of the nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 quater, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the Tribunal, the Council adopted resolution 1477 (2003), whereby it established a list of 35 candidates from which the General Assembly could elect 18 ad litem judges of the Tribunal.

Appointment of the Prosecutor

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council, convinced that the Tribunals could most efficiently and expeditiously meet their respective responsibilities if each had its own Prosecutor, amended the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and created a new position of Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. By resolution 1505 (2003) of 4 September 2003, the Council, in accordance with article 15 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, appointed the nominee of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, as Prosecutor of the Tribunal with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

Annual reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly

During the period under review, in accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submitted through the Secretary-General four annual reports³⁴⁷ of the Tribunal to the Council and the General Assembly.

Time frame for completion of trials

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council urged the International Tribunal for Rwanda to formalize a detailed strategy, modelled on the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia Completion Strategy, to transfer cases involving intermediate- and lower-rank accused to competent national jurisdictions, as appropriate, including Rwanda, to allow the International Tribunal for Rwanda to achieve its objective of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of the 2008, and all of its work in 2010 (International Tribunal for Rwanda Completion Strategy). By a letter dated 3 October 2003 addressed to the President of the Security-Council,³⁴⁸ the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 29 September 2003 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Erik Møse, containing the Completion Strategy of that Tribunal.

³⁴⁷ S/2000/927, S/2001/863, S/2002/733 and S/2003/707.

³⁴⁸ S/2003/946.

Part II

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council whose mandate was completed or terminated during the period 2000-2003

<i>Subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Established by resolution/letter/ exchange of letters</i>	<i>Completion of mandate/termination^a</i>
Peacekeeping operations/political missions		
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)	Resolution 1159 (1998)	15 February 2000
United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)	Resolution 1141 (1997)	15 March 2000

<i>Subsidiary organ</i>	<i>Established by resolution/letter/ exchange of letters</i>	<i>Completion of mandate/termination^a</i>
United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)	Resolution 968 (1994)	15 May 2000
United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	Resolution 1272 (1999)	20 May 2002
United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA)	Resolution 1268 (1999)	15 August 2002
United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)	Resolution 1038 (1996)	15 December 2002
United Nations mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)	Resolution 1035 (1995)	31 December 2002
United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL)	S/1997/817	19 September 2003
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	Resolution 689 (1991)	6 October 2003
United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB)	S/1998/506 and S/1998/507	31 December 2003
Security Council committees		
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia		7 March 2001
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia		16 May 2001
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)		10 September 2001
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola		9 December 2002
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		12 September 2003
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait		21 November 2003
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia		22 December 2003

^a For details of termination, see the relevant sections of part I.

Part III

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established

Note

During the period under review, there were two instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not created. The suggestions were submitted in the form of draft resolutions and related to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. They are set out in the case studies below.³⁴⁹

Case 1

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

At the 4248th meeting of the Council, on 18 December 2000, during consideration of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³⁵⁰ submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia and Tunisia. By that draft resolution, the Council would have expressed its determination to establish a United Nations Force of military and police observers to be dispatched throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, with the aim of contributing to the implementation of the Sharm El-Sheikh agreements, the cessation of violence and enhancing the safety and security of Palestinian civilians. Further, it would have requested the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the

composition, modalities of deployment and functioning of such a Force, and to report back to the Council on the force no later than 8 January 2001. The draft resolution was put to the vote and received 8 votes in favour, with 7 abstentions (Argentina, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States), and was not adopted since it did not obtain the required majority.³⁵¹

Case 2

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

At the 4305th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 March 2001, during consideration of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, the President of the Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³⁵² submitted by Bangladesh, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore and Tunisia. The President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine, recalled the voting on the draft resolution of 18 December 2000 (see case 1), as did the representative of Bangladesh. The draft resolution was put to the vote and received nine votes in favour, one vote against (United States), with four abstentions (France, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom) and with one Council member not participating (Ukraine), but failed to be adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.³⁵³

³⁴⁹ Instances in which members of the Council, during Council proceedings, or Member States, in communications to the President of the Council, proposed the creation of subsidiary organs without submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions are not considered.

³⁵⁰ S/2000/1171.

³⁵¹ See S/PV.4248.

³⁵² S/2001/270.

³⁵³ See S/PV.4305.