

Extract from:

UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

2014

Part Two. Legal activities of the United Nations and related intergovernmental organizations

Chapter III. General review of the legal activities of the United Nations and
related intergovernmental organizations



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**Part Two. Legal activities of the United Nations and related
intergovernmental organizations**

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Chapter III

**GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**A. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

1. Membership of the United Nations

As of 31 December 2014, the number of Member States of the United Nations was 193.

2. Peace and Security

(a) Peacekeeping missions and operations¹

(i) *Peacekeeping missions and operations established in 2014*

Central African Republic²

On 3 March 2014, the Secretary-General, in a report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013), recommended that the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorize the deployment of a multi-dimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation, with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority.³ On 10 April 2014, the Security Council, by its resolution 2149 (2014), established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for an initial period until 30 April 2015 and requested the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) in the new mission from the date of adoption of that resolution.⁴

¹ The missions and operations are listed in chronological order as per their date of establishment.

² See subsection (e)(i)(a) on action of Member States authorized by the Security Council and subsection (f)(xi) on sanctions concerning the Central African Republic.

³ S/2014/142. See also the Secretary-General's remarks to the Security Council on the situation in the Central African Republic on 20 February 2014, <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7471>.

⁴ For more information on MINUSCA see <https://minusca.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2014/562 and S/2014/857). For more information on BINUCA, see subsection (b)(iv)(b) below.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council authorized MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment. It decided that MINUSCA should initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel. The Security Council further decided that the mandate of MINUSCA should initially focus on: the protection of civilians; support for the implementation of the transition process, including efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity; the facilitation of the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; the protection of the United Nations; the protection and promotion of human rights; support for national international justice and the rule of law; and Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR).

The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the African Union, to deploy a transition team to set up MINUSCA and prepare the seamless transition of authority from the International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) to MINUSCA by 15 September 2014, as well as to appoint a Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of Mission of MINUSCA, who shall assume overall authority on the ground for the coordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the Central African Republic.⁵ In the period preceding this transfer of authority, MINUSCA implemented the mandated tasks through its civilian component, while MISCA continued to implement its tasks as mandated by Security Council resolution 2127 (2013).

(ii) *Changes in the mandate and/or extensions of time limits of ongoing peacekeeping operations or missions in 2014*

a. **Cyprus**

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964.⁶ The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP by resolutions 2135 (2014) of 30 January 2014 and 2168 (2014) of 30 July 2014, until 31 July 2014 and 31 January 2015, respectively.

b. **Syrian Arab Republic and Israel**

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 March 1974.⁷ The Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF by resolutions 2163 (2014) of 25 June 2014 and 2192 (2014) of 18 December 2014 until 31 December 2014 and 30 June 2015, respectively.

⁵ For more information on MISCA, see subsection (e)(i)(a).

⁶ For more information on UNFICYP, see <https://unficyp.unmissions.org>.

⁷ For more information on UNDOF, see <https://undof.unmissions.org> and the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 4 December 2013 to 10 March 2014 (S/2014/199), for the period from 11 March to 28 May 2014 (S/2014/401), for the period from 29 May to 3 September 2014 (S/2014/665), and for the period from 4 September to 19 November 2014 (S/2014/859).

c. Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978.⁸ Following a request by the Lebanese Foreign Minister, presented in a letter dated 25 July 2014 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council to consider the renewal of UNIFIL for a further period of one year.⁹ By resolution 2172 (2014) of 26 August 2014, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2015.

d. Western Sahara

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991.¹⁰ By resolution 2152 (2014) of 29 April 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2015.

e. Democratic Republic of the Congo¹¹

The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was established by Security Council resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999. As of 1 July 2010, MONUC was renamed United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).¹²

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council, by its resolution 2147 (2014) of 28 March 2014, extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 31 March 2015 and decided that the renewed mandate would also include, on an exceptional basis and without creating a prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, MONUSCO's "Intervention Brigade" under direct command of the MONUSCO Force Commander, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in

⁸ For more information on UNIFIL, see <https://unifil.unmissions.org>. See also the nineteenth semi-annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (S/2014/296), and twentieth semi-annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (S/2014/720), and the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2014/438 and S/2014/784).

⁹ Letter dated 31 July 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/554).

¹⁰ For more information on MINURSO, see <https://minurso.unmissions.org>. See also the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2014/258).

¹¹ See subsection (f)(iii) on sanctions concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

¹² See Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010. For more information on MONUSCO see <https://monusco.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2014/157, S/2014/450, S/2014/698 and S/2014/956); the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2014/697); and the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic review of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted pursuant to paragraph 39 of Security Council resolution 2147 (2014) (S/2014/957).

paragraph 12 (*b*) of the resolution and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The Security Council also decided that the Intervention Brigade would have a clear exit strategy and that the Council would consider the continued presence of the Intervention Brigade in light of its performance and whether DRC had made sufficient progress in implementing its commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework and in establishing a national security sector reform road map for the creation of a Congolese “Rapid Reaction Force”.

The Security Council further authorized MONUSCO, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 3 of resolution 2147 (2014), to take all necessary measures to achieve its mandate, which included: (*a*) protection of civilians; (*b*) neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade; (*c*) monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo; and (*d*) provision of support to national and international judicial processes.

f. Liberia¹³

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003.¹⁴ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council decided by resolution 2176 (2014) of 15 September 2014 and by resolution 2190 (2014) of 15 December 2014 to extend the mandate of UNMIL until 31 December 2014 and 30 September 2015, respectively.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 August 2014 and the recommendations contained therein on the adjustments to the mandate and reconfiguration of UNMIL,¹⁵ his letter dated 28 August and his update to the Council on 12 November 2014,¹⁶ the Council decided, by resolution 2190 (2014), that the mandate of UNMIL should be the following, in priority order: (*a*) protection of civilians; (*b*) humanitarian assistance support; (*c*) reform of justice and security institutions; (*d*) electoral support; (*e*) human rights promotion and protection; and (*f*) protection of United Nations personnel.

In the same resolution, the Security Council further decided that UNMIL's authorized strength should remain at up to 4,811 military and 1,795 police personnel. It recalled its endorsement, in its resolution 2066 (2012) of 17 September 2012, of the Secretary-General's recommendation to decrease UNMIL's military strength in three phases between August 2012 and July 2015 and affirmed its intention to resume the phased drawdown once it had been determined that Liberia had made significant progress in combatting the Ebola outbreak, which represented a threat to the peace and stability of Liberia.

¹³ See subsection (*f*)(ii) below on sanctions as concerning Liberia.

¹⁴ For more information on UNMIL, see <http://unmil.unmissions.org>. See also the twenty-seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2014/123) and the twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2014/598).

¹⁵ S/2014/598.

¹⁶ S/2014/644.

g. Côte d'Ivoire¹⁷

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established by Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004.¹⁸ By resolution 2162 (2014) of 25 July 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2015.

The Security Council requested UNOCI to focus and continue to streamline its activities, across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on the tasks outlined in paragraph 19 of resolution 2162 (2014) and fully reflect the downsizing of the military component and narrowing of the mandate decided in resolution 2112 (2013) and resolution 2162 (2014) on the structure of the mission.

In the same resolution, the Security Council welcomed the proposal by the Secretary-General as set out in his report of 15 May 2014,¹⁹ to establish, in the context of inter-mission cooperation arrangements between UNMIL and UNOCI,²⁰ for an initial period of one year and within the authorized military strength of UNOCI, a quick reaction force to implement UNOCI's mandate as defined in paragraph 19 of resolution 2162 (2014) and to support UNMIL as defined in paragraph 33 of resolution 2162 (2014) while recognizing that this unit will remain primarily a UNOCI asset. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy this unit to Liberia, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and the Government of Liberia, in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation on the ground in order to temporarily reinforce UNMIL with the sole purpose of implementing its mandate, and stressed that this unit should prioritize implementation of UNOCI's mandate in Côte d'Ivoire.

h. Haiti

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004.²¹ By resolution 2180 (2014) of 14 October 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH as contained in prior resolutions²² until 15 October 2015, with the intention of further renewal.

¹⁷ See subsection (e)(ii)(b) on action of Member States authorized by the Security Council and subsection (f)(iv) below on sanctions as concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

¹⁸ For more information on UNOCI, see <https://onuci.unmissions.org>. See also the thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2014/342) and the thirty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2014/892).

¹⁹ S/2014/342.

²⁰ See subsection (a)(ii)(f) on UNMIL.

²¹ For more information on MINUSTAH, see <https://minustah.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2014/162 and S/2014/617).

²² See resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), 1780 (2007), 1840 (2008), 1892 (2009), 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1944 (2010), 2012 (2011), 2070 (2012) and 2119 (2013).

i. Republic of the Sudan (Darfur)²³

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established and authorized by Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007.²⁴

By resolution 2148 (2014) of 3 April 2014, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's report on the review of UNAMID and its recommendations.²⁵ By resolution 2173 (2014) of 27 August 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMID, as set out in resolution 1769 (2007), for 10 months until 30 June 2015, in order to align the renewal cycle with the decision of the African Union Peace and the Security Council of 9 July 2014.

In resolution 2173 (2014), the Security Council noted that certain elements of UNAMID's mandate and tasks, as authorized in resolution 1769 (2007), which decided that the mandate of UNAMID should be as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 5 June 2007,²⁶ are no longer relevant, namely those enumerated in paragraphs 54 (*h*), 55 (*a*) (*v*), 55 (*b*) (*ii-iii*), and 55 (*b*) (*v*) of that report.

j. Republic of the Sudan and Republic of South Sudan (Abyei)

The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) was established by Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011.²⁷ The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNISFA, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and modified by resolution 2024 (2011) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075 (2012), by resolutions 2156 (2014) of 29 May 2014 and resolution 2179 (2014) of 14 October 2014, until 15 October 2014 and 28 February 2015, respectively.²⁸

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council, in both resolutions 2156 (2014) and 2179 (2014), also decided to extend the mandate of UNISFA, as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011), and determined that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024 (2011), support to the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) should include support to the Ad Hoc Committees.

k. Republic of South Sudan

The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established by the Security Council in resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011.²⁹ By resolu-

²³ See subsection (*f*)(*v*) on sanctions concerning the Republic of the Sudan.

²⁴ For more information on UNAMID, see <http://unamid.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2014/26, S/2014/279 and S/2014/852), and the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2014/138).

²⁵ S/2014/138.

²⁶ S/2007/307/Rev.1.

²⁷ For more information on UNISFA, see <https://unisfa.unmissions.org>.

²⁸ See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2014/126, S/2014/336, S/2014/518, S/2014/709 and S/2014/862).

²⁹ For more information on UNMISS, see <http://unmiss.unmissions.org>. See the reports of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2014/158, S/2014/537, S/2014/708 and S/2014/821).

tion 2155 (2014) of 27 May 2014 and resolution 2187 (2014) of 25 November 2014, the Security Council, while acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of UNMISS, as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1996 (2011), through 30 November 2014 and 30 May 2015, respectively.

Also acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council, by resolution 2155 (2014), endorsed the cessation-of-hostilities agreement accepted and signed by the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, further endorsed the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLM/A (in Opposition), called for immediate and full implementation of the agreements by both parties, and expressed its readiness to consider all appropriate measures against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, including those who prevent the implementation of these agreements.

By the same resolution, the Security Council decided that UNMISS would consist of a military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and of a police component, including appropriate Formed Police Units, of up to 1,323 personnel; and that the civilian component would be reduced accordingly to tasks outlined in paragraph 4 of the resolution. The Security Council further decided that UNMISS should, within the authorized troop ceiling of 12,500, include a component consisting *inter alia* of three battalions, with additional responsibility for protecting the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as set out in paragraph 4 (d), as well as implementing the mission's overall mandate as set out in paragraphs 4 (a), 4 (b) and 4 (c) of the resolution, consistent with paragraph 5.

By the same resolution 2155 (2014), the Security Council also re-prioritized the mandate of UNMISS. The Council decided that the mandate of UNMISS should be as follows, and authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks: (a) protection of civilians; (b) monitoring and investigating human rights; (c) creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance; (d) supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. This mandate was underscored in resolution 2187 (2014).

I. Mali

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013.³⁰ By resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2015.³¹

By the same resolution, also acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council re-authorized MINUSMA to take all necessary

³⁰ For more information on MINUSMA, see <https://minusma.unmissions.org>. See also the report of the Security Council mission to Mali, 1 to 3 February 2014 (S/2014/173).

³¹ See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/1, S/2014/229, S/2014/403 and S/2014/692), and the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict's conclusions on children and armed conflict in Mali (S/AC.51/2014/2).

means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment. The Security Council also decided to amend the mandate of MINUSMA to focus on the following priority tasks: (a) security, stabilization and protection of civilians; (b) support to national and political dialogue and reconciliation; and (c) support to the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country in line with the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014,³² the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and the support for humanitarian assistance. The Security Council further decided that the mandate of MINUSMA should include the following additional tasks: (a) protection of United Nations personnel; and (b) support for cultural preservation.

(iii) *Other ongoing peacekeeping operations or missions*

a. **Middle East**

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by resolution 50 (1948) on 29 May 1948 in order to supervise the observation of the truce in Palestine.³³ UNTSO continued to operate in 2014.

b. **India and Pakistan**

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was established by resolutions 39 (1948) and 47 (1948) of 20 January and 21 April respectively, in order to supervise, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the ceasefire between India and Pakistan. Following the hostilities between India and Pakistan at the end of 1971 and a subsequent ceasefire agreement of 17 December of that year, the tasks of UNMOGIP have been to observe, to the extent possible, developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 and to report thereon to the Secretary-General.³⁴ UNMOGIP continued to operate in 2014.

c. **Kosovo**

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by resolution 1244 (1999) on 10 June 1999, and was mandated to help ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo and advance regional stability in the western Balkans.³⁵ UNMIK continued to operate in 2014.

(iv) *Peacekeeping missions or operations concluded in 2014*

No peacekeeping missions or operations were concluded in 2014.

³² Letter dated 3 July 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/469).

³³ For more information on UNTSO, see <http://untso.unmissions.org>.

³⁴ For more information on UNMOGIP, see <https://unmogip.unmissions.org>.

³⁵ For more information on UNMIK, see <http://www.unmikonline.org/pages/default.aspx> and <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2014/69, S/2014/305, S/2014/558 and S/2014/773 and Corr.1).

(b) Political and peacebuilding missions

(i) *Political and peacebuilding missions established in 2014*

Burundi

On 28 January 2014, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi made a statement to the Security Council, requesting *inter alia* the establishment, immediately after the closing of United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), of a team of electoral observers to be deployed before, during and after elections scheduled in Burundi in 2015.³⁶ Taking note of this request, the Security Council, by resolution 2137 (2014) of 13 February 2014, requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB).³⁷

(ii) *Changes in the mandate and/or extensions of the time limits of ongoing political and peacebuilding missions in 2014*

a. Afghanistan³⁸

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) of 28 March 2002.³⁹ On 17 March 2014, the Security Council decided by resolution 2145 (2014) to extend the mandate of UNAMA until 17 March 2015.

In the same resolution, the Council recognized that the renewed mandate of UNAMA took full account of the transition process and was in support of Afghanistan's full assumption of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas, consistent with the understandings reached between Afghanistan and the international community in the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago Summits.⁴⁰ The Council requested UNAMA in an increasingly enabling function, to assist the Government of Afghanistan on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul process.⁴¹ The Council further decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, within their mandate and guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, would continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts with a particular focus on, *inter alia*: (a) promoting, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring

³⁶ S/PV.7104.

³⁷ For more information on MENUB, see <https://menub.unmissions.org/en>. See also the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/799 and S/2014/800).

³⁸ See subsection (e)(ii)(a) on actions of Member States concerning Afghanistan authorized by the Security Council.

³⁹ For more information on UNAMA, see <http://unama.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, (A/68/789–S/2014/163, A/68/910–S/2014/410, A/69/540–S/2014/656 and A/69/647–S/2014/876).

⁴⁰ See letter dated 6 December 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan and Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/597–S/2011/762).

⁴¹ See report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2014/163).

Board (JCMB), more coherent support by the international community to the Afghan Government's development and governance priorities; (b) supporting, at the request of the Afghan authorities, the organization of future Afghan elections, including the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections and the 2015 parliamentary elections; (c) promoting, through an appropriate UNAMA presence, the implementation of the Kabul Process; and (d) supporting the efforts of the Afghan Government in fulfilling its commitments to improve governance and the rule of law.

b. Iraq

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by Security Council resolution 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003.⁴² By resolution 2169 (2014) of 30 July 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMI until 31 July 2015. It decided further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, should continue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2107 (2013).

c. Guinea-Bissau⁴³

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGIBIS) was established by Security Council resolution 1876 (2009) of 26 June 2009.⁴⁴ By resolution 2157 (2014) of 29 May 2014 and resolution 2186 (2014) of 25 November 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNIOGIBIS until 30 November 2014 and until 28 February 2015, respectively.⁴⁵

d. Central African Region

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), located in Libreville, Gabon, was established by an exchange of letters in August 2010 between the Secretary-General and the Security Council. UNOCA began its operations on 2 March 2011. By letter dated 10 February 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General recommended to extend the mandate of UNOCA for an additional 18 months until 31 August 2015.⁴⁶ The Secretary-General also indicated that UNOCA would continue to pursue its mandate, which included the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat posed by Lord's

⁴² For more information on the activities of UNAMI, see <http://www.uniraq.org>. See also the Second report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013) (S/2014/190), the Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/191), the First report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2014/774), and the Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/776).

⁴³ See subsection (f)(x) on sanctions concerning Guinea-Bissau.

⁴⁴ For more information on UNIOGIBIS, see <http://uniogbis.unmissions.org/en> and the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGIBIS (S/2014/333).

⁴⁵ See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/105, S/2014/332, and S/2014/603).

⁴⁶ S/2014/103.

Resistance Army (LRA) in close collaboration with national, regional and international partners, and the carrying out of good offices and special assignments in countries of the subregion, including in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding. By letter dated 13 February 2014 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, the Security Council took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General.⁴⁷

e. Libya⁴⁸

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was established by Security Council resolution 2009 (2011) of 16 September 2011.⁴⁹ By resolution 2144 (2014) of 14 March 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of UNSMIL until 13 March 2015 under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

In the same resolution, the Security Council decided further that the mandate of UNSMIL as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, should be to support Libyan government efforts to, *inter alia*: (a) ensure the transition to democracy; (b) promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights; (c) control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation; and (d) build governance capacity.

f. Somalia⁵⁰

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was established by Security Council resolution 2102 (2013) of 2 May 2013 under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General.⁵¹ By resolution 2158 (2014) of 29 May 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNSOM for a period of 12 months.

(iii) *Other ongoing political and peacebuilding missions in 2014*

a. Middle East

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), established by the Secretary-General on 1 October 1999,⁵² continued to operate throughout 2014.⁵³

⁴⁷ S/2014/104.

⁴⁸ See subsection (f)(viii) on sanctions concerning Libya.

⁴⁹ For more information on UNSMIL, see <https://unsmil.unmissions.org>, and the reports of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2014/131 and S/2014/653).

⁵⁰ See subsection (b)(ii)(f) on UNSOM, and subsection (f)(i) on sanctions concerning Somalia. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/140, S/2014/330 and S/2014/699) and the report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at the sea of the coast of Somalia (S/2014/740).

⁵¹ For more information on UNSOM, see <https://unsom.unmissions.org>.

⁵² Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Security Council (S/1999/983 and S/1999/984).

⁵³ For more information on UNSCO, see <http://www.unsco.org>.

b. Lebanon

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was established in 2000 as the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon.⁵⁴ The mandate was expanded to include coordination of United Nations political activities for the whole of Lebanon and the title changed to Personal Representative for Lebanon in 2005,⁵⁵ to Special Coordinator for Lebanon in 2007,⁵⁶ respectively. UNSCOL continued to operate throughout 2014.⁵⁷

c. West Africa

The United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), originally established by the Secretary-General in 2002,⁵⁸ with subsequent extensions of its mandate in 2004,⁵⁹ 2007,⁶⁰ and 2010,⁶¹ and 2013⁶² continued to operate throughout 2014.⁶³

d. Central Asia

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was established on 10 December 2007 by a letter dated 7 May 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.⁶⁴ UNRCCA continued to function throughout 2014.⁶⁵

⁵⁴ S/2000/718.

⁵⁵ Letter dated 17 November 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/726).

⁵⁶ Letter dated 8 February 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/85).

⁵⁷ For more information on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), see <http://unscol.unmissions.org>.

⁵⁸ Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 26 November 2001 (S/2001/1128) and 29 November 2001 (S/2001/1129).

⁵⁹ Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 4 October 2004 (S/2004/797) and 25 October 2004 (S/2004/858).

⁶⁰ Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 28 November 2007 (S/2007/753) and 21 December 2007 (S/2007/754).

⁶¹ Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 14 December 2010 (S/2010/660) and 20 December 2010 (S/2010/661).

⁶² Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 19 December 2013 (S/2013/753) and 23 December 2013 (S/2013/759).

⁶³ For more information on UNOWA, see <http://unowa.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the UNOWA (S/2014/442 and S/2014/945).

⁶⁴ S/2007/279.

⁶⁵ For more information on UNRCCA, see <http://unrcca.unmissions.org>.

e. Somalia⁶⁶

The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (United Nations Support Office for the AMISOM) was established as a field support operation led by the United Nations Department of Field Support by Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009.⁶⁷ Its mandate is to deliver a logistics capacity support package to AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) critical in achieving its operational effectiveness and in preparation for a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation. UNSOA continued to operate in 2014.

f. African Union

The United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established by the General Assembly in resolution 64/288 of 24 June 2010, *inter alia* to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union. UNOAU continued to function throughout 2015.⁶⁸

(iv) *Political and peacebuilding missions concluded in 2014*

a. Burundi

The United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) was established by Security Council resolution 1959 (2010) of 16 December 2010.⁶⁹ By resolution 2137 (2014) of 13 February 2014, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of BNUB until 31 December 2014, requesting it, consistent with paragraphs 3 (a) to (d) of the resolution 1959 (2010) and 2 (a) and (b) of the resolution 2027 (2011), to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas (a) to (e) of paragraph 1 of resolution 2090 (2013).

On 28 January 2014, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi made a statement to the Security Council, requesting *inter alia* the closing of BNUB pursuant to resolution 2090 (2013) before the end of 2014.⁷⁰ In resolution 2137 (2014), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare BNUB's transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team by 31 December 2014.

On 31 December 2014, BNUB completed its Security Council mandate and transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team consisting of agencies, funds and programmes, based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

b. Central African Republic

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) began its operations on 1 January 2010, succeeding the United Nations

⁶⁶ See subsection (e)(ii)(d) on action of Member States authorized by the Security Council, and subsection (f)(i) on sanctions concerning Somalia.

⁶⁷ For more information on UNSOA, see <http://unsoa.unmissions.org>.

⁶⁸ For more information on UNOAU, see <https://unoau.unmissions.org>.

⁶⁹ For more information on BNUB, see: <http://bnub.unmissions.org>. See also the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2014/36 and S/2014/550).

⁷⁰ S/PV.7104.

Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA),⁷¹ which had been established by the Secretary-General on 15 February 2000. On 28 January 2014, the Security Council, by its resolution 2134 (2014), decided to extend the mandate BINUCA until 31 January 2015.

In its resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of BINUCA into the newly established United Nations Multinational Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of the adoption of the resolution and to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA.⁷² The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to transfer the Guard Unit, in line with its original mandate approved by the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 29 October 2013,⁷³ from BINUCA to MINUSCA from the date of adoption of the resolution until 15 September 2014, and decided that as of the date of the adoption of the resolution until 15 September 2014, the mandate of the Guard Unit as approved in that letter should remain unchanged.

c. Sierra Leone

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) was established by Security Council resolution 1829 (2008) of 4 August 2008.⁷⁴ On 26 March 2013, the Security Council decided by resolution 2097 (2013) to extend the mandate of UNIPSIL until 31 March 2014.

In the same resolution, the Security Council decided that, in accordance with the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, conditions on the ground following the successful conclusion of election in 2012, and in line with the recommendations of the report of the Secretary General,⁷⁵ UNIPSIL should be fully drawn down by March 2014. In a statement of the President of the Security Council on 26 March 2014, the Council reiterated that UNIPSIL would complete its mandate on 31 March 2014, and recognized the important contribution of UNIPSIL in promoting peace, stability and development in Sierra Leone.⁷⁶ With the completion of its mandate, UNIPSIL transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team consisting of 19 agencies, funds and programmes, based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

⁷¹ See letter dated 3 March 2009 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/128) and statement by the President of the Security Council of 7 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/5).

⁷² See subsection (a)(i) on MINUSCA.

⁷³ S/2013/636 and S/2013/637.

⁷⁴ For more information on the activities of UNIPSIL, see <http://unipsil.unmissions.org>. See also the eighth and ninth reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/160 and S/2012/679, respectively).

⁷⁵ S/2013/118.

⁷⁶ S/PRST/2014/6.

(c) **Other bodies**(i) *Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission*

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission was established by the Secretary-General, pursuant to a Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of Nigeria and Cameroon adopted in Geneva on 15 November 2002, to facilitate the implementation of the 10 October 2002 ruling of the International Court of Justice on the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary dispute.⁷⁷ The mandate of the Mixed Commission included supporting the demarcation of the land boundary and delineation of the maritime boundary, facilitating the withdrawal and transfer of authority along the boundary, addressing the situation of affected populations and making recommendations on confidence-building measures. The Mixed Commission continued its work in 2014.⁷⁸

(ii) *Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic*

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic (OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission) was established on 16 October 2013, based on recommendations developed in close consultations between the United Nations Secretary-General and the OPCW Director-General. The mandate of the Joint Mission derived from OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), both dated 27 September 2013, and was followed by recommendations on the setting-up of the Joint Mission presented in a letter, dated 7 October 2013, from the United Nations Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.⁷⁹

The OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission was mandated to oversee the timely elimination of the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic in the safest and most secure manner possible. The Joint Mission formally completed its mandate and closed its operations on 30 September 2014.⁸⁰

(iii) *International Commission of Inquiry for the Central African Republic*

The International Commission of Inquiry for the Central African Republic was established by Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013 under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Composed of experts in both humanitarian law

⁷⁷ *Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea intervening)*, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2002, p. 303.

⁷⁸ For more information on the Commission's work in 2014, see the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/6 and S/2014/7; S/2014/893 and S/2014/894).

⁷⁹ S/2013/591.

⁸⁰ For an overview of the activities of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission see also the fourth to thirteenth reports of the Director General of the OPCW to the United Nations Security Council (S/2014/52, S/2014/133, S/2014/220, S/2014/300, S/2014/368, S/2014/444, S/2014/533, S/2014/622, and S/2014/706).

and human rights law, it was mandated for an initial period of one year to immediately investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic by all parties since 1 January 2013, to compile information, to help identify the perpetrators of such violations and abuses, point to their possible criminal responsibility and to help ensure that those responsible were held accountable.

On 22 January 2014, the Secretary-General appointed three high-level experts as members of the International Commission of Inquiry.⁸¹ The Commission began its work in April 2014. It filed a preliminary report in June 2014, and a final report in December 2014.⁸²

(iv) *United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response*

The United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) was established on 19 September 2014 following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2177 (2014) of 18 September 2014, and the adoption, without a vote, of General Assembly resolution 69/1 of 19 September 2014 as a temporary measure to meet immediate needs related to the unprecedented fight against Ebola. The Mission deployed financial, logistical and human resources to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.⁸³

In resolution 2177 (2014),⁸⁴ determining that the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council encouraged the governments of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea to accelerate the establishment of national mechanisms to provide for the rapid diagnosis and isolation of suspected cases of infection, treatment measures, effective medical services for responders, credible and transparent public education campaigns, and strengthened preventive and preparedness measures to detect, mitigate and respond to Ebola exposure, as well as to coordinate the rapid delivery and utilization of international assistance. The Council also called on Member States, including of the region, to lift general travel and border restrictions, imposed as a result of the Ebola outbreak.

By the same resolution, the Security Council urged Member States to implement relevant Temporary Recommendations issued under the International Health Regulations (2005) regarding the 2014 Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, and to lead the organization, coordination and implementation of national preparedness and response activities, including, where and when relevant, in collaboration with international development and humanitarian partners. The Council requested the Secretary-General to help ensure that all relevant United Nations System entities, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) accelerate their response to the Ebola outbreak.

In resolution 69/1 of 19 September 2014, the General Assembly welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency

⁸¹ S/2014/43 and S/2014/591.

⁸² S/2014/928.

⁸³ See also the letter dated 29 August 2014 to the Secretary-General from the Presidents of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (S/2014/669).

⁸⁴ See also S/PRST/2014/24.

Response.⁸⁵ The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take such measures as may be necessary for the prompt execution of his intention and to submit a detailed report thereon for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. The General Assembly also called upon all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and the United Nations system to provide their full support to UNMEER.

(v) *United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry—Gaza strip and southern Israel*

The United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry—Gaza strip and southern Israel was established by the Secretary-General following incidents affecting or involving United Nations personnel, premises and operations that occurred between 8 July and 26 August 2014 in the Gaza strip and southern Israel. The Board was convened on 10 November 2014. It conducted a field visit from 26 November to 13 December 2014.

(d) Missions of the Security Council

(i) *Mali*

In a letter dated 18 May 2012, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's decision to send a mission to Mali from 31 January to 3 February 2014, outlining in an annex to the letter the mission's terms of reference.⁸⁶

In accordance with its terms of reference,⁸⁷ the mission to Mali, *inter alia*, welcomed the full restoration of democratic governance and constitutional order in Mali, following the successful conduct, with the support of MINUSMA,⁸⁸ of peaceful and transparent presidential and legislative elections in 2013, and consulted with the newly-appointed and elected authorities. The mission also reiterated the urgent call of the Security Council for an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, as called for in the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement of 18 June 2013.

(ii) *Europe and Africa*

In a letter dated 18 May 2012, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's decision to send a mission to Europe and Africa from

⁸⁵ See A/69/389-S/2014/679.

⁸⁶ Letter dated 31 January 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/71).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, annex.

⁸⁸ For more information on MINUSMA, see subsection (a)(ii)(l).

8 to 14 August 2014, outlining in an annex to the letter the mission's terms of reference.⁸⁹ The mission planned to visit Belgium, the Netherlands, South Sudan, Somalia and Kenya.

The mission to Belgium, *inter alia*, commemorated the centenary of the First World War and drew lessons from the First World War to assist the Security Council in discharging its mandate in maintaining international peace and security.

The mission to the Netherlands, *inter alia*, underlined the commitment of the Security Council to the international courts and tribunals located in The Hague in the light of the common objective of settling international disputes peacefully and establishing accountability for serious international crimes.

The mission to South Sudan, *inter alia*, conveyed its deep alarm regarding the deteriorating political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation Movement political dispute and the subsequent violence caused by the country's political and military leaders, and condemned actions that perpetuated the crisis. The mission further demanded that all armed groups immediately ceased all forms of violence, including sexual violence, renounce force as a means of resolving political grievances, complied with the cessation-of-hostilities agreement of 23 January 2014 and allowed full access for the monitoring and verification teams of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The mission also reaffirmed the support of the Security Council to UNMISS and received a briefing on the implementation of Council resolution 2155 (2014), in particular as regards the reconfiguration of UNMISS in response to a more focused peacekeeping mandate.⁹⁰

The mission to Somalia, *inter alia*, recalled the commitment of the Security Council to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political unity of Somalia, and underlined the support of the Security Council to the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia. The mission further emphasized the support of the Council to (UNSOM) and expressed its gratitude to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and received updates on the implementation of their respective mandates.⁹¹

The mission to Kenya, *inter alia*, engaged on matters of mutual interest with the Government of Kenya.

(e) Action of Member States authorized by the Security Council

(i) *Authorizations by the Security Council in 2014*

a. Central African Republic

The European Union Military Operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA) was authorized by the Security Council in resolution 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014, as referenced in the letter dated 21 January 2014 from the High

⁸⁹ Letter dated 8 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/579).

⁹⁰ See subsection (a)(ii)(k) on UNMISS.

⁹¹ See subsection (a)(ii)(f) on UNSOM and subsection (b)(iii)(a) on AMISOM.

Representative of the European Union.⁹² Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council authorized the European Union operation to take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment from its initial deployment and for a period of six months from the declaration of its full operational capacity.

By resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013, the Security Council had authorized the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) for an initial period of 12 months with effect from 5 December 2013, with a view to contributing, in particular, to the protection of civilians, the restoration of security and public order, the stabilization of the country and the restoration of State authority.⁹³ Resolution 2127 (2013) also authorized French forces in the Central African Republic to take all necessary measures to support MISCA. Security Council resolution 2134 (2014) provided the necessary authorization for the Council of the European Union to establish EUFOR RCA.

In resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council welcomed the decision of the Council of the European Union on 1 April 2014 to launch EUFOR RCA. In resolution 2181 (2014) of 21 October 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the authorization of the European Union operation contained in paragraph 44 of resolution 2134 (2014) until 15 March 2015.

b. Mali

By resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, the Security Council authorized French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in that resolution, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, requested France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General.⁹⁴

c. Syrian Arab Republic

By resolution 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, the Security Council, underscoring the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use routes across conflict lines and the border crossings of Bab al-Salam, Bab al-Hawa, Al Yarubiyah and Al-Ramtha, in addition to those already in use, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people in need throughout Syria through the most direct routes, with notification to the Syrian authorities.⁹⁵ Moreover, the Security Council decided to establish a monitoring mechanism, under the authority of the United Nations Secretary-General, to monitor, with the consent of the relevant neighbouring countries of Syria, the loading

⁹² Letter dated 25 February 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/45).

⁹³ See also subsection (a)(i) on MINUSCA.

⁹⁴ See subsection (a)(ii)(l) on MINUSMA.

⁹⁵ See also Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014, and the statement of the President of the Security Council on 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15).

of all humanitarian relief consignments of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners at the relevant United Nations facilities. The Security Council further decided that these two decisions (as contained in operative paragraphs two and three of the resolution) should expire 180 days from the adoption of the resolution.

In resolution 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, the Security Council, underscoring the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to renew the decisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution 2165 (2014) for a period of twelve months, until 10 January 2016.⁹⁶

(ii) *Changes in authorization and/or extension of time limits in 2014*

a. Afghanistan

The International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan was initially authorized by Security Council resolution 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001, as envisaged in Annex 1 to the Agreement on provisional arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of permanent government institutions, signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001,⁹⁷ and Security Council resolution 1510 (2003) of 13 October 2003. By resolution 2120 (2013) of 10 October 2013, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the authorization of ISAF for a period of twelve months until 31 December 2014.

In resolution 2189 (2014) of 12 December 2014, the Security Council, noting the conclusion of ISAF at the end of 2014, welcomed the agreement between NATO and Afghanistan to establish the post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission, which would train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces at the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

b. Côte d'Ivoire

French forces had initially been authorized, for a period of 12 months, by Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004 to use all necessary means in order to support UNOCI. By resolution 2162 (2015) of 25 June 2014, the Security Council decided to extend this authorization until 30 June 2015.⁹⁸

c. Bosnia and Herzegovina

The European Union Force Althea (EUFOR ALTHEA) was initially authorized by Security Council resolution 1575 (2004) of 22 November 2004.⁹⁹ By its resolution 2183 (2014) of 11 November 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized the Member States acting through or in co-

⁹⁶ See also the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) (S/2014/840).

⁹⁷ S/2001/1154.

⁹⁸ See subsection (a)(ii)(g) on UNOCI.

⁹⁹ For more information on the EUFOR ALTHEA, see: <http://www.euforbih.org/eufor/index.php>, and the reports on the activities of EUFOR ALTHEA (e.g. S/2014/531 and S/2014/702, annexes, respectively).

operation with the European Union to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of the adoption of the resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA), as a legal successor to the stabilization force (SFOR) under unified command and control, which would fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement¹⁰⁰ in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognized that EUFOR ALTHEA would have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement.

d. Somalia¹⁰¹

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was initially authorized by the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in resolution 1744 (2007) of 20 February 2007.¹⁰² By resolution 2182 (2014) of 24 October 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to authorize the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM, as set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093 (2013) until 30 November 2015, in line with the Security Council's request to the African Union for a maximum level of 22, 126 troops, which should be authorized to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with its Member States' obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate.

(f) Sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations¹⁰³

(i) Somalia and Eritrea

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia on 24 April 1992 was mandated to oversee the general and complete arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 733 (1992) and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 11 of resolution 751 (1992) and, subsequently, in paragraph 4 of resolution 1356 (2001) and paragraph 11 of resolution 1844 (2008). Following the adoption of resolution 1907 (2009), which imposed a sanctions regime on Eritrea and expanded its mandate, the Committee decided on 26 February 2010 to change its name to "Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and

¹⁰⁰ General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto, attachment to letter dated 29 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/999).

¹⁰¹ See also subsection (b)(iii)(e) on UNSOA, subsection (d)(ii) on missions of the Security Council and subsection (i) on piracy.

¹⁰² For more information AMISOM, see: <http://amisom-au.org>.

¹⁰³ For more information on the sanction regimes established by the Security Council, see the Council's website relating to subsidiary organs at <http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary/>.

1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea".¹⁰⁴ The Security Council Committee submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹⁰⁵

By resolution 2142 (2014) of 5 March 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111 (2013). By the same resolution, the Council also decided that, until 25 October 2014, the arms embargo on Somalia should not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex of resolution 2111 (2013).

In resolution 2182 (2014) of 24 October 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraph 14 of resolution 2125 (2013), and paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2013). The Council also decided to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014) until 30 October 2015.

By the same resolution, the Security Council decided to extend until 30 November 2015 the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013).¹⁰⁶

By resolution 2184 (2014) of 12 November 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decided that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) should not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States, international, regional, and subregional organizations undertaking measures in relation to the fight against piracy and armed robbery (in accordance with paragraph 13 of the same resolution).

(ii) *Liberia*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in the same resolution, as modified by

¹⁰⁴ The expanded mandate of the Committee is delineated in paragraph 18 of resolution 1907 (2009), paragraph 13 of resolution 2023 (2011) and paragraph 23 of resolution 2036 (2012). For the report of the Committee covering its work during 2014, see letter dated 17 December 2014 from the Chair of the Committee addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/936).

¹⁰⁵ Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea (S/2014/936).

¹⁰⁶ See the Somalia report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2182 (2014) (S/2015/801, annex), and the Eritrea report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2182 (2014) (S/2015/802).

resolutions 1532 (2004), 1683 (2006) and 1903 (2009), continued its operations in 2014. The Security Council Committee submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹⁰⁷

By resolution 2188 (2014) of 9 December 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) remained in force, and decided to renew for a period of nine months the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and on arms by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006), by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006), by paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of resolution 1903 (2009), by paragraph 3 of resolution 1961 (2010), and by paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 2128 (2013). The Council further decided to maintain all of the above measures under continuous review with a view to modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime dependent upon Liberia's progress towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating those measures and in light of the threat to peace and security in Liberia posed by the Ebola virus.

By the same resolution, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts¹⁰⁸ appointed pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 10 months from the date of adoption of the resolution to undertake, *inter alia*, the following tasks in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Côte d'Ivoire Group of Experts: (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, as feasible given conditions on the ground, to investigate and compile a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by resolutions 1903 (2009), 1961 (2010) and 2128 (2013); (b) to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a final report no later than 1 August 2015 on all the issues listed in paragraph 5 of resolution 2188 (2014), and an update to the Committee no later than 23 April 2015 on the status of legislation in Liberia related to the Government of Liberia's ability to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues; and (c) to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 24 of resolution 2153 (2014).

(iii) *Democratic Republic of the Congo*

The Security Council Committee, established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004 to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 15 of resolution 1807 (2008), paragraph 6 of resolution 1857 (2008) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1896 (2009), continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a final report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia (S/2014/931).

¹⁰⁸ See also the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 2128 (2013) (S/2014/831).

¹⁰⁹ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2014/919).

By resolution 2136 (2014) of 30 January 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to renew until 1 February 2015 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution and further decided that the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) should not apply to the supply of arms and related material, as well as assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by the African Union-Regional Task Force. The Security Council also decided to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 of the resolution, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution. Moreover, the Council decided to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 of resolution 2136 (2014), the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008) and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures.

In the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to extend, for a period expiring on 1 February 2015, the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)¹¹⁰ and renewed by subsequent resolutions and requested the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1807 (2008) and expanded by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1857 (2008), and to present to the Council, through the Committee, a written mid-term report by 28 June 2014, and a written final report before 16 January 2015.

(iv) Côte d'Ivoire

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 14 of the same resolution, as modified by resolutions 1584 (2005), 1643 (2005) and 1946 (2010), continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹¹¹

By resolution 2153 (2014) of 29 April 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that for a period ending on 30 April 2015, all States should take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related lethal material, whether or not originating in their territories.

¹¹⁰ The Group of Experts for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was set up by resolution 1533 (2004) with the mandate, *inter alia*, to examine and analyse information gathered by MONUC in the context of its monitoring mandate, and to gather and analyse all relevant information in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the governments of those countries, flows of arms and related materiel, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003). For information on the appointment of members to the Group of Experts, see letter dated 13 March 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/183).

¹¹¹ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire (S/2014/912).

In the same resolution, the Security Council decided to renew until 30 April 2015 the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011) and stressed its intention to review the continued listing of individuals subject to such measures provided they engage in actions that further the objective of national reconciliation.

The Security Council further decided to terminate as of the date of adoption of the resolution the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), in light of progress made towards Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) implementation and better governance of the sector. The Council requested Côte d'Ivoire to update the Security Council, through the Committee, on its progress in implementing its Action Plan for diamonds, including on any enforcement activities involving illegal smuggling, development of its customs regime, and reporting of financial flows from diamonds.

By the same resolution, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) for a period of 13 months until 30 May 2015 and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to support its action.¹¹² The Security Council further decided that the Group of Experts would also report on the activities of and any continued threat to peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire posed by sanctioned individuals and additionally requested the Group of Experts to assess and report on the effects of the modifications decided in the resolution.

(v) *Republic of the Sudan*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, to oversee the relevant sanctions measures concerning the Sudan and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in sub-paragraph 3 (a) of the same resolution, continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹¹³

By resolution 2138 (2014) of 13 February 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), and 1891 (2009), 1945 (2010), 1982 (2011), 2035 (2012) and 2091 (2013), for a period of thirteen months, and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than twelve months from the adoption of the resolution.¹¹⁴ The Council also condemned the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), as updated in paragraph 9 of resolution 1945 (2010) and 4 of reso-

¹¹² See the final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2101 (2013) (S/2014/266), and the midterm report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to paragraph 27 of Security Council resolution 2153 (2014) (S/2014/729).

¹¹³ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan (S/2014/913).

¹¹⁴ See the final report of the Panel of Experts submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 2091 (2013) (S/2014/87).

lution 2035 (2012) and directed the Committee, in line with its mandate, to respond effectively to such violations.

(vi) *Democratic People's Republic of Korea*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) on 14 October 2006, to oversee the relevant sanctions measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 12 of that same resolution and in resolution 1874 (2009), continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work to the Security Council.¹¹⁵

By resolution 2141 (2014) of 5 March 2014, the Security Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009) and modified in paragraph 29 of resolution 2094 (2013), and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 5 March 2015.¹¹⁶

(vii) *Islamic Republic of Iran*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) of 23 December 2006, to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 18 of that same resolution, as modified by resolutions 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010), concerning the effective implementation of measures relating to, *inter alia*, proliferation-sensitive nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, arms, finance and travel, continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work to the Security Council.¹¹⁷

By resolution 2159 (2014) of 9 June 2014, the Security Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend until 9 July 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring sanctions against Iran, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010),¹¹⁸ and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 9 June 2015.

¹¹⁵ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (S/2014/920).

¹¹⁶ See the final report of the Panel of Experts submitted pursuant to resolution 2094 (2013) (S/2014/147).

¹¹⁷ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) (S/2014/932).

¹¹⁸ The Panel of Experts was set up by resolution 1929 (2010) to, *inter alia*, assist the Committee in the implementation of its mandate: to gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), in particular incidents of non-compliance; and to make recommendations on actions the Council, or the Committee or Member States, may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures. See also the final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) (394).

(viii) *Libya*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya was established on 26 February 2011 to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 24 of the same resolution. The mandate of the Committee was subsequently expanded by resolution 1973 (2011). The Committee continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work to the Security Council.¹¹⁹

In resolution 2144 (2014) of 14 March 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend until 13 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolution 2040 (2012),¹²⁰ and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than twelve months from the adoption of the resolution. In resolution 2146 (2014) of 19 March 2014, the Security Council decided that the mandate of the panel of experts should apply with respect to the measures imposed in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to increase the Panel to six members.

By resolution 2146 (2014), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, also authorized Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 of the resolution, and authorized Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as may be applicable, to carry out such inspections and direct the vessel to take appropriate actions to return to Libya the crude oil, with the consent of and in coordination with the Government of Libya.

In the same resolution, the Security Council decided to impose the following measures on vessels designated in accordance with paragraph 11: (a) the Flag State of a designated vessel should take the necessary measures to direct the vessel not to load, transport, or discharge such crude oil from Libya aboard the vessel, absent direction from the Government of Libya focal point; (b) all Member States should take the necessary measures to prohibit designated vessels from entering their ports, unless such entry is necessary for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to Libya; (c) all Member States should take the necessary measures to prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes, or in the case of return to Libya; (d) all Member States should take the necessary measures to require their nationals and entities and individuals in their territory not to engage in any financial transactions with respect to such crude oil from Libya aboard designated vessels. The Security Council further decided that the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by this resolution should terminate one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution, unless the Council decided to extend them.

¹¹⁹ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya (S/2014/909).

¹²⁰ See the final report of the Panel of Experts in accordance with paragraph 14 (d) of resolution 2095 (2013) (S/2014/106).

By resolution 2174 (2014) of 27 August 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed that the measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011). The Security Council decided that they should also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decided that such acts may include but were not limited to: (a) planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya; (b) attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, or against any foreign mission in Libya; (c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya; and (d) acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity. The Security Council further decided that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to Libya in accordance with paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009 (2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013) must be approved in advance by the Committee.

(ix) *Afghanistan*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) on 17 June 2011, to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 30 of the same resolution, continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹²¹

By resolution 2160 (2014) of 17 June 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that States should continue to take the measures set out in paragraph 1 resolution 1988 (2011), with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 30 of resolution 1988 (2011). The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to make all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely and accurate manner.

In the same resolution, the Security Council also decided, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, that the 1267/1989 Monitoring Team, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), should also support the Committee for a period of thirty months from the date of expiration of the current mandate in June 2015, with the mandate set forth in the annex to the resolution.

¹²¹ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (S/2014/924).

(x) *Guinea-Bissau*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) on 18 May 2012, to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012), designate the individuals subject to the measures and consider requests for exemptions, continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹²²

(xi) *Central African Republic*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013 to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 57 of the same resolution continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹²³

By resolution 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution, all Member States should take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution 2127 (2013).

In the same resolution, the Security Council decided that all Member States should, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution 2127 (2013), or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decided further that all Member States should ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee.

By resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and provided it with the mandate to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013),¹²⁴ including by monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures.

¹²² Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/918).

¹²³ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic (S/2014/921).

¹²⁴ See the interim report of the Panel of Experts in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/452) and the final report of the Panel of Experts in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/762). See also subsection (a)(i) on MINUSCA.

(xii) *Yemen*

By resolution 2140 (2014) of 26 February 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all Member States should, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of the resolution, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decided further that all Member States should ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee.

By the same resolution, the Security Council decided that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution, all Member States should take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of the resolution, provided that nothing in the paragraph should oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.

The Council established a new Sanctions Committee consisting of all the members of the Council to, *inter alia*, monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2140 (2014), designate the individuals subject to the measures and consider requests for exemptions. On 31 December 2014, the Committee transmitted a report to the Security Council containing an account of its activities undertaken from 26 February to 31 December 2014.¹²⁵

The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of 13 months, in consultation with the Committee, and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, a group of up to four experts (“Panel of Experts”), under the direction of the Committee to carry out its tasks.

(g) **Terrorism**(i) *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

The fourth biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy took place on 12 and 13 June 2014. On 13 June 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a reference to a Main Committee, resolution 68/276 entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review”, without a vote. In that resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars,¹²⁶ and called upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects. The Assembly

¹²⁵ Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) (S/2014/906).

¹²⁶ General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006.

also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item¹²⁷ as well as of measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations had adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General and at the fourth biennial review of the Strategy, all of which strengthened cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices.

(iii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/127 entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism” without a vote, upon the recommendation of the Sixth Committee.

(ii) *Security Council counter-terrorism and non-proliferation committees*

a. **Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities**

The 1267 Committee was first established by Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and set forth a sanctions regime concerning the Taliban. The regime was modified and strengthened by subsequent resolutions, including resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009) and 1989 (2011) so that the sanctions measures would be applicable to designated individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, wherever located. The Committee continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report on its work in 2014 to the Security Council.¹²⁸

By resolution 2161 (2014) of 17 June 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all States should take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them. The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to make all list entries on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely and accurate manner.

By the same resolution, the Security Council decided that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) might: (a) receive requests from listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014), as defined in resolution 1452 (2002) provided that the request has first been submitted for the consideration of the State of residence; and (b) receive requests from listed individuals for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2161 (2014) and transmit these to the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis. The Council also decided that the Focal Point might receive, and transmit to the Committee for its consideration, communications from: (a) individuals

¹²⁷ A/68/841.

¹²⁸ Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (S/2014/923).

who have been removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List; (b) individuals claiming to have been subjected to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 above as a result of false or mistaken identification or confusion with individuals included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

By resolution 2161 (2014), the Security Council also decided to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), as reflected in the procedures outlined in annex II of the resolution, for a period of thirty months from the date of expiration of the Office of the Ombudsperson's current mandate in June 2015. The Security Council further decided, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), for a further period of thirty months from the date of expiration of its current mandate in June 2015, under the direction of the Committee with the responsibilities outlined in annex I of the resolution.¹²⁹

In resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that the individuals associated with Al-Qaida, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) specified in the annex to the resolution should be subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) and added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Security Council directed the Monitoring Team to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days on the threat, including to the region, posed by ISIL and ANF, their sources of arms, funding, recruitment and demographics, and recommendations for additional action to address the threat.¹³⁰

By resolution 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that, without prejudice to entry or transit necessary in the furtherance of a judicial process, Member States should prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the acts described in paragraph 6 of the resolution, including any acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2161 (2014), provided that nothing in the paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals or permanent residents. The Security Council expressed its readiness to consider designating, under resolution 2161 (2014), individuals associated with Al-Qaida who commit the acts specified in paragraph 6 of the resolution.

By the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 180 days, and provide a preliminary oral update to the Committee

¹²⁹ See fifteenth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted pursuant to resolution 2083 (2012) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (S/2014/41) and the sixteenth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted pursuant to resolution 2161 (2014) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (S/2014/77).

¹³⁰ The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant: report and recommendations submitted pursuant to resolution 2170 (2014) (S/2014/815).

within 60 days, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida.¹³¹

b. Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States of America, to bolster the ability of United Nations Member States to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions.¹³² By resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004, the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to assist the work of the CTC and coordinate the process of monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Security Council, by resolution 2133 (2014) of 27 January 2014, reaffirmed its resolution 1373 (2001), in particular the decisions contained in paragraphs 1 (*a*), 2 (*a*), 1 (*d*), and 2 (*f*) of that resolution.

In resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, urged all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida including ISIL and ANF who perpetrate, organize and sponsor terrorist acts and in this regard underlined the importance of regional cooperation.

By resolution 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, recalling its decision in paragraph 2 (*e*) of resolution 1373 (2001), decided that all States should ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offences sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offence. The Council further requested the CTC, within its existing mandate and with the support of CTED, to identify principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) that may hinder States' abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and to facilitate technical assistance, specifically by promoting engagement between providers of capacity-building assistance and recipients, especially those in the most affected regions.

The Security Council, through resolution 2185 (2014) of 20 November 2014, encouraged CTED to enhance its dialogue and information sharing with Special Envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with respect to policing activities, including during the planning stages of missions, as appropriate, in relation to implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and requested CTED to identify principal gaps in Member States' capacities, including the capacities

¹³¹ Report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, prepared pursuant to paragraph 23 of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (S/2015/538).

¹³² See also Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005.

of their policing and other law enforcement institutions, to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

By resolution 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014, the Security Council recognized the significant capacity and coordination challenges many Member States face in countering terrorism and violent extremism, and preventing terrorist financing, recruitment and all other forms of support to terrorist organizations, commended work under way by the CTC and CTED to identify capacity gaps and to facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), encouraged Member States to continue cooperating with the CTC and CTED on the development of comprehensive and integrated national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies, highlighted the important role that Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) entities, and other providers of capacity-building assistance should play in technical assistance delivery, and requested the relevant entities of the United Nations, whenever appropriate and within existing resources, to take into account in their technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for addressing terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime.¹³³

c. 1540 Committee (non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors)

On 28 April 2004, the Security Council adopted resolution 1540 (2004) by which it decided that all States would refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and established a Committee to report on the implementation of the same resolution. The mandate of the Committee was subsequently extended by resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011) of 20 April 2011 until 25 April 2021. The Committee continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in 2014 to the Security Council.¹³⁴

In a statement on 7 May 2014 made by the President of the Security Council at the occasion of the tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004),¹³⁵ the Security Council, *inter alia* commended the contributions of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and, recalling resolution 1977 (2011) which extended the mandate of the Committee for ten years, reaffirmed its continued support for the Committee. The Security Council also recommended the Committee to consider developing a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and incorporating such strategy in the Committee's Comprehensive Review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which is to be submitted to the Security Council before December 2016.

¹³³ For more information, see the website of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/>.

¹³⁴ Review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2014 (S/2014/958).

¹³⁵ S/PRST/2014/7.

(h) Humanitarian law and human rights in the context of peace and security

(i) *Protection of civilians in armed conflict*

In a statement on 12 February 2014 made by the President of the Security Council at the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the progressive consideration by the Security Council of the protection of civilians in armed conflict as a thematic issue,¹³⁶ the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and to the continuing and full implementation of all its previous relevant resolutions including 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009), as well as all of its resolutions on women and peace and security, children and armed conflict and peacekeeping, and all relevant statements of its President.

In resolution 2175 (2014) of 29 August 2014, the Security Council expressed its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel, including, *inter alia*, by: (a) ensuring that the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations can, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, help to contribute to a secure environment to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance by humanitarian organisations, in accordance with humanitarian principles; (b) requesting the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-missions and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries; (c) encouraging the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is unable to reach people in need as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel; and (d) issuing the declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (c) (ii) of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, in situations where in its assessment circumstances would support such a declaration, and inviting the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council, where in his assessment circumstances would support such a declaration. The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to include in all his country-specific situation reports, and other relevant reports which address the protection of civilians, the issue of the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel.

(ii) *Children and armed conflict*

The Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict was established by Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) to review reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism concerning on children armed conflict listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict.¹³⁷ The Working Group

¹³⁶ S/PRST/2014/3.

¹³⁷ A/59/659-S/2005/72. See also the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2014/453), the Conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the Security Council Working Group on Children

continued its operations in 2014 and submitted, on 31 December 2014, a report of its activities in 2014 to the Security Council.¹³⁸

By resolution 2143 (2014) of 7 March 2014, the Security Council reiterated its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children, taking into account the relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) and to consider including provisions pertaining to parties to armed conflict that engage in activities in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflicts, when establishing, modifying or renewing the mandate of relevant sanctions regimes. The Council also decided to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of all relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions.

(iii) *Women and peace and security*¹³⁹

On 28 October 2014, the President of the Security Council issued a statement in connection with consideration of the item “Women and peace and security”.¹⁴⁰ The Security Council reaffirmed its commitments to the full and effective implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013). The Security Council also took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security.¹⁴¹ The Council recognized that refugee and internally displaced women and girls are at heightened risk of being subject to various forms of human rights violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, and discrimination, and urged Member States, *inter alia*, to take measures to prevent refugee and internally displaced women and girls from being subject to violence, and to strengthen access to justice for women in such circumstances.

By the same statement, the Council reiterated its intention to convene a High-level Review in 2015 to assess progress at the global, regional and national levels in implementing resolution 1325 (2000), renew commitments and address obstacles and constraints that have emerged in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and welcomed the commissioning by the Secretary-General, in preparation for the High-level Review, of a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2014/3) and the letter dated 11 November 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/809).

¹³⁸ Annual report on the activities of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, established pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005) (S/2014/914).

¹³⁹ For more information on the legal activities of the United Nations as it relates to women, see section 6 of the present chapter.

¹⁴⁰ S/PRST/2014/21.

¹⁴¹ S/2014/693.

(i) Piracy

On 12 November 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2184 (2014), whereby it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴² submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2125 (2013) on the implementation of that resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council reiterated that it condemned and deplored all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. The Council decided that, for a further period of twelve months from the date of the resolution, to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008),¹⁴³ granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General. The Council affirmed that such authorizations were renewed only following the receipt of the 4 November letter 2014 conveying the consent of Somali authorities.

The Council further called upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decided to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and encouraged the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) to continue its discussions in this regard. The Council further urged States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention) to implement fully their relevant obligations under these conventions and customary international law and to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and other States and international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

(j) Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

In a statement made by the President of the Security Council on 21 February 2014, the Security Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the statement of its President of 19 January 2012, and its continued recognition of the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law, as well as emphasis on the vital importance it attaches to promoting justice and the rule of law as an indispensable element for peaceful coexistence and the prevention

¹⁴² S/2014/740.

¹⁴³ As previously renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010), paragraph 9 of resolution 2020 (2011), paragraph 12 of resolution 2077 (2012), and paragraph 12 of resolution 2125 (2013).

of armed conflict. The Security Council recalled the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, held on 24 September 2012.¹⁴⁴ The Security Council also noted the report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations and the recommendations contained therein.¹⁴⁵

3. Disarmament and related matters¹⁴⁶

(a) Disarmament machinery

(i) *Disarmament Commission*

The United Nations Disarmament Commission, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly with a general mandate on disarmament questions, is comprised of all Member States of the United Nations.

The Commission held its organizational session for 2014 in New York on 20 November 2013.¹⁴⁷ The Commission then met in New York from 7 to 25 April 2014. From 7 to 8 April, the Disarmament Commission held a general exchange of views on all agenda items.¹⁴⁸ Working Group I held eight meetings, from 9 to 24 April, discussing agenda item 4, entitled “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons”. Working Group II held ten meetings, from 10 to 24 April, on agenda item 5, entitled “Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons”.

The Commission had before it the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament for 2013,¹⁴⁹ together with all the official records of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, as well as working papers relating to the substantive questions on its agenda.¹⁵⁰

On 25 April 2014, the Commission adopted, by consensus, the reports of its subsidiary bodies and the conclusions contained therein. There were no recommendations put forward by the Commission. On the same day, the Commission adopted, as a whole, its report to be submitted to the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 67/1 (2012) of 24 September 2012.

¹⁴⁵ S/2013/341.

¹⁴⁶ For more information about disarmament and related matters, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 38, 2013 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.IX.7). Also available at the website <http://www.un.org/disarmament>.

¹⁴⁷ See A/CN.10/PV.336.

¹⁴⁸ See A/CN.10/PV.337–340.

¹⁴⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/68/42)*.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/69/42), chap. III. B.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*

(ii) *Conference on Disarmament*

The Conference on Disarmament, established in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, was a result of the First Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly in 1978.

The Conference on Disarmament was in session from 20 January to 28 March, 12 May to 27 June and 28 July to 12 September 2014, during which it held 28 formal plenary meetings and 29 informal plenary meetings. On 21 January 2014, the Conference adopted its agenda for the 2014 session,¹⁵² which included, *inter alia*, the items “Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament”, “Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters”, “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, “Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”, “New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons”, “Comprehensive programme of disarmament” and “Transparency in armaments”. Throughout the 2014 session, successive presidents of the Conference conducted intensive consultations with a view to reaching consensus on a programme of work on the basis of relevant proposals, but no consensus was reached on a programme of work for the 2014 session. On 26 March 2014, under the Presidency of Mr. Toshio Sano, Ambassador of Japan, the Conference agreed upon a schedule of activities of the 2014 session of the Conference on Disarmament.¹⁵³ On 10 September 2014, the Conference adopted its annual report and transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration.¹⁵⁴

(iii) *General Assembly*

In 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, four resolutions and two decisions concerning institutional activities relating to disarmament machinery.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/27 entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament”, by a recorded vote of 174 in favour to 2 against, with 1 abstention, and resolution 69/76 entitled “Report of the Conference on Disarmament”, without a vote. On the same day, the Assembly adopted resolution 69/75 entitled “United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services”, and resolution 69/77 entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”, without a vote, respectively.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly also adopted, by a recorded vote of 175 in favour to none against, with 4 abstentions, decision 69/518 entitled “Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament”. On the same day, the General Assembly adopted decision 69/519 “Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations”, without a vote.

¹⁵² CD/1965.

¹⁵³ CD/1978.

¹⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27)*.

(b) Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues

In 2014, several preparatory meetings and conferences were held on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation matters. On 7 May, the Third Preparatory Meeting for the Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, to be held in Vienna in 2015, took place in New York.

The Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1968 (NPT),¹⁵⁵ also held its third session from 28 April to 9 May 2014 in New York.¹⁵⁶ This meeting was the third of three sessions held prior to the 2015 Review Conference. Delegations of 148 States parties participated in one or more sessions of the Preparatory Committee. The Preparatory Committee held 30 meetings on substantive issues related to the NPT and the upcoming Review Conference in 2015.¹⁵⁷

In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held its 58th General Conference of Member States from 22 to 26 September 2014 in Vienna.¹⁵⁸ The Conference adopted 17 resolutions and two decisions¹⁵⁹ relating to the work of IAEA in key areas, including on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety; the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East.

On 26 September 2014, the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 1996 (CTBT),¹⁶⁰ took place.¹⁶¹ Foreign ministers and other high-level representatives met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to issue a joint call for the entry into force of the CTBT.¹⁶²

(i) General Assembly

On 3 November 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/7 entitled "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", without a vote.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, upon the recommendation of the First Committee, several resolutions concerning nuclear weapons and non-proliferation issues: resolution 69/26 entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty", without a vote; resolution 69/29 entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", without a vote; resolution 69/30 entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", by a recorded vote of 125 to none against, with 56 abstentions; resolution 69/35 entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and

¹⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, p. 161.

¹⁵⁶ For more information see <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt2015/prepcom2014/>.

¹⁵⁷ Final report of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.2015/1).

¹⁵⁸ For more information see <https://www.iaea.org/about/policy/gc/gc58>.

¹⁵⁹ GC(58)/RES/DEC(2014).

¹⁶⁰ A/50/1027.

¹⁶¹ For more information see <https://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/ctbt-ministerial-meetings/2014/>.

¹⁶² A/69/629, annex.

adjacent areas”, by a recorded vote of 173 in favour to 4 against, with 3 abstentions; resolution 69/36 entitled “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia”, without a vote; resolution 69/37 entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”, by a recorded vote of 169 in favour to 7 against, with 5 abstentions; resolution 69/39 entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”, without a vote; resolution 69/40 entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”, by a recorded vote of 124 to 48, with 10 abstentions; resolution 69/41 entitled “Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations”, by a recorded vote of 154 in favour to 5 against, with 20 abstentions; resolution 69/42 entitled “Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems”, by a recorded vote of 166 in favour to 4 against, with 11 abstentions; resolution 69/44 entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”, by a recorded vote of 134 in favour to 23 against, with 23 abstentions; resolution 69/48 entitled “Nuclear disarmament”, by a recorded vote of 121 in favour to 44 against, with 17 abstentions; resolution 69/50 entitled “Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources”, without a vote; resolution 69/52 entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”, by a recorded vote of 170 in favour to 1 against, with 14 abstentions; resolution 69/58 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, by a recorded vote of 139 in favour to 24 against, with 19 abstentions; resolution 69/63 entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”, without a vote; resolution 69/66 entitled “Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, 2015”, without a vote; resolution 69/69 entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons”, by a recorded vote of 125 in favour to 50 against, with 7 abstentions; resolution 69/78 entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”, by a recorded vote of 161 in favour to 5 against, with 18 abstentions; and resolution 69/81 entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, by a recorded vote of 179 in favour to 1 against, with 3 abstentions.

On the same day, the General Assembly also adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decision 69/516 entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”, by a recorded vote of 177 in favour to 1 against, with 5 abstentions, and decision 69/517 entitled “Missiles”, without a vote.

(ii) *Security Council*

In 2014, the Security Council adopted two resolutions relating to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues.¹⁶³ By resolution 2141 (2014) of 5 March 2014, the Security Council decided to extend until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which had been created by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), to assist with the monitoring of the monitoring of the relevant sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. By resolution 2159 (2014) of 9 June 2014, the Security Council decided to extend until 9 July 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which had been created by the Secretary-General pursuant to

¹⁶³ See also the statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2014/7).

paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010), to assist in the monitoring of the relevant sanctions measures imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(c) Biological and chemical weapons issues

With regard to biological weapons issues, pursuant to the final document of the seventh Review Conference of the States Parties¹⁶⁴ to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, 1972 (Biological Weapons Convention¹⁶⁵), the Meeting of Experts and the Meeting of States Parties were held in Geneva from 4 to 8 August 2014 and from 1 to 5 December 2014, respectively.¹⁶⁶

The Meeting of Experts held two sessions devoted to each of the standing agenda items,¹⁶⁷ and two sessions devoted to the biennial item on how to strengthen implementation of article VII, including consideration of detailed procedures and mechanisms for the provision of assistance and cooperation by States Parties. At its closing meeting on 8 August 2014, the Meeting of Experts adopted its report by consensus.¹⁶⁸ The Meeting of States Parties considered the work of the Meeting of Experts on the three standing agenda items, namely (a) cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X; (b) review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention; and (c) strengthening national implementation. It also devoted a session to the biennial item and another one to progress with universalization of the Convention and the annual report of the Implementation Support Unit¹⁶⁹. At its closing meeting on 5 December 2014, the Meeting of States Parties considered arrangements for the Meeting of Experts and the Meeting of States Parties in 2015 and adopted its report by consensus.¹⁷⁰

With regard to chemical weapons, the nineteenth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, 1992 (Chemical Weapons Convention¹⁷¹) was held in The Hague, from 1 to 5 December 2014. The issues considered included, *inter alia*, the status of implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, fostering of international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of

¹⁶⁴ BWC/MSP/2014/5 and Corr.1.

¹⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, p. 164.

¹⁶⁶ BWC/MSP/2014/MX/3 and BWC/MSP/2014/5.

¹⁶⁷ The Seventh Review Conference had decided that the following topics should be standing agenda items, which would be addressed by both the Meeting of Experts and the Meeting of States Parties every year from 2012 to 2015: (a) cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under article X; (b) review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention; and (c) strengthening national implementation.

¹⁶⁸ BWC/MSP/2014/MX/3.

¹⁶⁹ BWC/MSP/2014/4.

¹⁷⁰ BWC/MSP/2014/5.

¹⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, p. 45.

chemical activities, and ensuring the universality of the Convention. On 5 December 2014, the Conference considered and adopted the report of its nineteenth session.¹⁷²

(i) *General Assembly*

On 14 November 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without reference to a Main Committee, resolution 69/14 entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”, without a vote.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions, on the recommendation of the First Committee, relating to biological and chemical weapons: resolution 69/67 entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction”, by a recorded vote of 181 in favour to none against, with 1 abstention, and resolution 69/82 entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction”, without a vote.

(ii) *Security Council*

On 7 May 2014, the Security Council, in a statement made by its President, observed that the Security Council meeting at the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), reaffirmed that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security.¹⁷³

On 30 September 2014, the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic formally closed.¹⁷⁴ OPCW maintained a presence in the country with a view to finalizing remaining activities.¹⁷⁵

(d) *Conventional weapons issues*

(i) *International Trade in Conventional Arms*

On 24 December 2014, the Arms Trade Treaty entered into force.¹⁷⁶ In 2014, two preparatory meetings for the upcoming first Conference of States Parties, to take place in 2015, were held. The first round of informal consultations took place in Mexico City from 8 to 9 September 2014, and the second round of informal consultations was held in Berlin, from 27 to 28 November 2014.

¹⁷² C-19/5.

¹⁷³ S/PRST/2014/7.

¹⁷⁴ See also subsection (c)(ii) on the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission.

¹⁷⁵ See the Thirteenth monthly report of the Director General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) (A/2014/767).

¹⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, registration No. 52373 (no volume number had been determined for this Convention at the time of this publication). See also A/69/173 and Add.1.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 69/33, entitled “Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them”, without a vote.

On the same day, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 69/49, entitled “The Arms Trade Treaty”, by a recorded vote of 154 to none, with 29 abstentions, in which it welcomed the 54 ratifications of the Arms Trade Treaty and its entry into force on 24 December 2014; and resolution 69/51, entitled “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects”, without a vote.

(ii) *Other conventional weapons issues*

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted 12 other resolutions dealing with conventional arms issues: resolution 69/34 entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction”, by a recorded vote of 164 to none, with 17 abstentions; resolution 69/44 entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”, by a recorded vote of 163 in favour to 1 against, with 17 abstentions; resolution 69/56, entitled “Relationship between disarmament and development”, without a vote; resolution 69/57 entitled “Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium”, by a recorded vote of 150 in favour to 4 against, with 27 abstentions; resolution 69/59, entitled “Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments”, by a recorded vote of 170 in favour to 1 against, with 10 abstentions; resolution 69/60 entitled “Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures”, without a vote; resolution 69/64 entitled “Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms”, without a vote; resolution 69/71 entitled “United Nations Disarmament Information Programme”, without a vote; resolution 69/75 entitled “United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services”, without a vote; resolution 69/76 entitled “Report of the Conference on Disarmament”, without a vote; resolution 69/77 entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”, without a vote; and resolution 69/79, entitled “Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects”, without a vote.

(iii) *Other international conferences and meetings*

The Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008,¹⁷⁷ was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 2 to 5 September 2014¹⁷⁸ with the objective of, *inter alia*, discussing the matters of promoting universality of the Convention, the matters pertaining to stockpile destruction and retention, the matters pertaining to clearance and risk reduction and issues related to victim assistance.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2688, p.39.

¹⁷⁸ CCM/MSP/2014/6.

¹⁷⁹ CCM/MSP/2014/1.

The Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects¹⁸⁰ (Convention on Conventional Weapons) was held in Geneva on 13 and 14 November 2014. The Meeting considered, *inter alia*, the report on promoting universality of the convention and its protocols,¹⁸¹ which responds to the request for “the CCW Implementation Support Unit to continue to report annually to the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties on the efforts undertaken towards and progress made on universalization”.¹⁸² The Meeting also welcomed the report of the CCW Sponsorship Programme,¹⁸³ the report of the Implementation Support Unit,¹⁸⁴ the report of the estimated costs of the 2015 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties¹⁸⁵ and the Meeting of Experts on lethal autonomous weapons systems.¹⁸⁶ On 14 November, the Meeting adopted its final report.¹⁸⁷

With regard to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996 (Amended Protocol II)¹⁸⁸ annexed to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, the sixteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II was held on 12 November 2014 in Geneva. The Conference, *inter alia*, reviewed the operation and status of the Protocol and considered issues arising from improvised explosive devices, including efforts to promote international humanitarian law compliance. It also took note of the reports on the operation and status of the Protocol and on Improvised Explosive Devices, as well as the reports by the High Contracting parties regarding the development of technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines.¹⁸⁹

The 2014 Meeting of Experts relating to the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)¹⁹⁰ was held from 3 to 4 April 2014, in Geneva. The main focus of the Meeting of Experts was on the following issues: clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war; cooperation and assistance and requests for assistance; generic preventive measures; national reporting and victim assistance. The Eighth Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V was held in Geneva on 10 and 11 November 2014, to consider, *inter alia*, the work of the Meeting of Experts. At its fourth plenary meeting, the Conference adopted its final document.¹⁹¹

The Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines

¹⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, p. 137.

¹⁸¹ CCW/MSP/2014/9.

¹⁸² Final declaration, Final document of the Fourth Review Conference, CCW/CONF.IV/4/Add.1, paragraph 9, page 11.

¹⁸³ CCW/MSP/2014/6.

¹⁸⁴ CCW/MSP/2014/7.

¹⁸⁵ CCW/MSP/2014/5.

¹⁸⁶ CCW/MSP/2014/3.

¹⁸⁷ CCW/MSP/2014/9.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2048, p. 93.

¹⁸⁹ CCW/AP.II/CONF.16/6.

¹⁹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2399, p. 100.

¹⁹¹ CCW/P.V/CONF/2014/10.

and on Their Destruction, 1997 (Mine-Ban Convention)¹⁹² was held in Maputo from 23 to 27 June 2014. The Conference reviewed, *inter alia*, the general status and operation of the Convention, reviewing progress made and challenges that remain in the pursuit of the Convention's aims and in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010–2014. The Conference further adopted, with the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention, the Maputo Action Plan 2014–2019.¹⁹³ At its final plenary meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Conference adopted its final document¹⁹⁴.

(e) Regional disarmament activities of the United Nations

(i) *Africa*

In 2014, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) continued to assist, upon request, Member States and intergovernmental and civil society organizations in Africa to promote disarmament, peace and security.¹⁹⁵

The Centre focused its work on providing assistance to States to combat illicit small arms and light weapons and to reform their security sectors. The Centre supported Member States in their implementation of international, regional and subregional instruments aimed at combating the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and provided training to civilian authorities, including national commissions on small arms and light weapons and defence and security forces. The Centre also partnered with civil society organizations to promote the signature and ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty. The Centre provided support to Member States in meeting their obligations regarding the implementation of international treaties and other instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction, including bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons, and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Such support was aimed at strengthening the capacity of national authorities in the region.

Moreover, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in its role as the secretariat of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee for Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC), organized the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth ministerial meetings of UNSAC, held in Malabo (July–August 2014) and Bujumbura (December 2014). In these two statutory meetings, the Committee continued to review the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa.

(ii) *Asia and the Pacific*

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) focused its activities in 2014 on the promotion of dialogue and confidence-building in the region and beyond by organizing the twelfth

¹⁹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, p. 211.

¹⁹³ Annex III of APLC/CONF/2014/4.

¹⁹⁴ APLC/CONF/2014/4.

¹⁹⁵ For more information, see the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (A/69/361 (for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014) and A/70/116 (for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015).

United Nations-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues in Jeju, Republic of Korea.¹⁹⁶ The Centre undertook projects to build national capacity to combat illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, in Myanmar, and to enhance national implementation of international treaties on biological and chemical weapons, in Mongolia and Nepal. It also organized regional seminars to promote the Arms Trade Treaty following its opening for signature in June 2013, as well as regional seminars on information and cybersecurity. Additionally, in its efforts to strengthen its outreach and advocacy activities, the Centre carried out peace and disarmament education activities. The Centre expanded its communications and outreach efforts, with a view to strengthening its engagement with the full range of stakeholders in the region.

(iii) *Latin America and the Caribbean*

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) supported Member States in the region in their implementation of international disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, most notably the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, by carrying out 55 assistance activities.¹⁹⁷ The main focus of the Regional Centre's activities was to assist States in their efforts to combat illicit small arms trafficking and to address the negative impact of such illicit trafficking on public security. With a view to supporting future implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, the Centre developed an introductory training manual and a model end-user certificate. The Centre also actively promoted public policy dialogue on small arms control and relevant legislative support, reaching out to national authorities throughout the region. With regard to weapons of mass destruction, the Centre launched its new Caribbean programme aimed at the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The Centre also provided legal assistance with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and supported the establishment of national implementation entities in the Andean region.

(iv) *General Assembly*

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, nine resolutions dealing with regional disarmament: resolution 69/45, entitled "Regional disarmament", without a vote; resolution 69/46, entitled "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context", without a vote; resolution 69/47, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", by a recorded vote of 181 to 1, with 2 abstentions; resolution 69/68, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific",

¹⁹⁶ For more information, see the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Asia and the Pacific (A/69/127 (for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014) and A/70/114 (for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)).

¹⁹⁷ For more information, see reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/69/136 for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014) and A/70/138 (for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)).

without a vote; resolution 69/70, entitled “United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament”, without a vote; resolution 69/72, entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, without a vote; resolution 69/73, entitled “Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa”, without a vote; resolution 69/74, entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa”, without a vote; and resolution 69/80, entitled “Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region”, without a vote.

(f) Outer space (disarmament aspects)

(i) *Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities*

The 2014 Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space) held its thirty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 13 and 14 May 2014.¹⁹⁸ The Meeting agreed that in view of the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities,¹⁹⁹ which was welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/50, an *ad hoc* item should be included in the agenda of UN-Space at its thirty-fifth session, in order to promote dialogue and the sharing of information relevant to the report.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted three resolutions on the matters of outer space regarding disarmament: resolution 69/31 entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, by a recorded vote of 178 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions; resolution 69/32, entitled “No first placement of weapons in outer space”, by a recorded vote of 126 in favour to 4 against, with 46 abstentions; and resolution 69/38, entitled “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities”, without a vote.

(g) Other disarmament measures and international security

General Assembly

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted seven resolutions and one decision concerning other disarmament measures and international security: resolution 69/28, entitled “Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security”, without a vote; resolution 69/53, entitled “Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol”, by a recorded vote of 181 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions; resolution 69/54 entitled “Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation”, by a recorded vote of 131 in favour to 5 against, with 49 abstentions; resolution 69/55, entitled “Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on

¹⁹⁸ A/AC.105/1064.

¹⁹⁹ A/68/189.

disarmament and arms control”, without a vote; resolution 69/61 entitled “Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control” by a recorded vote of 183 in favour to none against, with no abstentions; resolution 69/62 entitled “Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities”, by a recorded vote of 180 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions; resolution 69/65, entitled “United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education”, without a vote; and decision 69/515 entitled “Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament”, without a vote.

4. Legal aspects of peaceful uses of outer space

(a) Legal Subcommittee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Legal Subcommittee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its fifty-third session at the United Nations Office in Vienna from 24 March to 4 April 2014.²⁰⁰

Under the agenda item “Information on the activities of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to space law”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, agreed that it was important to continue the exchange of information on recent developments in the area of space law between the Subcommittee and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and that such organizations should once again be invited to report to the Subcommittee, at its fifty-fourth session, on their activities relating to space law. The Subcommittee also agreed that the representative of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) should be invited to update the Subcommittee, at its fifty-fourth session, on developments relating to the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Space Assets.

With regard to the agenda item entitled “Status and application of the five United Nations treaties on outer space”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, reconvened its Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space.²⁰¹ The Subcommittee also welcomed reports from Member States regarding their progress towards becoming parties to the five United Nations treaties. The Subcommittee agreed that the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and the Working Group on Matters Relating to the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space should be reconvened at its fifty-fourth session.

Regarding matters related to the definition and delimitation of outer space and the character and utilization of geostationary orbit, the Subcommittee reconvened its Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space. The Working Group provided a report on its meetings,²⁰² which was endorsed by the Subcommittee.

Regarding the agenda item entitled “National legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space”, the Subcommittee welcomed, *inter alia*, the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 68/74 on recommendations on national legislation

²⁰⁰ For the report of the Legal Subcommittee, see A/AC.105/1067.

²⁰¹ See the report of the Chair of the Working Group on the Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space, A/AC.105/1067, annex I.

²⁰² See the report of the Chair of the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, A/AC.105/1067, annex II.

relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. It noted that it was the result of successful cooperation and broad consensus among member States and that it provided for an excellent source of information and guidance for those States wishing to strengthen or develop their national space legislation.

Under the agenda item “Capacity-building in space law”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, agreed that capacity-building, training and education in space law were of paramount importance to national, regional and international efforts to further develop the practical aspects of space science and technology, especially in developing countries, and to increase knowledge of the legal framework within which space activities were carried out.

Regarding the agenda item “Review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space,²⁰³ adopted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its forty-sixth session, in 2009, and endorsed by the Committee at its fifty-second session, in 2009, had considerably advanced international cooperation in ensuring the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space and had facilitated the development of international space law.

Under the agenda item “General exchange of information on national mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation measures”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that some States were implementing space debris mitigation measures consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee and/or with the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines and that other States had developed their own space debris mitigation standards based on those guidelines. The Subcommittee also noted that some States were using the IADC Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines, the European Code of Conduct for Space Debris Mitigation and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 24113: 2011 (Space systems: space debris mitigation requirements) as references in their regulatory frameworks established for national space activities.

Under agenda item “General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space”, the Subcommittee, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction that some States had taken measures to implement internationally recognized guidelines, principles and standards through relevant provisions in their national legislation, and thus non-binding international norms had become binding in certain provisions of national legislation.

Under the agenda item “Review of international mechanisms for cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space”, the Subcommittee established its Working Group on the Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space. The Subcommittee endorsed the report of the Chair of the Working Group.²⁰⁴ The Subcommittee, *inter alia*, noted that the exchange of information on the review of international mechanisms for cooperation in space activities should focus not only on the legal aspects of those mechanisms but also on practical issues, such as the reasons behind the development of such mechanisms and the benefits for States that acceded to them.

²⁰³ A/AC.105/934.

²⁰⁴ See Report of the Chair of the Working Group on the Definition and Delimitation of Outer Space, A/AC.105/1067, annex III.

Concerning future work, the Subcommittee agreed that the two single issues/items for discussion, entitled “Review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space” and “General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee”, should be retained on the agenda of the Subcommittee at its fifty-fourth session. The Subcommittee also agreed that the single issue/item for discussion entitled “General exchange of information on non-legally binding United Nations instruments on outer space” should be retained on the agenda of the Subcommittee at its fifty-fourth session, and that, under that agenda item, member States could, as appropriate, discuss other non-legally binding instruments on outer space, as well as the relationship between legally binding and non-legally binding instruments.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its fifty-seventh session in Vienna from 11 to 20 June 2014. The Committee took note of the Legal Subcommittee’s report and endorsed the recommendations contained therein.²⁰⁵

(b) General Assembly

On 5 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 69/85 entitled “International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space”. The General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, and agreed that during its consideration of the matter the Committee could continue to consider ways to promote regional and inter-regional cooperation and the role that space technology could play in the implementation of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. It also endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2015, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications and endorsed by the Committee.²⁰⁶ Furthermore, it decided that Luxembourg shall become a member of the Committee and endorsed the decision of the Committee to grant permanent observer status to the African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment.

²⁰⁵ For the report of the Committee on the Peaceful use of Outer Space, see *Official records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/69/20)*.

²⁰⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/69/20)*, para. 81; and A/AC.105/1062.

5. Human rights²⁰⁷

(a) Sessions of the United Nations human rights bodies and treaty bodies

(i) *Human Rights Council*

The Human Rights Council, established in 2006,²⁰⁸ meets as a quasi-standing body in three annual regular sessions and additional special sessions as needed. Reporting to the General Assembly, its agenda and programme of work provide the opportunity to discuss all thematic human rights issues and human rights situations that require the attention of the Assembly.

The Council's mandate includes the review on a periodic basis of the fulfilment of the human rights obligations of all Member States, including the members of the Council, over a cycle of four years through the universal periodic review.²⁰⁹ The Council also assumed the thirty-eight country and thematic special procedures existing under its predecessor, the Commission on Human Rights, while reviewing the mandate and criteria for the establishment of these special procedures.²¹⁰ Moreover, based on the previous "1503 procedure", the confidential complaint procedure of the Council allows individuals and organizations to continue to bring complaints revealing a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights to the attention of the Council.²¹¹

In 2014, the Human Rights Council held its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh regular sessions,²¹² its twentieth special session on "The situation of human rights

²⁰⁷ This section covers the resolutions adopted, if any, by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. It also includes a selective coverage of the legal activities of the Human Rights Council, in particular activities of Special Rapporteurs and selected resolutions on specific human rights issues. Other legal developments in human rights may be found under the section in the present chapter entitled "Peace and security". The present section does not cover resolutions addressing human rights issues arising in particular States, nor does it cover in detail the legal activities of the treaty bodies (namely, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the Committee Against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). Detailed information and documents relating to human rights are available on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at <http://www.ohchr.org>.

²⁰⁸ General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006. For further details on its establishment, see the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, 2006, chap. III, section 5.

²⁰⁹ The first universal periodic review cycle covered the period 2008–2011. The second universal periodic review cycle commenced in 2012 and will run through 2016. For a list of States included and calendar of review sessions, see the section Universal Periodic Review at the homepage of the Human Rights Council at <http://www.ohchr.org>.

²¹⁰ Human Rights Council decision 1/102 of 30 June 2006.

²¹¹ More detailed information on the mandate, work and methods of the Human Rights Council is available at the homepage of the Human Rights Council at <http://www.ohchr.org>.

²¹² For the reports of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*. For the report of the twenty-seventh session, see *ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 53A (A/69/53/Add.1)*.

in the Central African Republic”,²¹³ its twenty-first special session on “The human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem”²¹⁴ and its twenty-second special session on “The human rights situation in Iraq in light of abuses committed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups”.²¹⁵

(ii) *Human Rights Council Advisory Committee*

The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee was established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007.²¹⁶ The Advisory Committee is composed of eighteen experts, and functions as a think-tank for the Council, working under its direction and providing expertise in the manner and form requested by the Council, focusing mainly on studies and research-based advice, suggestions for further enhancing its procedural efficiency, as well as further research proposals within the scope of the work set out by the Council. The Advisory Committee held its twelfth session from 24 to 28 February 2014 and its thirteenth session from 11 to 15 August 2014 in Geneva.²¹⁷

(iii) *Human Rights Committee*

The Human Rights Committee was established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966²¹⁸ to monitor the implementation of the Covenant and its Optional Protocols²¹⁹ in the territory of States parties. The Committee held its 110th session from 10 to 28 March 2014. The Committee held its 111th session from 7 to 25 July 2014, and its 112th session from 7 to 31 October 2014 in Geneva.²²⁰

In 2014, the Committee adopted general comment No. 35 on liberty and security of person,²²¹ replacing general comment No. 8 (1982).

²¹³ For the report of the twentieth special session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*.

²¹⁴ For the report of the twenty-first special session, see *ibid.*

²¹⁵ For the report of the twenty-second special session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/69/53/Add.1)*.

²¹⁶ The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee replaced the Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as the main subsidiary body of the Human Rights Council.

²¹⁷ For the reports of the Advisory Committee on its twelfth and thirteen sessions, see A/HRC/AC/12/2 and A/HRC/AC/13/2, respectively.

²¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171.

²¹⁹ Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, *ibid.*; and Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, *ibid.*, vol. 1642, p. 414.

²²⁰ For the report of the 110th session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/69/40)*, vols. I and II. For the report of the 111th and 112th sessions, see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/70/40)*.

²²¹ CCPR/C/GC/35.

(iv) *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was established by the Economic and Social Council²²² to monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966²²³ by its State parties. The Committee also has additional competence under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 5 May 2013, to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated.²²⁴ The Committee may also, under certain circumstances, undertake inquiries on grave or systematic violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant, and consider inter-state complaints. The Committee held its fifty-second session from 28 April to 23 May 2014 and its fifty-third session from 10 to 28 November 2014 in Geneva.²²⁵

(v) *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1966²²⁶ to monitor the implementation of this Convention by its States parties. The Committee held its eighty-fourth session from 3 to 21 February 2014 and its eighty-fifth session from 11 to 29 August 2014 in Geneva.²²⁷

In 2014, the Committee adopted a corrigendum to general recommendation No. 35 on combating racist hate speech.²²⁸

(vi) *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979²²⁹ to monitor the implementation of this Convention by its States parties. The Committee held its fifty-seventh session from 10 to 28 February 2014, its fifty-eighth session from 30 June to 18 July 2014 and its fifty-ninth session from 20 October to 7 November 2014 in Geneva.²³⁰

²²² Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985.

²²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3.

²²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, registration No. 14531 (no volume number had been determined for this Convention at the time of this publication).

²²⁵ For the reports of the fifty-second and fifty-third session, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 2 (E/2015/22)*.

²²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

²²⁷ For the report of the eighty-fourth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/69/18)*. For the report of the eighty-fifth session, see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/70/18)*.

²²⁸ CERD/C/GC/35/Corr.1.

²²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

²³⁰ For the report of the fifty-seventh session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/69/38)*. For the report of the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions,

In 2014, the Committee adopted joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices.²³¹ The Committee also adopted general recommendation No. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women.²³²

(vii) *Committee against Torture*

The Committee against Torture was established under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984²³³ to monitor the implementation of the Convention by its States parties. In 2014, the Committee held its fifty-second session from 28 April to 23 May 2014 and its fifty-third session from 3 to 28 November 2014 in Geneva.²³⁴

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, established in October 2006 under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,²³⁵ held its twenty-second session from 24 to 28 February 2014, its twenty-third session from 2 to 6 June 2014 and its twenty-fourth session from 17 to 21 November 2014 in Geneva.

(viii) *Committee on the Rights of the Child*

The Committee on the Rights of the Child was established under the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989²³⁶ to monitor the implementation of this Convention by its States parties. The Committee held its sixty-fifth session from 13 to 31 January 2014, its sixty-sixth session from 26 May to 13 June 2014, and its sixty-seventh session from 1 to 19 September 2014 in Geneva.²³⁷

In 2014, the Committee adopted joint general recommendation/general comment No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices.²³⁸

see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/70/38)*.

²³¹ CEDAW/C/GC/31–CRC/C/GC/18.

²³² CEDAW/C/GC/32.

²³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 85.

²³⁴ For the report of the fifty-second session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/69/44)*. For the report of the fifty-third session, see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44)*.

²³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2375, p. 237.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, p. 3.

²³⁷ For the report of the sixty-fifth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/69/41)*. For the reports of the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions, see *ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/71/41)*.

²³⁸ CEDAW/C/GC/31–CRC/C/GC/18.

(ix) *Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*

The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was established under the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990²³⁹ to monitor the implementation of this Convention by its States parties in their territories. In 2014, the Committee held its twentieth session from 31 March to 11 April 2014 and twenty-first session from 1 to 5 September 2014 in Geneva.²⁴⁰

(x) *Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the body of independent experts established under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2006²⁴¹ and its 2006 Optional Protocol²⁴² to monitor the implementation of this Convention and Optional Protocol by States parties. The Committee meets in Geneva and holds two regular sessions per year. In 2014, the Committee held its eleventh session from 31 March to 11 April 2014 and its twelfth session 15 September to 3 October 2014 in Geneva.²⁴³

In 2014, the Committee adopted general comment No. 1 on the implementation of article 12 on the equal recognition before the law and general comment No. 2 on the implementation of article 9 on accessibility.

(xi) *Committee on Enforced Disappearances*

The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was established under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 2006²⁴⁴ to monitor the implementation of the Convention by its State parties. In 2014, the Committee held its sixth session from 17 to 28 March 2014 and its seventh session from 15 to 26 September 2014 in Geneva.²⁴⁵

²³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, p. 3.

²⁴⁰ For the report of the twentieth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/69/48)*. For the report of the twenty-first session, see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/70/48)*.

²⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, p. 3.

²⁴² *Ibid.*, vol. 2518, p. 283.

²⁴³ For the reports of the eleventh and twelfth sessions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 55 (A/70/55)*.

²⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006, annex.

²⁴⁵ For the report of the sixth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 56 (A/69/56)*. For the report of the seventh session, see *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 56 (A/70/56)*.

(b) Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination

(i) Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mr. Mutuma Ruteere, submitted two reports to the Human Rights Council during 2014. The first report,²⁴⁶ submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 16/33 of 25 March 2011, focused on the role of new communication and information technologies, such as the Internet and social media, in the wider dissemination of racist and xenophobic content that incites racial hatred and violence. The second report entitled “Contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/150”²⁴⁷ was submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/150 of 18 December 2013, and addressed the human rights and democratic challenges that extremist political parties, movements and groups, as well as similar extremist ideological movements continued to pose.

On 28 March 2014, the Council adopted resolution 25/34, entitled “Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief”, without a vote.

On the same day, the Council adopted resolution 25/33, entitled “International Decade for People of African Descent”, without a vote, requesting the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to present its final report in this regard to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session for adoption and transmission to the General Assembly. On 9 July 2014, the Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 26/1 on the “Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent: draft programme of activities” in which the Council decided to urgently transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action containing the draft programme of activities in its current form.²⁴⁸ On 26 September 2014, the Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 27/25 entitled “Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent”.

(ii) General Assembly

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mr. Mutuma Ruteere, submitted two reports to the General Assembly. In the first report,²⁴⁹ the Special Rapporteur addressed the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/150 of 18 December 2013 on combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, based on views collected from Governments

²⁴⁶ A/HRC/26/49.

²⁴⁷ A/HRC/26/50.

²⁴⁸ A/HRC/26/55.

²⁴⁹ A/69/334.

and non-governmental organizations. In his second report to the General Assembly,²⁵⁰ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/151 of 18 December 2013 and entitled “Contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, the Special Rapporteur focused on the issue of racism and sports.

The Secretary-General also submitted two reports to the General Assembly. The first report,²⁵¹ entitled “Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”, submitted in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 68/151 of 18 December 2013, summarized information received from various actors and concluded with recommendations. In the second report,²⁵² the Secretary-General addressed the “Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination”.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/160 entitled “Combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 133 in favour to 4 against, with 51 abstentions. On the same day, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/161 entitled “International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote. On 18 December 2014, the Assembly also adopted resolution 69/162 entitled “A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 134 in favour to 10 against, with 42 abstentions. On the same day, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 69/174 entitled “Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(c) Right to development and poverty reduction

(i) *Human Rights Council*

The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Ms. Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, submitted her report to the Human Rights Council.²⁵³ The report, presented fiscal policy, and particularly taxation policies, as a major determinant in the enjoyment of human rights.

On 26 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/3 entitled “Extreme Poverty and Human Rights”, without a vote. On 25 September 2014, the Council adopted resolution 27/2 entitled “The right to development” by a recorded vote of 42 in favour to 1 against, with 4 abstentions.

²⁵⁰ A/69/340.

²⁵¹ A/69/354.

²⁵² A/69/329.

²⁵³ A/HRC/26/28, Corr.1 and Add. 1–3.

(ii) *General Assembly*

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 26/3 of 26 June 2014, the Secretary-General submitted the report of the new Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, to the General Assembly.²⁵⁴ The report focused on social protection floors, with particular emphasis on the relevance of the Social Protection Floor Initiative to the post-2015 development agenda.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/183 entitled “Human Rights and extreme poverty” in which it, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights,²⁵⁵ adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate.

The Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted a consolidated report to the General Assembly entitled “The right to development”,²⁵⁶ summarising the activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and United Nations human rights mechanisms with regard to the promotion and realization of the right to development covering the period from May 2013 to April 2014.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/181 entitled “The right to development”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 156 in favour to 5 against, with 26 abstentions.

On 19 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 69/234 entitled “Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)”, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. On the same day, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 69/233 entitled “Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection”, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

(d) **Right of peoples to self-determination**(i) *Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination*a. **Human Rights Council**

On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/27 entitled “Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination”, by a recorded vote of 46 in favour to 1 against. On the same day, the Council adopted resolution 25/28 entitled “Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan”, by a recorded vote of 46 in favour to 1 against.

On 23 July 2014, during a special session, the Council re-affirmed the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people in resolution S-21/1 entitled “Ensuring respect

²⁵⁴ A/69/297.

²⁵⁵ A/HRC/21/39.

²⁵⁶ A/HRC/27/27.

for international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem”, adopted by a recorded vote of 29 in favour to 1 against, with 17 abstentions.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General submitted a report entitled “Rights of Peoples to self-determination”, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/153 of 18 December 2013, to the General Assembly.²⁵⁷

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 69/164 entitled “Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee. On the same date, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 69/165 entitled “The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 180 in favour to 7 against, with 4 abstentions.

(ii) Mercenaries

a. Human Rights Council

The Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination submitted its report to the Human Rights Council,²⁵⁸ presenting the findings of its ongoing global study of national laws and regulations relating to private military and/or security companies (PMSCs). On 25 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/10 entitled “The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination”, by a recorded vote of 32 in favour to 14 against, with 1 abstention.

b. General Assembly

In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/2 of 7 April 2005, the Secretary-General submitted the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly.²⁵⁹ The report focused on the subject of the use by the United Nations of private security companies in light of the vast and complex challenges which outsourcing security to private military and security companies poses to the United Nations and to local populations. On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/163 entitled “Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a record vote of 130 in favour to 52 against, with 7 abstentions.

²⁵⁷ A/69/342.

²⁵⁸ A/HRC/27/70 and Add.1.

²⁵⁹ A/69/338.

(e) Economic, social and cultural rights

Human Rights Council

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/11, entitled “Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights”, without a vote, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution.²⁶⁰

(i) *Right to food*

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Mr. Olivier De Schutter, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council in accordance with its resolution 22/9,²⁶¹ in which he drew the conclusions from his mandate, showing the connections between his various contributions. The new Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Ms. Hilal Elver, also submitted a report to the Human Rights Council in accordance with its resolution 22/9 on the access to justice and the right to food.²⁶²

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/14 entitled “The right to food”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/177 of 18 December 2013, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Ms. Hilal Elver.²⁶³ The report set forth some of the issues the Special Rapporteur intended to focus on during her tenure.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/117 entitled “The right to food”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(ii) *Right to education*

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Mr. Kishore Singh, submitted his annual report to the Human Rights Council.²⁶⁴ The report focussed on the assessment of the educational attainments of students and the implementation of the right to education.

On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/20 entitled “The right to education of persons with disabilities”, without a vote. On 26 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/17 entitled “The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4”, without a vote. On 25 September 2014, the

²⁶⁰ A/HRC/28/35.

²⁶¹ A/HRC/25/57.

²⁶² A/HRC/28/65.

²⁶³ A/69/275.

²⁶⁴ A/HRC/26/27 and Add.1.

Council adopted resolution 27/6 entitled “Panel discussion on realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 8/4 of 18 June 2008, 17/3 of 16 June 2011 and 26/17 of 26 June 2014, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education,²⁶⁵ which focused on State responsibility in the face of the explosive growth of private education providers, from a right to education perspective.

(iii) Right to adequate standard of living, including adequate housing and to be free of adverse effects of toxic waste

a. Human Rights Council

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 15/8 of 30 September 2010 and 25/17 of 28 March 2014, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Ms. Leilani Farha, submitted her report to the Human Rights Council.²⁶⁶ The report focused on the roles of local and other subnational levels of government and considers how they can be fully engaged in the realization of the right to adequate housing.

On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/17 entitled “Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 15/8 of 30 September 2010 and 25/17 of 28 March 2014.²⁶⁷ The report outlined some of the central opportunities and priorities about which the Special Rapporteur wished to consult with States, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

(iv) Access to safe drinking water and sanitation

a. Human Rights Council

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 16/2 of 24 March 2011 and 21/2 of 27 September 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque, submitted her report to the Human Rights Council.²⁶⁸ The report focused on common violations of the human rights to water

²⁶⁵ A/69/402.

²⁶⁶ A/HRC/28/62.

²⁶⁷ A/69/274.

²⁶⁸ A/HRC/27/55 and Add.1-5.

and sanitation, as identifying violations of those rights is critical to ensure their realization, to prevent further violations and to ensure that concerted action is taken to remedy them.

On 25 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/7 entitled “The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 16/2 of 24 March 2011 and 21/2 of 27 September 2012.²⁶⁹ The report focused on the right to participation in the context of realizing the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, emphasizing that States have an obligation to ensure participation.

On 19 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/215 entitled “International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Life’, 2005–2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources”, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, without a vote.

(v) Right to health

a. Human Rights Council

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 21/17 of 27 September 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste, Mr. Baskut Tuncak, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council.²⁷⁰ In the report, the Special Rapporteur provided a brief overview of the background, history, scope and context of the mandate, and presented his preliminary strategy for the mandate.

The Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Mr. Anand Grover, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to its resolution 24/6 of 26 September 2013.²⁷¹ In his report, the Special Rapporteur drew links between unhealthy foods and diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

On 26 June 2014, the Council adopted resolution 26/18 entitled “The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health: sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors”, without a vote. On 27 June 2014, the Council adopted resolution 26/21 entitled “Promotion of the right of migrants to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of

²⁶⁹ A/69/213.

²⁷⁰ A/HRC/27/54.

²⁷¹ A/HRC/26/31.

physical and mental health, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 6/29 of 14 December 2007 and 24/6 of 26 September 2013.²⁷² In the report, the Special Rapporteur considered a number of critical elements that affect the effective and full implementation of the right to health framework.

(vi) *Cultural rights*

a. **Human Rights Council**

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/6 of 22 March 2012, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms. Farida Shaheed, submitted two reports to the Human Rights Council. In the first report, the Special Rapporteur addressed memorialization processes of the events of the past in post-conflict and divided societies, with a specific focus on memorials and museums of history/memory.²⁷³ In the second report, the Special Rapporteur examined copyright law and policy from the perspective of the right to science and culture, emphasizing both the need for protection of authorship and expanding opportunities for participation in cultural life.²⁷⁴

On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/19 entitled “Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity”, without a vote.

b. **General Assembly**

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights submitted a report to the General Assembly,²⁷⁵ in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/6 of 22 March 2012. The report focused on the impact commercial advertising and marketing practices have on the enjoyment of cultural rights, with a particular focus on freedom of thought, opinion and expression, cultural diversity and ways of life, the rights of children with respect to education and leisure, academic and artistic freedom and the right to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the arts.

(f) **Civil and political rights**

(i) *Torture*

a. **Human Rights Council**

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/23 of 25 March 2011, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Mr. Juan Méndez, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council.²⁷⁶ The

²⁷² A/69/299.

²⁷³ A/HRC/25/49 and Add.1.

²⁷⁴ A/HRC/28/57.

²⁷⁵ A/69/286.

²⁷⁶ A/HRC/25/60 and Add.1.

report focused on the scope and objective of the exclusionary rule in judicial proceedings and in relation to acts by executive actors.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,²⁷⁷ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/156 of 18 December 2013. The report focused on the key role forensic science plays regarding the obligation of States to effectively investigate and prosecute allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(ii) *Arbitrary detention and extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary execution*

a. Human Rights Council

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/5 of 16 June 2011, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Christof Heyns, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council.²⁷⁸ The report discussed the protection of the right to life during law enforcement and made the case for the need for a concerted effort to bring domestic laws on the use of (especially lethal) force by the police in line with the international standards.

The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention submitted two reports to the Human Rights Council. The first report provided an overview of the national, regional and international laws, regulations and practices on the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty by arrest or detention to bring proceedings before court, in order that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his or her detention and order his or her release if the detention is not lawful.²⁷⁹ The second report contained an overview of the activities of the Working Group in 2013 and focused on the thematic issue of military justice, over-incarceration and protective custody.²⁸⁰

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,²⁸¹ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/168 of 20 December 2012. In the report, the Special Rapporteur provided an overview of his activities and considers four topics relating to the protection of the right to life: (a) the role of regional human rights systems; (b) less lethal and unmanned weapons in law enforcement; (c) resurreptions of the death penalty; and (d) the role of statistical indicators.

²⁷⁷ A/69/387.

²⁷⁸ A/HRC/26/36 and Add. 1–3.

²⁷⁹ A/HRC/27/47.

²⁸⁰ A/HRC/27/48 and Add.1–5.

²⁸¹ A/69/265.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/182, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, entitled “Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions”, by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 66 abstentions.

(iii) *Enforced disappearances and missing persons*

a. **Human Rights Council**

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances submitted its annual report to the Human Rights Council,²⁸² detailing the activities of and communications and cases examined by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances covering the period 10 November 2012 to 16 May 2014.

On 25 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/1, without a vote, entitled “Enforced or involuntary disappearances”.

b. **General Assembly**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/166 of 18 December 2013, the Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly a report entitled “International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance”.²⁸³ The report also included information on the activities carried out in relation to the implementation of the resolution by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/169 entitled “International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote. On the same date, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/184 entitled “Missing persons”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(iv) *Integration of human rights of women and a gender perspective*²⁸⁴

a. **Human Rights Council**

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 26/38, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Rashida Manjoo, submitted a report to the Human Rights Council.²⁸⁵ The report focused broadly on developments in the United Nations regarding violence against women, its causes and consequences, over approximately 20 years.

²⁸² A/HRC/27/49 and Add.1-2.

²⁸³ A/69/214.

²⁸⁴ For more information on the rights of women, see section 6 of this chapter.

²⁸⁵ A/HRC/26/38 and Add.1-4.

The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice also submitted a report to the Human Rights Council.²⁸⁶ The report addressed discrimination against women in economic and social life, with a focus on economic crisis.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also submitted a report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to its resolution 6/30 of 14 December 2007.²⁸⁷ The report summarized the recommendations of the panel discussion on gender stereotyping and on women's human rights in the context of sustainable development agenda.

On 26 June 2014, the Council adopted resolution 26/5, entitled "Elimination of discrimination against women", without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly two reports pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/144 of 20 December 2012. The first report, entitled "Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women", provided information on measures taken by Member States and activities undertaken within the United Nations system to address violence against women.²⁸⁸ The Secretary-General also submitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences,²⁸⁹ which focused on violence against women as a barrier to the realization of women's civil, political, economic, social, cultural and developmental rights and the effective exercise of citizenship rights.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/147, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, entitled "Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women", without a vote. On the same day, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 69/151 entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly", on the recommendation of the Third Committee.

(v) Trafficking

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, submitted her annual report to the Human Rights Council,²⁹⁰ pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/1 of 16 June 2011. In the report, the Special Rapporteur provided an overview of her activities from 1 March 2013 to 1 March 2014 and a thematic analysis of the first decade of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

²⁸⁶ A/HRC/26/39 and Add.1–2.

²⁸⁷ A/HRC/27/73.

²⁸⁸ A/69/222.

²⁸⁹ A/69/368.

²⁹⁰ A/HRC/26/37 and Add.1–11.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also submitted a report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to its resolution 20/1 of 5 July 2012.²⁹¹ The report summarized the consultations held on the draft basic principles on the right to effective remedy for victims of trafficking in persons.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted two reports to the General Assembly. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/145 of 20 December 2012, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled “Trafficking in women and girls”,²⁹² which provided information on measures taken by Member States and activities carried out within the United Nations system to address trafficking in women and girls. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/1 of 16 June 2011, the Secretary-General also submitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.²⁹³ The report included an overview of the activities of the Special Rapporteur during the reporting period, a thematic analysis of the first decade of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and the finalized basic principles on the right to an effective remedy.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/149, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, entitled “Trafficking in women and girls”, without a vote. In the resolution, the General Assembly acknowledged the drafting of the basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for victims of trafficking in persons.²⁹⁴

(vi) *Freedom of religion, belief and expression*

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Mr. Frank La Rue, submitted a report to the Human Rights Council, which focused on the realization of the right to freedom of opinion and expression in electoral contexts, paying particular attention to the establishment and enforcement of legal instruments regulating political communications.²⁹⁵

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also submitted a report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to its resolution 22/31 of 22 March 2013.²⁹⁶ The report summarized the contributions received from States and drew some conclusions therefrom regarding combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization of, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief.

The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt, submitted a report to the Human Rights Council in which he provided a typological description

²⁹¹ A/HRC/26/18.

²⁹² A/69/224.

²⁹³ A/69/269.

²⁹⁴ A/69/269, annex.

²⁹⁵ A/HRC/26/30.

²⁹⁶ A/HRC/26/18.

of various forms of violence carried out in the name of religion and explored root causes and relevant factors that underlie such violence.²⁹⁷

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/12 entitled “Freedom of religion or belief”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt,²⁹⁸ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/170 of 18 December 2013. In his report, the Special Rapporteur provided an overview of his mandate activities in the reporting period, and focused on means to eliminate religious intolerance and discrimination in the workplace.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions addressing the issue of freedom of religion or belief, both adopted on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote: resolution 69/174 entitled “Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief”, and resolution 69/175 entitled “Freedom of religion or belief”.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression,²⁹⁹ in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 25/2 of 27 March 2014. The report focused on the right of the child to freedom of expression.

(g) Rights of the Child

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Leila Zerrougui, submitted her annual report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/152 of 20 December 2012.³⁰⁰ In the report, the Special Rapporteur outlined the activities undertaken in discharging her mandate, acknowledged the progress made since the previous reporting period with regard to the launch of the “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign and set out a series of recommendations addressed to States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Human Rights Council and Member States to further the protection of children’s rights.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Ms. Marta Santos Pais, submitted her annual report to the Human Rights Council.³⁰¹ The report contained a review of key developments and initiatives promoted by the Special Representative to accelerate progress in children’s protection from violence, and identified efforts required for sustaining and scaling up achievements made.

²⁹⁷ A/HRC/28/66 and Add. 1–4.

²⁹⁸ A/69/261.

²⁹⁹ A/69/335.

³⁰⁰ A/HRC/28/54.

³⁰¹ A/HRC/25/47.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted a report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to resolution 25/6 of 27 March 2014.³⁰² The report set out the obligations of States to invest adequately in the rights of children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/6 entitled “Rights of the child: access to justice for children”, without a vote, and resolution 25/10 entitled “Ending violence against children: a global call to make the invisible visible”, without a vote. On 25 September 2014, the Council adopted resolution 27/15 entitled “The right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict submitted her annual report to the General Assembly,³⁰³ pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/147 of 18 December 2013. The report covered the activities undertaken by the Special Representative in the period from August 2013 to July 2014.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children submitted her annual report to the General Assembly, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/147 of 18 December 2013.³⁰⁴ The report provided an overview of major developments promoted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to sustain and scale up efforts to safeguard children’s freedom from violence.

On 20 May 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/273 entitled “High-level meeting of the General Assembly on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child” without a vote. On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/157 entitled “Rights of the child”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

c. Security Council

On 7 March 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2143 (2014) on children and armed conflict.³⁰⁵

(h) Migrants

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Mr. François Crépeau, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council,³⁰⁶ in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/2 of 17 June 2011. The report provided an overview of the activities carried out by the Special Rapporteur, including some reflections on the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and focused on labour exploitation of migrants.

³⁰² A/HRC/28/33.

³⁰³ A/69/212.

³⁰⁴ A/69/264.

³⁰⁵ See also subsection 2 (h)(ii) regarding the Security Council and children and armed conflict.

³⁰⁶ A/HRC/26/35 and Add.1–2.

On 27 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/21 entitled “Promotion of the right of migrants to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants submitted his annual report to the General Assembly,³⁰⁷ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/179 of 18 December 2013. The report focused on advocating the inclusion of the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda and contained an analysis of current migration trends. On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/167 entitled “Protection of migrants”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote. On the same day, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/187 entitled “Migrant children and adolescents”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(i) Internally displaced persons

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Mr. Chaloka Beyani, submitted his annual report to the Human Rights Council.³⁰⁸ The report focused on the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), including the context of its adoption, its key provisions and its implementation.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons submitted his annual report to the General Assembly,³⁰⁹ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/180 of 18 December 2013 and Human Rights Council resolution 23/8 of 27 March 2014. The report focused on the challenge of finding durable solutions for internally displaced persons in urban settings.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/154 entitled “Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa” on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

³⁰⁷ A/69/302.

³⁰⁸ A/HRC/26/33, Corr.1 and Add. 1–6.

³⁰⁹ A/69/295.

(j) Minorities

a. Human Rights Council

The Independent Expert on minority issues, Ms. Rita Izsák, submitted her report to the Human Rights Council.³¹⁰ The report included a thematic discussion on “Ensuring the inclusion of minority issues in post-2015 development agendas”.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted two reports to the Human Rights Council,³¹¹ pursuant to resolutions 13/12 of 25 March 2010 and 22/4 of 21 March 2013 of the Human Rights Council, on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

On 26 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/4 entitled “Protection of Roma”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Independent Expert on minority issues,³¹² in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/172 of 18 December 2013. The report was entitled and focused on the “Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities”.³¹³

(k) Indigenous issues

a. Human Rights Council

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted a report on the rights of indigenous peoples to the Human Rights Council.³¹⁴ The report contained information on relevant developments with regard to human rights bodies and mechanisms, and outlined the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, at headquarters and in the field, from May 2013 to April 2014 that contributed to the promotion and the full application of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to the follow-up on the effectiveness of the Declaration.

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Ms. Victoria Tauli Corpuz, also submitted report to the Human Rights Council.³¹⁵ In the report, the Special Rapporteur presented some preliminary reflections on the status of operationalization of international standards relating to indigenous peoples and her vision for her work as Special Rapporteur in that context.

³¹⁰ A/HRC/25/56.

³¹¹ A/HRC/25/30 and A/HRC/28/27.

³¹² A/69/266.

³¹³ General Assembly resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, annex.

³¹⁴ A/HRC/27/30.

³¹⁵ A/HRC/27/52 and Add.1–4.

The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples submitted a report to the Human Rights Council, covering the activities of the Expert Mechanism during its seventh session in Geneva from 7 to 11 July 2014.³¹⁶ The Expert Mechanism also submitted a study on “Access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples: restorative justice, indigenous juridical systems and access to justice for indigenous women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities” to the Human Rights Council.³¹⁷ The Expert Mechanism also submitted a study on the “Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness initiatives”, and a report containing a “Final summary of responses to the questionnaire seeking the views of States and indigenous peoples on best practices regarding possible appropriate measures and implementation strategies to attain the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, both pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 24/10 of 26 December 2013.

On 25 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/13 entitled “Human rights and indigenous peoples”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples,³¹⁸ in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 24/10 of 26 September 2013. In the report, the Special Rapporteur provided some thoughts on the post-2015 development agenda and indigenous peoples with the aim of guiding Member States and others in their reflection on development priorities.

On 22 September 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/2 entitled “Outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”, without a vote. On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/159 entitled “Rights of indigenous peoples”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(I) Terrorism and human rights³¹⁹

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Mr. Ben Emmerson, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council.³²⁰ In the report, the Special Rapporteur examined the use of remotely piloted aircraft, or drones, in extraterritorial lethal counter-terrorism operations.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also submitted a report on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering

³¹⁶ A/HRC/27/64.

³¹⁷ A/HRC/27/65.

³¹⁸ A/69/267.

³¹⁹ See also subsections 2 (g) on terrorism in the activities of the Security Council and 16 (j) on measures to eliminate international terrorism as dealt with by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

³²⁰ A/HRC/25/59 and Add.1–3.

terrorism to the Human Rights Council.³²¹ The report highlighted developments since the last report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/7 entitled “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism”, without a vote. On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/22 entitled “Ensuring use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones in counter-terrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law”, by a recorded vote of 27 in favour to 6 against, and 14 abstentions.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,³²² in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/178 of 18 December 2014 and Human Rights Council resolution 15/15 of 30 September 2010. In his report, the Special Rapporteur examined the use of mass digital surveillance for counter-terrorism purposes, and considered the implications of bulk access technology for the right to privacy under article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

On 13 June 2014, the General Assembly, without reference to a Main Committee adopted resolution 68/276, entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review”, without a vote.

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/127 entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, without a vote.

(m) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) *International cooperation and universal instruments*

a. Human Rights Council

The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Ms. Virginia Dandan, submitted her report to the Human Rights Council, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 23/12 of 13 June 2013.³²³ The proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, contained in the annex, was the main feature of the report.³²⁴

On 27 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/3 entitled “Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights”, without a vote. On 27 June 2014, the Council adopted resolution 26/30 entitled “Cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights” by a recorded vote of 23 to 4, and 19 abstentions.

³²¹ A/HRC/28/28.

³²² A/67/397.

³²³ A/HRC/26/34.

³²⁴ A/HRC/26/34, annex. See also A/HRC/26/34, Add.1 containing a “Preliminary text of a draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity”.

On 25 September 2014, the Council adopted resolution 27/20 entitled “Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 26/6 of 26 June 2014.³²⁵ The report focused on the progress made regarding the draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity submitted to the Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 2014. The report also sought to contribute to the current process of formulating the future sustainable development goals so that they are consistent with universal human rights standards, focusing on the value added to those goals when they are framed and informed by the right to international solidarity.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/179 entitled “Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(ii) *Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights*

a. Human Rights Council

On 25 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/18 entitled “National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights”, without a vote.

b. General Assembly

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 69/168 entitled “The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee.

(iii) *Human rights and the right to promote and protect universally recognized human rights*

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Ms. Margaret Sekaggya, submitted her annual report to the Human Rights Council.³²⁶ In her report, the Special Rapporteur focused on the main tools at her disposal, lessons learned and challenges in the discharge of her functions since 2008.

On 27 March 2014, the Council adopted resolution 25/8 entitled “The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights”, without a vote.

³²⁵ A/69/366.

³²⁶ A/HRC/25/55 and Add.1–3.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Mr. Michel Forst, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 66/164 of 19 December 2011 and 68/181 of 18 December 2013 and Human Rights Council resolutions 16/5 of 24 March 2011 and 25/18 of 28 March 2014.³²⁷ The report focused on the manner in which he approached his mandate and on the vision and priorities that he had established for the coming years.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/172 entitled “Human rights in the administration of justice”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(n) Persons with disabilities

a. Human Rights Council

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted its report on activities undertaken to support efforts by States to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in their national legislation, policies and programmes.³²⁸ It also submitted its report pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 25/20 of 28 March 2014 in which it presented a thematic study on the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community.³²⁹

On 27 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/20 entitled “Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities”, without a vote. In this resolution, the Council decided to appoint, for a period of three years, a Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities with the mandate to, *inter alia*: develop a regular dialogue and to consult with States and other relevant stakeholders; gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources; make concrete recommendations on how to better promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities; to conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with disabilities; and cooperate closely with the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³³⁰ and the Commission for Social Development. On 1 December 2014, Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar took office as the first Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

b. General Assembly

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/142 entitled “Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed

³²⁷ A/69/259.

³²⁸ A/HRC/26/24.

³²⁹ A/HRC/28/37.

³³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, p.3.

development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

(o) Contemporary forms of slavery

a. Human Rights Council

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Ms. Urmila Bhoola, presented her report to the Human Rights Council in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 24/3 of 26 September 2013.³³¹ The report provided a summary of the activities undertaken by the previous Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences. The report also outlined the priorities on which the Special Rapporteur intended to focus during her tenure.

(p) Miscellaneous

(i) *Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights*

a. Human Rights Council

The Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Mr. Cephas Lumina, submitted three reports to the Human Rights Council. The first report, submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/14 of 24 March 2011, highlighted the challenges faced by the Council in addressing sovereign debt as a human rights issue and described the constraints confronting the special procedures in carrying out their mandates, including insufficient resources.³³² The second report, submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 20/10 of 5 July 2012, presented the draft commentary to the Guiding Principles on foreign debt and human Rights.³³³ The second report, submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/38 of 23 March 2012, illustrated the negative impact of illicit financial flows on developing countries and in particular the extent to which the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin have an impact on the implementation of human rights in the countries of origin.

On 26 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/30 entitled “Effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights: the activities of vulture funds”, by a recorded vote of 33 in favour to 5 against, with 9 abstentions.

³³¹ A/HRC/27/53 and Add.1-3.

³³² A/HRC/25/50 and Add.1-3.

³³³ A/HRC/25/51.

b. General Assembly

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Mr. Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 25/16 of 27 March 2014.³³⁴ The report focused on six thematic areas: (a) preventive aspects of fiscal policy and debt management to avoid potential negative human rights implications of borrowing; (b) international human rights law in the context of debt restructuring and debt relief; (c) good practices to avoid negative human rights implications in the context of debt crisis and economic adjustment programmes; (d) human rights and debt arbitration in the context of bilateral investment treaties; (e) lending to States and non-State actors involved in gross human rights violations and transitional justice; and (f) impact of illicit financial flows on human rights.

(ii) *Human rights and unilateral coercive measures*

a. Human Rights Council

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 24/14 of 27 September 2013, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted a report on the “Proceedings of the workshop on the impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights by the affected populations, in particular their socioeconomic impact on women and children, in the States targeted”.³³⁵

On 26 September 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 27/21 and Corr.1 entitled “Human rights and unilateral coercive measures”, by a recorded vote of 31 in favour to 14 against, with 2 abstentions.

b. General Assembly

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/180 entitled “Human rights and unilateral coercive measures”, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 134 in favour and 53 against, with 1 abstention.

(iii) *Human rights and environment*³³⁶

Human Rights Council

The Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Mr. John H. Knox, submitted his report to the Human Rights Council in accordance with 19/10 of 22 March 2012.³³⁷ The report mapped out human rights obligations relating to the environment, on the basis of an extensive review of global and regional sources.

³³⁴ A/67/304.

³³⁵ A/HRC/27/32.

³³⁶ For more information on the environment, see section 8 of this chapter.

³³⁷ A/HRC/25.53.

On 28 March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 25/21 entitled “Human rights and the environment”, as orally revised, without a vote.

(iv) *Business and human rights*

Human Rights Council

The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises submitted its report to the Human Rights Council pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011.³³⁸ In the report, the Working Group reviewed its strategic objectives, activities and outcomes of the past three years and identified challenges ahead.

On 26 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/9 entitled “Elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights”, by a recorded vote of 20 in favour to 14 against, with 13 abstentions. On 27 June 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 26/22 entitled “Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises”, without a vote.

6. Women³³⁹

(a) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

UN-Women was established by the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 as a composite entity to function as a secretariat with the additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women.³⁴⁰

The Executive Board of UN-Women held three meeting sessions in New York in 2014,³⁴¹ during which it adopted six decisions: decision 2014/1 entitled “Harmonization of reporting cycles”; decision 2014/2 entitled “Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director on progress made on the strategic plan, 2011–2013, including operational activities in 2013”; decision 2014/3 entitled “Report on the evaluation function, 2013”;

³³⁸ A/HRC/26/25 and Add.1–5.

³³⁹ This section covers the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on the Status of Women and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). Selected resolutions and decisions are highlighted. For more detailed information and documents regarding this topic generally, see the website of UN-Women at <http://www.unwomen.org>.

³⁴⁰ It consolidated the mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

³⁴¹ See the reports of the Executive Board of UN-Women: report of the first regular session, held on 20 January 2014 (UNW/2014/1); report of the annual session, held from 17 to 19 June 2014 (UNW/2014/5); and the report of the second regular session, held from 15 September to 16 September 2014 (UNW/2014/7).

decision 2014/4 entitled “Report on internal audit and investigation activities for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013”; decision 2014/5 entitled “Election of the Bureau of the Executive Board”; and decision 2014/6 entitled “Structured dialogue on financing”.

(b) Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women was established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 11 (II) 21 June 1946 as a functional commission to deal with questions relating to gender equality and the advancement of women. It is the principal global policy-making body in this field and prepares recommendations for and reports to the Economic and Social Council on the promotion of women’s rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields.

The Commission held its fifty-eighth session in New York from 10 March to 21 March 2014.³⁴² In accordance with the multi-year programme of work adopted by the Economic and Social Council,³⁴³ the priority theme of the Commission was “Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls”, and progress was evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from its fifty-fifth session on “Access and participation of women and girls in education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women’s equal access to full employment and decent work”. It further considered an emerging issue, “Women’s access to productive resources”.

During its fifty-eighth session, the Commission adopted three resolutions to be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council: resolution 58/1 entitled “Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts”; resolution 58/2 entitled “Gender equality and the empowerment of women in natural disasters”; and resolution 58/3 entitled “Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS”.

(c) Economic and Social Council

On 12 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2014/1 entitled “Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women”, and resolution 2014/2 entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system”.

(d) General Assembly

In 2014, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions relating to women and human rights.

³⁴² Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the fifty-eighth session (10 March–21 March 2014), *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014 Supplement No. 7* (E/2014/27 and E/CN.6/2014/15).

³⁴³ Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/15 of 28 July 2009.

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/61 entitled “Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control”, on the recommendation of the First Committee, by a recorded vote of 183 in favour to none against, with no abstentions.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee: resolution 69/147 entitled “Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls”, resolution 69/149 entitled “Trafficking in women and girls”, resolution 69/150 entitled “Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations”, and resolution 69/151 entitled “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly”.

On 19 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/236 entitled “World Survey on the Role of Women in Development”, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, without a vote.

(e) Security Council³⁴⁴

On 28 October 2014, the President of the Security Council issued a statement in connection with consideration of the item “Women and peace and security”.³⁴⁵

7. Humanitarian matters

(a) Economic and Social Council

On 25 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2014/13, entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations”, without a vote.

(b) General Assembly

On 5 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 69/91 entitled “Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories”, by a recorded vote of 163 in favour to 7 against, with 9 abstentions.

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 69/120 entitled “Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts”, without a vote.³⁴⁶

On 12 December 2014, the General Assembly, without a reference to a Main Committee, adopted three resolutions on humanitarian affairs, without a vote: resolution 69/133

³⁴⁴ See also subsection 2(h)(iii) regarding the Security Council and women and peace and security.

³⁴⁵ S/PRST/2014/21.

³⁴⁶ See also subsection 16 (c) on this item as dealt with by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.

entitled “Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel”, without a vote;³⁴⁷ resolution 69/134 entitled “Twentieth anniversary of the participation of volunteers, “White Helmets”, in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development”, without a vote; and resolution 69/135 on “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations”.³⁴⁸

On 19 December 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 69/219 entitled “International Strategy for Disaster Reduction”, without a vote.

On 23 December 2014, the General Assembly, without a reference to a Main Committee, adopted resolution 69/243 entitled “International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development”, without a vote.³⁴⁹

8. Environment

(a) United Nations Climate Change Conference in Lima

The United Nations Climate Change Conference was held in Lima, Peru, from 1 to 14 December 2014. The twentieth session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992,³⁵⁰ and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, 1997,³⁵¹ were held during the Conference.

The Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted 24 decisions and one resolution.³⁵²

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol adopted eight decisions and one resolution.³⁵³ By decision 1/CMP.10, the Conference, *inter alia*, adopted the amendment to the terms and conditions of services to be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) as trustee for the Adaptation Fund, on an interim basis, contained in the annex.³⁵⁴

(b) Economic and Social Council

A number of developments related to the environment occurred in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its functional bodies in 2014.

³⁴⁷ See also report of the Secretary-General on safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/69/406).

³⁴⁸ See also the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/69/80–E/2014/68).

³⁴⁹ See also the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/69/303).

³⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, p. 107.

³⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2303, p. 107.

³⁵² For the report of the Conference of the Parties, see FCCC/CP/2014/10 and Add.1 to 3.

³⁵³ For the report of the Conference of the Parties, see FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9 and Add.1.

³⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Add.1, p. 2.

The 2014 Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) was convened as part of the Economic and Social Council High-level Segment in July 2014 in New York. The theme of the 2014 AMR was “Addressing on-going and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future”.³⁵⁵ Moreover, the High-level Political Forum³⁵⁶ on sustainable development was held from 30 June to 9 July 2014 in New York and adopted a Ministerial Declaration on the 2014 theme of the AMR.³⁵⁷

On 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2014/31 entitled “A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development”.

(c) General Assembly

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee and without a vote, resolution 69/55 entitled “Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control”.

On 8 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted 69/108 entitled “Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288”, without reference to a Main Committee and without a vote.

On 19 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Second Committee and without a vote, the following resolutions related to the environment and sustainable development: resolution 69/211 entitled “Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development”; resolution 69/212 entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores”; resolution 69/213 entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”; resolution 69/214 entitled “Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development”; resolution 69/215 entitled “International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005–2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources”; resolution 69/216 entitled “Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations”; resolution 69/217 entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States”; resolution 69/218 entitled “International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon”; resolution 69/219 entitled “International Strategy for Disaster Reduction”; resolution 69/220 entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”; resolution 69/221 entitled “Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa”; resolution 69/222 entitled “Implementation of the Convention on

³⁵⁵ For more information on the 2014 Annual Ministerial Review, see https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/AMR_2014.

³⁵⁶ The Forum was established as a functional body of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. For more information, see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2014>.

³⁵⁷ E/HLPF/2014/2.

Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development”; resolution 69/223 entitled “Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme”; resolution 69/224 entitled “Harmony with Nature”; resolution 69/225 entitled “Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy”; resolution 69/226 entitled “Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy”; resolution 69/226 entitled “Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)”; resolution 69/230 entitled “Culture and sustainable development”; and resolution 69/233 entitled “Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection”.

9. Law of the Sea

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 284 of General Assembly resolution 68/70 of 9 December 2013, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea³⁵⁸ to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session under the agenda item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea.” The report consisted of two parts.

The first part of the report³⁵⁹ was prepared to facilitate discussions on the topic of focus of the fifteenth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (Informal Consultative Process), namely the role of seafood in global food security. It contained information on the importance of seafood as a key source of food and nutrition, as an input into the food production chain and as a source of revenue. It also provided information on the pressures on the role of seafood in global food security, such as overexploitation and other unsustainable practices, as well as other stressors on the marine environment, which affect the health, productivity and resilience of marine ecosystems. In addition, this part of the report highlights opportunities for and challenges to the future role of seafood in global food security.

The second part of the report³⁶⁰ provided an overview of developments relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the “Convention”) and the work of the Organization, its specialized agencies and other institutions in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea. It outlined the work carried out in 2014 by the three bodies established by the Convention, namely the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS),³⁶¹ the International Seabed Authority (ISA),³⁶² and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS),³⁶³ and included updates on the sta-

³⁵⁸ A/69/71, A/69/71/Add.1.

³⁵⁹ A/69/71.

³⁶⁰ A/69/71/Add.1.

³⁶¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II(B). See also SPLOS/277/Chap. VII. For more information on the thirty-fourth (27 January–14 March 2014), thirty-fifth (21 July–5 September 2014), and thirty-sixth (20 October–28 November 2014) sessions of the CLCS, see CLCS/83, CLCS/85 and CLCS/86, respectively.

³⁶² *Ibid.*, paras. 8, 54, 55, 74, 87 and 92.

³⁶³ *Ibid.*, paras. 8, 17 and 55. See also SPLOS/277/Chap. V. For the work of the Tribunal see chapter VII., part B of this publication.

tus of the Convention and its implementing Agreements, on declarations and statements made by States under articles 287, 298 and 310 of the Convention.³⁶⁴ It also addressed State practice in relation to maritime spaces;³⁶⁵ dispute settlement;³⁶⁶ international shipping;³⁶⁷ maritime security;³⁶⁸ people at sea;³⁶⁹ sustainable ocean-based economy;³⁷⁰ the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on oceans and their resources;³⁷¹ small island developing States and land-locked developing States;³⁷² marine science and technology;³⁷³ capacity-building;³⁷⁴ and international cooperation and coordination including developments related to the Informal Consultative Process and UN-Oceans.³⁷⁵

In the second part of the report, the Secretary-General also highlighted the need for international cooperation to enhance maritime security and to combat crimes at sea. In that regard, the report drew attention to the 2050 African Integrated Maritime Strategy which addresses a range of criminal activities at sea and encourages African Union member States to develop legal frameworks for coordinated State intervention at sea and for the prosecution of perpetrators engaged in these crimes.³⁷⁶ Attention was also drawn to the European Union Maritime Security Strategy, which provides a framework for coherent development of policies and a common response to maritime threats and risks,³⁷⁷ as well as to IMO resolution A.1069(28) on the prevention and suppression of piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the Gulf of Guinea,³⁷⁸ and the 2014 IMO strategy for implementing sustainable maritime security measures in West and Central Africa, which is being implemented in cooperation with other partners such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.³⁷⁹

The second part of the report also provided information on the meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, held in April and June 2014 within its mandate established by resolution 66/231 and in the light of resolution 67/78, in order to prepare for the decision to be taken at the sixty-ninth

³⁶⁴ A/69/71/Add.1, chap. II(A).

³⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. II(C).

³⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II(D).

³⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. III(A). See also section B.7 of this chapter regarding the work of the International Maritime Organization.

³⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. III(B).

³⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. IV. See also section A.12 regarding the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, section B.1 regarding the work of the International Labour Organization, and section B.7 regarding the work of the International Maritime Organization, of this chapter.

³⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. V.

³⁷¹ *Ibid.*, chap. VI.

³⁷² *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

³⁷³ *Ibid.*, chap. VIII.

³⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. IX.

³⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. X.

³⁷⁶ See pages.au.int/maritime/documents/2050-aim-strategy-0.

³⁷⁷ See ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime-security/index_en.htm.

³⁷⁸ See [http://www.imo.org/OurWork/Security/WestAfrica/Documents/A.1069\(28\).pdf](http://www.imo.org/OurWork/Security/WestAfrica/Documents/A.1069(28).pdf).

³⁷⁹ See www.imo.org/OurWork/Security/WestAfrica/Pages/WestAfrica.aspx.

session of the Assembly, to make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.³⁸⁰

In relation to the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (the “Regular Process”), the second part of the report of the Secretary-General addressed the eight workshops in support of the Regular Process which identified the needs of States in contributing to and benefiting from the Regular Process, as well as information gaps. The draft of the first global integrated assessment (the “World Ocean Assessment”) was sent out for review in December 2014 and its summary is scheduled to be considered first by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Regular Process and then by the General Assembly at its seventieth session in 2015.

(b) Consideration by the General Assembly

(i) *Oceans and law of the sea*

The General Assembly considered the agenda item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea” on 9 and 29 December 2014, having before it the following documents: the report of the Secretary-General, and the reports on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects, the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its fifteenth meeting and the twenty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention.

On 29 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/245 entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, by a recorded vote of 151 votes in favour and 1 against, with 3 abstentions.

(ii) *Sustainable fisheries*

At its meeting on 9 December 2014, the General Assembly also considered the agenda item “Oceans and the law of the sea: sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”. On the same date, the General Assembly, without reference to a Main Committee, adopted resolution 69/109 entitled, “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments”, without a vote.

³⁸⁰ A/69/71/Add.1, chap. V.C.

(c) Consideration by the Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

The Secretary-General report was also submitted to the Meeting of States Parties to Convention, in accordance with article 319 thereof.³⁸¹ At their twenty-fourth Meeting, the States Parties addressed, *inter alia*, the role of the Convention in setting out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, the activities of the three institutions established under the Convention, the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, flag state jurisdiction and the role of seafood in global food security. The Meeting also recalled a wide range of issues of significance for governance of oceans and seas, including the challenges of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; pollution and degradation of the marine environment; climate change; and the disappearance of marine species, which affect the ecosystem balance in the oceans and therefore food security. Moreover, the Meeting commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention.³⁸²

10. Crime prevention and criminal justice³⁸³

(a) Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was held in Vienna from 6 to 10 October 2014.³⁸⁴ During the session, four resolutions and two decisions were adopted relating to the implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000,³⁸⁵ and the Protocols thereto,³⁸⁶ the implementation of the provisions concerning technical assistance of the Convention, and organizational issues concerning the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties, as well as future sessions.

(b) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992 as a functional commission to deal with a broad scope of policy matters in this field, including combating

³⁸¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363, art. 319.

³⁸² See SPLOS/277, Part IX.

³⁸³ This section covers the sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. For more detailed information and documents regarding this topic generally, see the website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes at <http://www.unodc.org>.

³⁸⁴ For the report of the Conference, see CTOC/COP/2014/13.

³⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, p. 209.

³⁸⁶ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000 (*ibid.*, vol. 2237, p. 319), Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, 2000 (*ibid.*, vol. 2241, p. 507) and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, 2001 (*ibid.*, vol. 2326, p. 208).

national and transnational crime, covering organized crime, economic crime and money laundering; promoting the role of criminal law in environmental protection, crime prevention in urban areas, including juvenile crime and violence; and improving the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. Aspects of these principal themes are selected for discussion at each of its annual sessions. The Commission also provides substantive and organizational direction for the quinquennial United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The regular and reconvened twenty-third session of the Commission was held in Vienna on 13 December 2013, from 12 to 16 May 2014 and from 4 to 5 December 2014, respectively. The main theme for the twenty-third session of the Commission was “The international cooperation in criminal matters”.³⁸⁷

In its annual report,³⁸⁸ the Commission brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council the following resolutions: resolution 23/1 entitled “Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber”; resolution 23/2 entitled “Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal”; resolution 23/3 entitled “Strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system as a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme”; and resolution 23/4 entitled “Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2014–2015 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund”. The Commission also submitted in its report a number of draft resolutions that were to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly, and several draft resolutions and decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

(c) Economic and Social Council

On 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council adopted, on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, resolution 2014/21 “Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention”, resolution 2014/22 entitled “Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda”, and resolution 2014/23 entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants”.

On the same day, also on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following draft resolutions, recommending their adoption by the General Assembly: resolution 2014/15 entitled “Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; resolution 2014/16 entitled “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners”; resolution 2014/17 entitled “International cooperation in criminal matters”; resolution 2014/18 entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention

³⁸⁷ Economic and Social Council decision 2013/247 of 25 July 2013.

³⁸⁸ *Official records of the Economic and Social Council 2014, Supplement No. 10* (E/2014/30–E/CN.15/2014/20) and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10A* (E/2014/30/Add.1–E/CN.15/2014/20/Add.1).

and Criminal Justice”; resolution 2014/19 entitled “Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015”; and resolution 2014/20 entitled “International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences”.

(d) General Assembly

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,³⁸⁹ without a vote, the following resolutions under the agenda item entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice”: resolution 69/191 entitled “Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; resolution 69/192 entitled “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners”; resolution 69/193 entitled “International cooperation in criminal matters”; resolution 69/194 entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; resolution 69/195 entitled “Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015”; resolution 69/196 entitled “International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences”; resolution 69/197 entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”; resolution 69/198 entitled “United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders”; and resolution 69/199 entitled “Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”.

11. International drug control

(a) Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 9 (I) of 16 February 1946 as a functional commission and as the central policy-making body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Commission’s agenda is structured in two distinct segments: one relating to its normative functions and one to its role as governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Commission convenes ministerial-level segments of its sessions to focus on specific themes.

During its fifty-seventh regular and reconvened session,³⁹⁰ held in Vienna from on 13 December, from 13 to 21 March and from 3 to 5 December 2014, respectively, the

³⁸⁹ For the report of the Third Committee, see A/69/489.

³⁹⁰ For the report of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28–E/CN.7/2014/16) and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 8A (E/2014/28/Add.1–E/CN.7/2014/16/Add.1).

Commission adopted twelve resolutions regarding matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council: resolution 57/1 “Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles”; resolution 57/2 “Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal”; resolution 57/3 “Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities”; resolution 57/4 “Supporting recovery from substance use disorders”; resolution 57/5 “Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016”; resolution 57/6 “Education and training on drug use disorders”; resolution 57/7 “Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns”; resolution 57/8 “Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops”; resolution 57/9 “Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances; resolution 57/10 “Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use”; resolution 57/11 “Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion”; and resolution 57/12 entitled “Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2014–2015 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme”.

(b) Economic and Social Council

On 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution 2014/24, entitled “Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016”, in which it, *inter alia*, decided that the special session shall be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, scheduled to be held in March 2016. It also decided that the special session on the world drug problem in 2016 shall have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice. It further decided that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead this process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process.

(c) General Assembly

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/200 entitled “Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016” on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

On the same day, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/201 entitled “International cooperation against the world drug problem”, on recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote.

12. Refugees and displaced persons

(a) Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees³⁹¹

The Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the Economic and Social Council in 1958 and functions as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, reporting to it through the Third Committee. The Executive Committee meets annually in Geneva to review and approve the programmes and budget of the UNHCR and its intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. The sixty-fifth plenary session of the Executive Committee was held in Geneva from 29 September to 3 October 2014.³⁹²

(b) General Assembly

On 4 June 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without reference to a Main Committee, resolution 68/274 entitled “Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia”, by a recorded vote of 69 in favour and 13 against, with 70 abstentions.

On 5 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee: resolution 69/86 entitled “Assistance to Palestine refugees”, by a recorded vote of 163 in favour and 1 against, with 10 abstentions; resolution 69/87 entitled “Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities”, by a recorded vote of 165 in favour and 7 against, with 6 abstentions; resolution 69/88 entitled “Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East”, by a recorded vote of 166 in favour and 6 against, with 6 abstentions; and resolution 69/89 entitled “Palestine refugees’ properties and their revenues”, by a recorded vote of 165 in favour and 7 against, with 6 abstentions.

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, without a vote, resolution 69/152 entitled “Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”; resolution 69/153 entitled “Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”; and resolution 69/154 entitled “Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa”.

³⁹¹ For detailed information and documents regarding this topic generally, see the website of the UNHCR at <http://www.unhcr.org>.

³⁹² For the report of the sixty-fourth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme, see A/AC.96/1143. For the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/69/12)*.

13. International Court of Justice³⁹³

(a) Organization of the Court

At the end of 2014, the composition of the Court was as follows:

President: Peter Tomka (Slovakia);

Vice-President: Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor (Mexico);

Judges: Hisashi Owada (Japan), Ronny Abraham (France), Kenneth Keith (New Zealand), Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation), Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil), Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia), Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom), Xue Hanqin (China), Joan E. Donoghue (United States of America), Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Julia Sebutinde (Uganda), Dalveer Bhandari (India).

The Registrar of the Court was Mr. Philippe Couvreur; the Deputy-Registrar was Mr. Jean-Pelé Fomété.

The Chamber of Summary Procedure, comprising five judges, including the President and Vice-President, and two substitutes, which is established annually by the Court in accordance with Article 29 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice to ensure the speedy dispatch of business, was composed as follows:

Members:

President: Peter Tomka;

Vice-President: Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor;

Judges: Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Xue Hanqin and Joan E. Donoghue.

Substitute members:

Judges: Kenneth Keith and Giorgio Gaja.

(b) Jurisdiction of the Court³⁹⁴

In 2014, one declaration was made by Italy recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, as contemplated by Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute. Thus, as of 31 December 2014, 71 States had recognized such compulsory jurisdiction.

³⁹³ For more information about the Court, see the reports of the International Court of Justice to the General Assembly, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 4 (A/69/4)* (for the period 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014) and *ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/70/4)* (for the period 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015). See also the website of the Court at <http://www.icj-cij.org>.

³⁹⁴ For further information regarding the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, see chap. I.4 of *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, available on the website <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>.

(c) General Assembly

On 30 October 2014, the General Assembly adopted decision 69/510 in which it took note of the report of the International Court of Justice for the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014.³⁹⁵

On 2 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, resolution 69/43 entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”, by a recorded vote of 134 in favour, 23 against and 23 abstentions.

14. International Law Commission³⁹⁶

(a) Membership of the Commission³⁹⁷

The membership of the International Law Commission at its sixty-sixth session consisted of Mr. Mohammed Bello Adoke (Nigeria), Mr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri (Qatar), Mr. Lucius Caflisch (Switzerland), Mr. Enrique J.A. Candiotti (Argentina), Mr. Pedro Comissário Afonso (Mozambique), Mr. Abdelrazeg El-Murtadi Suleiman Gouider (Libya), Ms. Concepción Escobar Hernández (Spain), Mr. Mathias Forteau (France), Mr. Kirill Gevorgian (Russian Federation), Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez-Robledo (Mexico), Mr. Hussein A. Hassouna (Egypt), Mr. Mahmoud D. Hmoud (Jordan), Mr. Huikang Huang (China), Ms. Marie G. Jacobsson (Sweden), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree (Thailand), Mr. Ahmed Laraba (Algeria), Mr. Donald M. McRae (Canada), Mr. Shinya Murase (Japan), Mr. Sean D. Murphy (United States of America), Mr. Bernd H. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Georg Nolte (Germany), Mr. Ki Gab Park (Republic of Korea), Mr. Chris Maina Peter (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Ernest Petrič (Slovenia), Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil), Mr. Narinder Singh (India), Mr. Pavel Šturma (Czech Republic), Mr. Dire D. Tladi (South Africa), Mr. Eduardo Valencia-Ospina (Colombia), Mr. Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez (Ecuador), Mr. Amos S. Wako (Kenya), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia), and Mr. Michael Wood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

(b) Sixty-sixth session of the International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held the first part of its sixty-sixth session from 5 May to 6 June 2014, and the second part of the session from 7 July to 8 August 2014, at its seat at the United Nations Office in Geneva.³⁹⁸ The Commission continued its consideration of the following topics: “Expulsion of aliens”, “The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere*

³⁹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/69/4)*.

³⁹⁶ Detailed information and documents relating to the work of the International Law Commission may be found on the Commission’s website at <http://legal.un.org/ilc/>.

³⁹⁷ Pursuant to article 10 of the Statute of the International Law Commission, the election of the members of the Commission for a five-year term, beginning on 1 January 2012 (until 31 December 2016), took place by secret ballot, at the 59th meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, held on 17 November 2011.

³⁹⁸ For the report of the International Law Commission on the work at its sixty-sixth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*.

aut judicare)”, “Protection of persons in the event of disasters”, “Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction”, “Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties”, “The Most-Favoured-Nation clause”, “Provisional application of treaties”, “Identification of customary international law”, “Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict”, and “Protection of the atmosphere”.

With regard to the topic “Expulsion of aliens”, the Commission adopted, on second reading, a set of 31 draft articles, together with commentaries thereto, on the expulsion of aliens. In accordance with article 23 of its Statute, the Commission recommended to the General Assembly to take note of the draft articles on the expulsion of aliens in a resolution, to annex the articles to the resolution, and to encourage their widest possible dissemination; and to consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles.³⁹⁹

Concerning the topic “Protection of persons in the event of disasters”, the Commission had before it the seventh report of the Special Rapporteur which dealt with the protection of relief personnel and their equipment and goods, as well as the relationship of the draft articles with other rules, and included a proposal for the use of terms.⁴⁰⁰ As a result of its consideration of the topic, the Commission adopted on first reading a set of 21 draft articles, together with commentaries thereto, on the protection of persons in the event of disasters.⁴⁰¹ The Commission decided, in accordance with articles 16 to 21 of its Statute, to transmit the draft articles, through the Secretary-General, to Governments, competent international organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for comments and observations, with the request that such comments and observations be submitted to the Secretary-General by 1 January 2016. The Commission also indicated that it would welcome comments and observations on the draft articles from the United Nations, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, by the same date.⁴⁰²

In connection with the topic “The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)”, the Commission re-constituted the Working Group on the topic. The Working Group continued to evaluate the work on this topic, particularly in the light of comments made in the Sixth Committee at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the 2013 report of the Working Group. On basis of the work of the Working Group, the Commission adopted the final report on the topic, and decided to conclude its consideration of the topic.⁴⁰³

As regards the topic “Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties”, the Commission had before it the second report of the Special Rapporteur, which contained, *inter alia*, six draft conclusions relating to the identification of subsequent agreements and subsequent practice, the possible effects of subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in interpretation, the forms and value of subsequent practice under article 31, paragraph 3 (b), of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,

³⁹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. IV.

⁴⁰⁰ A/CN.4/668, Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁴⁰¹ A/CN.4/L.838 and Add.1.

⁴⁰² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. V.

⁴⁰³ *Ibid.*, chap. VI.

agreement of the parties regarding the interpretation of a treaty, decisions adopted within the framework of a Conference of States Parties, and the scope for interpretation by subsequent agreements and subsequent practice.⁴⁰⁴ Following the debate in Plenary, the Commission decided to refer the six draft conclusions proposed by the Special Rapporteur to the Drafting Committee. Upon consideration of the report of the Drafting Committee, the Commission provisionally adopted five draft conclusions,⁴⁰⁵ together with commentaries thereto.⁴⁰⁶

With respect to the topic “Protection of the atmosphere”, the Commission considered the first report of the Special Rapporteur.⁴⁰⁷ The report addressed the general objective of the project, including providing the rationale for work on the topic, delineating its general scope, identifying the relevant basic concepts and offering perspectives and approaches to be taken with respect to the subject; and presented three draft guidelines concerning (a) the definition of the term “atmosphere; (b) the scope of the draft guidelines; and (c) the legal status of the atmosphere. Following the debate in plenary, the referral of the draft guidelines to the Drafting Committee was deferred, at the request of the Special Rapporteur, until the following year.⁴⁰⁸

In relation to the topic “Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction”, the Commission considered the third report of the Special Rapporteur, in which, *inter alia*, draft article 2 (e), on the definition of State official, and draft article 5, on the beneficiaries of immunity *ratione materiae*, were presented.⁴⁰⁹ Following the debate in plenary, the Commission decided to refer the two draft articles to the Drafting Committee. Upon consideration of the report of the Drafting Committee, the Commission provisionally adopted draft article 2 (e), on the definition of State official, and draft article 5, on the persons enjoying immunity *ratione materiae*,⁴¹⁰ together with commentaries thereto.⁴¹¹

As regards the topic “Identification of customary international law”, the Commission had before it the second report of the Special Rapporteur, which, following an analysis of: the scope and outcome of the topic, the basic approach, as well as the two constituent elements of rules of customary international law, namely “a general practice” and “accepted as law” contained eleven draft conclusions.⁴¹² Following the debate in Plenary, the Commission decided to refer the eleven draft conclusions proposed by the Special Rapporteur to the Drafting Committee. The Commission took note of the interim report of the Chair of the Drafting Committee, including the eight draft conclusions provisionally adopted by the Committee, which was submitted to the Commission for information.⁴¹³

Concerning the topic “Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts”, the Commission had before it the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur, which,

⁴⁰⁴ A/CN.4/671.

⁴⁰⁵ A/CN.4/L.833.

⁴⁰⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. VII.

⁴⁰⁷ A/CN.4/667.

⁴⁰⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. VIII.

⁴⁰⁹ A/CN.4/673.

⁴¹⁰ A/CN.4/L.850.

⁴¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. IX.

⁴¹² A/CN.4/672.

⁴¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. X.

inter alia, presented an overview of views expressed by delegates in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, practice of States and international organizations, scope and methodology, use of terms, environmental principles, and issues relating to human and indigenous rights.⁴¹⁴ The debate in the plenary addressed, among other issues, scope and methodology, use of terms, environmental principles, and human and indigenous rights.⁴¹⁵

In relation to the topic “Provisional application of treaties”, the Commission had before it the second report of the Special Rapporteur that sought to provide a substantive analysis of the legal effects of the provisional application of treaties.⁴¹⁶ The debate revealed broad agreement that the basic premise underlying the topic was that, subject to the specificities of the treaty in question, the rights and obligations of a State which had decided to provisionally apply the treaty, or parts thereof, were the same as if the treaty were in force for that State.⁴¹⁷

Concerning the topic “The Most-Favoured-Nation clause”, the Commission reconstituted the Study Group on the topic. The Study Group began its consideration of the draft final report, prepared by its Chair, based on the working papers and other informal documents that had been considered by the Study Group in the course of its work since it began deliberations in 2009. The Study Group envisaged a revised draft final report to be presented for consideration at the sixty-seventh session of the Commission in 2015, taking into account comments made and amendments proposed by individual members of the Study Group during the present session.⁴¹⁸

The Commission established a Planning Group to consider its programme, procedures and working methods.⁴¹⁹ The Commission decided to include the topic “Crimes against humanity” in its programme of work, and to appoint Mr. Sean D. Murphy as Special Rapporteur for the topic.⁴²⁰ The Commission decided to include the topic “*Jus cogens*” in its long-term programme of work. The Commission endorsed the review and update of the list of possible topics, using the 1996 illustrative general scheme of topics⁴²¹ list as a starting point for that purpose. In this connection, it requested the Secretariat to review the 1996 list in the light of subsequent developments and prepare a list of potential topics (“survey”), accompanied by brief explanatory notes, by the end of the present quinquennium. It was understood that the Working Group on the long-term programme of work would continue to consider any topics that members may propose.⁴²²

⁴¹⁴ A/CN.4/674 and Corr.1.

⁴¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. XI.

⁴¹⁶ A/CN.4/675.

⁴¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. XII.

⁴¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. XIII.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. XIV, sect. A.

⁴²⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. XIV, sect. A.1.

⁴²¹ *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1996*, vol. II (Part Two), annex II.

⁴²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10)*, chap. XIV, sect. A.2.

(c) Sixth Committee

The Sixth Committee of the General Assembly considered the agenda item “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session” at the 19th to 27th and 29th meetings on 27, 28, 29, 31 October, and 3, 5 and 14 November 2014.⁴²³ The Chair of the International Law Commission at its sixty-sixth session introduced the report of the Commission on the work of that session: chapters I to V and XIV at the 19th meeting, on 27 October, chapters VI to IX at the 21st meeting, on 29 October, and chapters X to XIII at the 25th meeting, on 3 November 2014.

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November 2014, the representative of Peru, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced two draft resolutions entitled “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session”⁴²⁴ and “Expulsion of aliens”.⁴²⁵ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the two draft resolutions without a vote.

(d) General Assembly

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/118 entitled “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session”, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, without a vote.

On the same date, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 69/118 entitled “Expulsion of aliens”, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, without a vote. The General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the International Law Commission contained in paragraph 42 of its report on the work of its sixty-sixth session,⁴²⁶ and decided that the consideration of this recommendation shall be continued at the seventy-second session of the General Assembly.

15. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law⁴²⁷

(a) Forty-seventh session of the Commission

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held its forty-seventh session in New York from 7 to 18 July 2014.⁴²⁸

At the session, the Commission finalized and approved a draft convention on transparency in treaty-based investor-State arbitration and submitted it to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption, on its basis, a United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-Based Investor-State Arbitration.⁴²⁹

⁴²³ For the Report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/498. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.19–27 and 29.

⁴²⁴ A/C.6/69/L.14.

⁴²⁵ A/C.6/69/L.15.

⁴²⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁷ For the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, para. 4.

⁴²⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 1 and 12.

⁴²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 106.

Also at the session, the Commission reiterated its mandate to its secretariat to establish and operate the Transparency Registry under article 8 of the UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration⁴³⁰, initially as a pilot project, and, to that end, to seek any necessary funding.⁴³¹ It also authorized to publish a “UNCITRAL Secretariat Guide on the New York Convention”, including electronically, in the six official languages of the United Nations⁴³² with a disclaimer that “[t]he Guide is a product of the work of the Secretariat based on expert input, and was not substantively discussed by the Commission. Accordingly, the Guide did not purport to reflect the views or opinions of UNCITRAL member States and did not constitute an official interpretation of the New York Convention.”⁴³³

As regards future work in the field of settlement of commercial disputes, the Commission agreed that its Working Group II (Arbitration and Conciliation) should consider at its sixty-first and, if necessary, sixty-second sessions, the revision of the UNCITRAL Notes on Organizing Arbitral Proceedings (1996).⁴³⁴ The Commission further agreed that the Working Group should also consider at its sixty-second session the issue of enforcement of international settlement agreements resulting from conciliation proceedings and should report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session, in 2015, on the feasibility and possible form of work in that area.⁴³⁵ The Commission further agreed that the Secretariat should explore the issue of concurrent proceedings in close co-operation with experts from other organizations working actively in that area. That work should focus on treaty-based investor-State arbitration, without disregarding the issue in the context of international commercial arbitration.⁴³⁶

The Commission recalled its decision at its forty-sixth session, in 2013, to entrust Working Group I with work aimed at reducing the legal obstacles encountered by micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) throughout their life cycle, in particular, in developing economies.⁴³⁷ After discussion, the Commission reaffirmed the mandate of the Working Group, as expressed in the report of the Commission’s forty-sixth session.⁴³⁸

The Commission recalled its decision at its forty-third session, in 2010, to entrust Working Group III to undertake work in the field of online dispute resolution (ODR) relating to cross-border electronic transactions.⁴³⁹ After discussion, the Commission reaffirmed its understanding of the Working Group’s mandate, as expressed at the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the Commission in relation to low-value, high-volume transactions, encouraging the Working Group to continue to conduct its work in the most efficient manner possible.⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17)*, annex I.

⁴³¹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, paras. 107 and 110.

⁴³² *Ibid.*, para. 117.

⁴³³ *Ibid.*, para. 116.

⁴³⁴ *UNCITRAL Yearbook*, vol. XXVII: 1996, part three, annex II.

⁴³⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, paras. 128 and 129.

⁴³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 130.

⁴³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 131.

⁴³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 134.

⁴³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 135.

⁴⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 139 and 140.

The Commission recalled that at its forty-fourth session, in 2011, it had mandated Working Group IV (Electronic Commerce) to undertake work in the field of electronic transferable records.⁴⁴¹ After discussion, the Commission reaffirmed the mandate of the Working Group to develop a legislative text on electronic transferable records.⁴⁴² With respect to possible future work in the area of electronic commerce, the Commission requested the Secretariat to continue reporting to the Commission on relevant developments particularly by compiling information on cloud computing, identity management, use of mobile devices in electronic commerce and single window facilities.⁴⁴³ As regards cloud computing, it was generally agreed that the Secretariat should be given a mandate broad enough to enable it to gather as much information as possible for the Commission to consider cloud computing as a possible topic at a future session; the scope of any future work on that subject would have to be determined by the Commission at a later stage.⁴⁴⁴

The Commission expressed support for continuing the current work of Working Group V (Insolvency Law) on insolvency of enterprise groups with a view to bringing it to a conclusion at an early date. There was support for the suggestion that, in addition to that topic, the Working Group's other priority should be to develop a model law or model legislative provisions to provide for the recognition and enforcement of insolvency-derived judgments, which was said to be an important area for which no explicit guidance was contained in the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency.⁴⁴⁵ The Commission approved a mandate accordingly.⁴⁴⁶

With respect to the ongoing work of Working Group VI (Security Interests) on a model law on secured transactions, the Commission acknowledged the importance of modern secured transactions law for the availability and cost of credit and the need for urgent guidance to States, in particular those with developing economies and economies in transition. The Commission thus requested the Working Group to expedite its work so as to complete the draft model law, and to submit it to the Commission for adoption together with a guide to enactment as soon as possible.⁴⁴⁷

The Commission also continued consideration of its technical assistance to law reform activities,⁴⁴⁸ promotion of ways and means of ensuring a uniform interpretation and application of UNCITRAL legal texts,⁴⁴⁹ the status and promotion of UNCITRAL texts,⁴⁵⁰ measures aimed at coordination and cooperation with other organizations active in the field of international trade law,⁴⁵¹ in particular in the area of security interests,⁴⁵²

⁴⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, para. 141.

⁴⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 149.

⁴⁴³ *Ibid.*, paras. 149 and 150.

⁴⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 147.

⁴⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 52/158, annex.

⁴⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, para. 155.

⁴⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 160 and 163.

⁴⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 164–169.

⁴⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 170–176.

⁴⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 177–181.

⁴⁵¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 182–207.

⁴⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 185–190.

its regional presence,⁴⁵³ the role of UNCITRAL in promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels⁴⁵⁴ and the planned and possible future work,⁴⁵⁵ among other items.⁴⁵⁶ The Commission also took note of relevant General Assembly resolutions.⁴⁵⁷

(b) Sixth Committee

The Sixth Committee considered the item “Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session” at its 8th, 22nd and 24th meetings, on 13, 29 and 31 October 2014.⁴⁵⁸ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Commission on the work of its forty seventh sessions.

At the 8th meeting, on 13 October, the Chair of UNCITRAL at its forty-seventh session introduced the report of the Commission.

At the 22rd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Austria, on behalf of several States, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session”.⁴⁵⁹ At the same meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration”.⁴⁶⁰ At its 24th meeting, on 31 October, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions without a vote.

(c) General Assembly

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/115 on the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-seventh session, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, without a vote.⁴⁶¹

On the same date, the General Assembly, by its resolution 69/116, adopted the United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration,⁴⁶² on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, without a vote, and authorized a ceremony for the opening for signature of the Convention to be held in Port Louis on 17 March 2015. By the same resolution, the General Assembly recommended that the Convention be known as the “Mauritius Convention on Transparency”.

⁴⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17)*, paras. 208–214.

⁴⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 215–240.

⁴⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 241–266.

⁴⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 269–294.

⁴⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 267–268.

⁴⁵⁸ For the report of the Sixth Committee. See A/69/496. For the summary records, see A/C.6/67/SR.8, 22 and 24.

⁴⁵⁹ A/C.6/69/L.5.

⁴⁶⁰ A/C.6/69/L.6.

⁴⁶¹ Report of the Sixth Committee (A/69/496).

⁴⁶² General Assembly resolution 69/116, annex.

16. Legal questions dealt with by the Sixth Committee and other related subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly

During the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee (Legal), in addition to the topics discussed above concerning the International Law Commission and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, considered a range of topics.⁴⁶³ The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly described in this section were all adopted, without a vote, during the sixty-ninth session, on 10 December 2006, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee.⁴⁶⁴

(a) Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

The item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects” was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, in February 1965, when the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.⁴⁶⁵

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”, which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations,⁴⁶⁶ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/300.⁴⁶⁷ At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects and to report on its work to General Assembly under the agenda item entitled “Criminal Accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission”.⁴⁶⁸ The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-second to sixty-eighth sessions.

⁴⁶³ For further information and documents regarding the work of the Sixth Committee and the other related subsidiary organs of the General Assembly mentioned in this section, see http://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/69/69_session.shtml.

⁴⁶⁴ The Sixth Committee adopts drafts resolutions, which it recommends for adoption by the General Assembly. These resolutions are contained in the reports of the Sixth Committee to the General Assembly on the various agenda items. The Sixth Committee reports also contain information concerning the relevant documentation on the consideration of the items by the Sixth Committee.

⁴⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965.

⁴⁶⁶ A/60/980.

⁴⁶⁷ General Assembly decision 61/503A of 13 September 2006.

⁴⁶⁸ The Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission was established by General Assembly resolution 61/29 of 4 December 2006. The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 9 to 13 April 2007 and from 7 to 9 and on 11 April 2008. For more information, see http://legal.un.org/committees/criminal_accountability/.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

During the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Six Committee considered the item at its 17th, 27th and 28th meetings, on 22 October and on 5 and 7 November 2014⁴⁶⁹. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on this topic.⁴⁷⁰

At the 27th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission”.⁴⁷¹ At its 28th meeting, on 7 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/114 entitled “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission”. The General Assembly reiterated its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, 4 in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and also noting the inputs by the Secretariat, should be continued during its seventieth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and, for that purpose, invited further comments from Member States on that report, including on the question of future action. The Assembly *inter alia* decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(b) United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session in 1965,⁴⁷² to provide direct assistance in the field of international law, as well as through the preparation and dissemination of publications and other information relating to international law. The General Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme of Assistance annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter.

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the General Assembly.

⁴⁶⁹ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/495. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.17, 27 and 28.

⁴⁷⁰ A/69/210.

⁴⁷¹ A/C.6/69/L.11.

⁴⁷² General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. For further information on the Programme of Assistance, see <http://legal.un.org/poa/>.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 13th, 14th, 22nd and 24th meetings, on 17, 20, 29 and 31 October 2014.⁴⁷³ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁷⁴ as well as a letter dated 29 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the then representative of the current Chair of the African Union.⁴⁷⁵

At the 22nd meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law”.⁴⁷⁶ At its 24th meeting, on 31 October, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution entitled “United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law”. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include additional resources under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 for the organization of the Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean each year, and for the continuation and further development of the Audiovisual Library of International Law. It also requested the Secretary-General to include in the regular budget, for consideration by the Assembly, the necessary funding for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea with effect from the biennium 2016–2017, should voluntary contributions be insufficient for granting at least one fellowship a year. The General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(c) Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.⁴⁷⁷ The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions.

⁴⁷³ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/497. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.13, 14, 22 and 24.

⁴⁷⁴ A/69/516 and Add.1.

⁴⁷⁵ A/69/524.

⁴⁷⁶ A/C.6/69/L.7.

⁴⁷⁷ A/37/142.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th, 15th and 29th meetings, on 20 and 21 October and 14 November 2014.⁴⁷⁸ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General.⁴⁷⁹

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November 2014, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of several States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts".⁴⁸⁰ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/120 entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts". The Assembly *inter alia* decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session.

(d) Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.⁴⁸¹ The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 15th and 29th meetings, on 21 October and 14 November 2014.⁴⁸² For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General.⁴⁸³

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Finland, on behalf of several States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".⁴⁸⁴ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

⁴⁷⁸ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/499. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.14, 15 and 29.

⁴⁷⁹ A/69/184 and Add.1.

⁴⁸⁰ A/C.6/69/L.12.

⁴⁸¹ A/35/142.

⁴⁸² For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/500. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.15 and 29.

⁴⁸³ A/69/185 and Add.1.

⁴⁸⁴ A/C.6/69/L.18.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/121 entitled “Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives”. The Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session.

(e) **Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization**(i) *Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization*⁴⁸⁵

The item entitled “Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations” was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia.⁴⁸⁶

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter.⁴⁸⁷

Meanwhile, another item, entitled “Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States”, was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, at the request of Romania.⁴⁸⁸

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law.⁴⁸⁹ Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year.

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 26 February 2014.⁴⁹⁰ The issues considered by the Special Committee during its 2014 session in rela-

⁴⁸⁵ For more information, see the website of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, available from <http://legal.un.org/committees/charter/>.

⁴⁸⁶ A/7659.

⁴⁸⁷ General Assembly resolution 3349 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

⁴⁸⁸ A/8792.

⁴⁸⁹ General Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.

⁴⁹⁰ For the report of the Special Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/69/33)*.

tion to the item “Maintenance of international peace and security” were: (i) report by the Secretary-General entitled “Implementation of the provisions of the Charter relating to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions”;⁴⁹¹ (ii) a revised proposal submitted by Libya at the 1998 session with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security;⁴⁹² (iii) a further revised working paper submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the 2011 session, entitled “Open-ended working group to study the proper implementation of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to the functional relationship of its organs”;⁴⁹³ (iv) a revised working paper submitted by Belarus and the Russian Federation at the 2005 session;⁴⁹⁴ and (v) a working paper introduced by Cuba at the 2012 session entitled “Strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness: adoption of recommendations”.⁴⁹⁵

The Special Committee also considered the items “Peaceful settlement of disputes”, “*Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*” and “Working methods of the Special Committee and identification of new subjects”.

(ii) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 9th and 29th meetings, on 14 October and 14 November 2014.⁴⁹⁶ For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,⁴⁹⁷ the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions,⁴⁹⁸ and the Report of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*.⁴⁹⁹

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization”.⁵⁰⁰ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

⁴⁹¹ A/68/226.

⁴⁹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/53/33)*, para. 98.

⁴⁹³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/66/33)*, annex.

⁴⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/60/33)*, para. 56.

⁴⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/67/33)*, annex.

⁴⁹⁶ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/501. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.9 and 29.

⁴⁹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/69/33)*.

⁴⁹⁸ A/69/119.

⁴⁹⁹ A/69/159.

⁵⁰⁰ A/C.6/69/L.13.

(iii) General Assembly

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/122 entitled “Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization”. The Assembly further decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(f) The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico.⁵⁰¹ The General Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-eighth sessions.

(i) Sixth Committee

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 29th meetings, on 9, 10 and 13 October and on 14 November 2014.⁵⁰² For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities.⁵⁰³

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Liechtenstein, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “The rule of law at the national and international levels”.⁵⁰⁴ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) General Assembly

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/123 entitled “The rule of law at the national and international levels”. The Assembly further decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session and invite Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopic “The role of multilateral treaty processes in promoting and advancing the rule of law”.

(g) The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania.⁵⁰⁵ The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-eighth sessions.

⁵⁰¹ A/61/142.

⁵⁰² For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/502. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.4, 5, 6, 8 and 29.

⁵⁰³ A/68/213/Add.1 and A/69/181.

⁵⁰⁴ A/C.6/69/L.20.

⁵⁰⁵ A/63/237/Rev.1.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 11th, 12th, and 28th meetings, on 15 October and on 7 November 2014.⁵⁰⁶ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General, submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions.⁵⁰⁷

At its 1st meeting, on 7 October, the Committee established a working group pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/117 to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction. At its 12th meeting, on 15 October, it elected Ms. Georgina Guillén-Grillo (Costa Rica) Chair of the Working Group. In its resolution 68/117, the Assembly decided that the Working Group should be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in its work. The Working Group held three meetings, on 16, 17 and 23 October. At its 28th meeting, on 7 November, the Sixth Committee heard and took note of the oral report of the Chair of the Working Group.⁵⁰⁸

At the 28th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction”.⁵⁰⁹ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/124 entitled “The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction”. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations. For this purpose, a working group would be established at the seventieth session to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. The Assembly decided that the Working Group should be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the General Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the Working Group. The Assembly further decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(h) Effects of armed conflicts on treaties

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session”, considered chapter VI of the report of the Commission which contained the draft articles on effects of armed conflicts on treaties together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a

⁵⁰⁶ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/503. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.11, 12 and 28.

⁵⁰⁷ A/65/181, A/66/93 and Add.1, A/67/116, A/68/113 and A/69/174.

⁵⁰⁸ A/C.6/69/SR.28.

⁵⁰⁹ A/C.6/69/L.8.

convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/99 of 9 December 2011, and commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session an item entitled “Effects of armed conflicts on treaties” with a view to examining, *inter alia*, the question of the form that might be given to the articles.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 18th, 27th and 28th meetings, on 23 October and 5 and 7 November 2014.⁵¹⁰

At the 27th meeting, on 5 November 2014, the representative of the Czech Republic, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Effects of armed conflicts on treaties”.⁵¹¹ At the 28th meeting, on 7 November 2014, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/125 entitled “Effects of armed conflicts on treaties”. The Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session with a view to examining, *inter alia*, the question of the form that might be given to the articles.

(i) Responsibility of international organizations

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled “Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session”, considered chapter V of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of international organizations together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/100 of 9 December 2011, and commended them to the attention of Governments and international organizations without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session an item entitled “Responsibility of international organizations”, with a view to examining, *inter alia*, the question of the form that might be given to the articles.

⁵¹⁰ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/504. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.18, 27 and 28.

⁵¹¹ A/C.6/69/L.9.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 18th, 27th and 28th meetings, on 23 October and 5 and 7 November 2014, respectively.⁵¹²

At the 27th meeting, on 5 November 2014, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Responsibility of international organizations”.⁵¹³ At the 28th meeting, on 7 November 2014, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/69/L.10 without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly resolution 69/126 entitled “Responsibility of international organizations”. The Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session with a view to examining, *inter alia*, the question of the form that might be given to the articles.

(j) **Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General.⁵¹⁴ At that session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.⁵¹⁵

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism.⁵¹⁶ Through the work of the Committee, the General Assembly has thus far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 28th and 29th meetings, on 7, 8, 9 October and on 7 and 14 November.⁵¹⁷ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism.⁵¹⁸

⁵¹² For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/505. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.18, 27 and 28.

⁵¹³ A/C.6/69/L.10.

⁵¹⁴ A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

⁵¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

⁵¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 16 January 1997.

⁵¹⁷ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/506. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.1–4, 28 and 29.

⁵¹⁸ A/69/209.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/119 of 16 December 2013, the Committee at its 1st meeting on 7 October 2014, established a Working Group on measures to eliminate international terrorism with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The Committee elected Mr. Rohan Perera (Sri Lanka) as the Chair of the Working Group. The Working Group was open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.⁵¹⁹ The Working Group held three meetings, on 24 October, and on 4 and 5 November. It also held informal consultations on 24 October, and on 4 and 5 November. At its 28th meeting, on 7 November, the Committee heard and took note of the oral report by the Chair of the Working Group on the work of the Working Group and on the results of the informal consultations held during the current session.⁵²⁰

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the Bureau, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”.⁵²¹ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/127 entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”. The General Assembly decided, taking into account the recommendation of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee, that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on the outstanding issues, to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the seventieth session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110, while encouraging all Member States to redouble their efforts during the intersessional period towards resolving any outstanding issues. The Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(k) **Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.⁵²² The General Assembly had previously considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fifty-second to fifty-third and fifty-fifth⁵²³ to sixty-eighth sessions.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate the item to all the Main

⁵¹⁹ See A/C.6/69/SR.1.

⁵²⁰ See A/C.6/69/SR.28.

⁵²¹ A/C.6/69/L.17.

⁵²² See General Assembly decision 45/461 of 16 December 1991.

⁵²³ At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (General Assembly decision 54/491).

Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work for the seventieth session of the General Assembly.

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 29th meeting, on 14 November 2014.⁵²⁴ At the meeting, the Chair introduced a draft decision containing the provisional programme of work of the Committee for the seventieth session of the General Assembly, as proposed by the Bureau,⁵²⁵ and orally revised it by adding 16 November as the date for the consideration of the item “Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country” and deleting 17 November as a reserved date. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised.

(ii) *General Assembly*

In its decision 69/529, the General Assembly noted the decision of the Sixth Committee to adopt the provisional programme of work for the seventieth session of the General Assembly, as proposed by the Bureau.

(I) Administration of justice at the United Nations

The General Assembly had considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, at its fifty-ninth session and at its sixty-first to sixty-eighth sessions, in the framework of both the Fifth and Sixth Committee, with the aim of introducing a new system for handling internal disputes and disciplinary matters in the United Nations.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish: (a) a two-tier formal system of administration of justice, comprising a first instance United Nations Dispute Tribunal and an appellate instance United Nations Appeals Tribunal; (b) the Office of Administration of Justice, comprising the Office of the Executive Director and the Office of Staff Legal Assistance and the Registries for the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal; (c) a single integrated and decentralized Office of the Ombudsman for the United Nations Secretariat, funds and programmes with branches in several duty stations and a new mediation division; (d) the Internal Justice Council; and (e) the Management Evaluation Unit in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management.⁵²⁶

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the statutes of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal; it also decided that those Tribunals would be operational as of 1 July 2009; and further decided that all persons who had access to the Office of the Ombudsman under the previous system would also have access to the new informal system.⁵²⁷

⁵²⁴ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/507. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.29.

⁵²⁵ A/C.6/69/L.16.

⁵²⁶ General Assembly resolution 62/228 of 22 December 2007.

⁵²⁷ General Assembly resolution 63/253 of 24 December 2008.

Outstanding legal matters have been considered by the Sixth Committee in the ensuing years. These matters included, *inter alia*, the rules of procedure of the two tribunals, the scope *ratione personae* of the administration of justice system and the scope and functioning of the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA).

(i) *Sixth Committee*

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 16th and 20th meetings, on 21 and 28 October 2014.⁵²⁸ For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on administration of justice at the United Nations,⁵²⁹ and on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services,⁵³⁰ and report the Internal Justice Council.⁵³¹

At its 20th meeting, on 28 October 2014, the Sixth Committee decided that its Chair would address a letter to the President of the General Assembly, drawing attention to certain specific issues relating to the legal aspects of the reports submitted under the item as discussed in the Sixth Committee. The letter contained a request that it be brought to the attention of the Chair of the Fifth Committee and circulated as a document of the General Assembly (A/C.5/69/10).

(ii) *General Assembly*

On 18 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/203 entitled “Administration of justice at the United Nations”, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its decision, contained in paragraph 12 of its resolution 68/254, that the interim independent assessment shall examine the system of administration of justice in all its aspects, with particular attention to the formal system and its relation with the informal system, including an analysis of whether the aims and objectives of the system set out in resolution 61/261 are being achieved in an efficient and cost-effective manner. The Assembly decided that the panel shall be appointed from a pool of experts drawn from all regional groups and judicial systems, selected to ensure the independent nature of the assessment, taking into account geographical representation and gender balance, and that it shall have a broad mix of expertise, comprising members with knowledge of internal United Nations processes and United Nations intergovernmental legislation, as well as judicial experience, knowledge of internal labour dispute mechanisms and knowledge of different legal and justice systems, including expertise in employment and/or human rights law. The Assembly also decided that the objective of the interim assessment is the improvement of the current system and that the assessment should include consideration of, *inter alia*, elements set out in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General and in the letter from the Chair of the Sixth Committee and any other significant issues relevant to the assessment, such as the role of stakeholders in the system of administration of justice in the preparation of

⁵²⁸ For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.16 and 20.

⁵²⁹ A/69/227.

⁵³⁰ A/69/126.

⁵³¹ A/69/205.

relevant proposals. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendations of the panel of experts, together with its final report and his comments, for consideration by the General Assembly at the main part of its seventy-first session. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(m) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

(i) Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971.⁵³² In 2014, the Committee was composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

In 2014, the Committee held the following meetings: the 265th meeting, on 6 February 2014; the 266th meeting, on 22 April 2014; the 267th meeting, on 31 July 2014; the 268th meeting, on 1 October 2014; and the 269th meeting, on 4 November 2014. During its meetings, the Committee considered a number of topics, namely (i) entry visas issued by the host country, (ii) question of privileges and immunities, (iii) host country activities: activities to assist members of the United Nations community, (iv) transportation: use of motor vehicles, parking and related matters; and (v) other matters. At its 269th meeting, the Committee approved a number of recommendations and conclusions, which are contained in chapter IV of its report.⁵³³

(ii) Sixth Committee

The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 29th meeting, on 14 November 2014.⁵³⁴ The Vice-Chair of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country introduced the report of that Committee.⁵³⁵

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of a number of Member States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".⁵³⁶ At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

(iii) General Assembly

In resolution 69/128 of 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/128 entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

⁵³² General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971.

⁵³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 26 (A/69/26)*.

⁵³⁴ For the report of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/510. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.29.

⁵³⁵ A/69/26.

⁵³⁶ A/C.6/69/L.19.

The General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session.

(n) Observer Status in the General Assembly

(i) Sixth Committee

The Committee considered requests for observer status in the General Assembly for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States; for the International Chamber of Commerce; for the Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation; and for the Pacific Community at its 10th, 18th and 29th meetings on 14 and 23 October, and on 14 November 2014.⁵³⁷

At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the Chair of the Committee recalled that, at the 10th meeting of the Committee, on 14 October 2014, France, the coordinating delegation, had indicated that it had decided not to pursue the request for observer status in the General Assembly for the International Chamber of Commerce, while reserving the right to present it at a future session.⁵³⁸ At the same meeting, the Committee concluded its consideration of the item without taking action.

(ii) General Assembly

In its resolutions 69/129 and 69/130, the General Assembly granted observer status to the Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation and the Pacific Community, respectively. In its decision 69/527, the General Assembly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States to its seventieth session.

⁵³⁷ For the reports of the Sixth Committee, see A/69/511, A/69/512, A/69/513 and A/69/514, respectively. For the summary records, see A/C.6/69/SR.10, 18 and 29.

⁵³⁸ A/C.6/69/SR.10 and 29.

17. *Ad hoc* international criminal tribunals⁵³⁹

(a) Organization of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

(i) *Organization of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia*⁵⁴⁰

Judge Theodor Meron (United States) and Judge Carmel Agius (Malta) continued to act as President and Vice-President of the Tribunal, respectively, throughout 2014.

By Security Council resolution 2193 (2014) of 18 December 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and by General Assembly decision 69/416 of 23 December 2014, the term of office of the following permanent judge at the Tribunal, who was a member of the Appeals Chamber, was extended until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which the judge was assigned, if sooner: Patrick Robinson (Jamaica). The term of office of the following permanent and *ad litem* judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber was also extended until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner: Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo), Carmel Agius (Malta), Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Fausto Pocar (Italy), Jean-Claude Antonetti (France), O-Gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Burton Hall (The Bahamas), Howard Morrison (United Kingdom), Guy Delvoie (Belgium), Christoph Flügge (Germany), Alphons Orie (The Netherlands), Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa), Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago), Flavia Lattanzi (Italy) and Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of Congo).

In resolution 2193 (2014), the Security Council also decided to reappoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal.

At the end of 2014, the Chambers were composed of 14 permanent judges, including six permanent judges from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda serving in the Tribunal's Appeals Chamber, and three *ad litem* judges.

The permanent judges of the Tribunal were as follows: Theodor Meron (President, United States), Carmel Agius (Vice-President, Malta), Christoph Flügge (Germany),

⁵³⁹ This section covers the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, established by Security Council resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, and 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, respectively. Further information regarding the judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is contained in chapter VII of this publication.

⁵⁴⁰ For more information, see, for the period 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014, the Twenty-first annual report of 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 (A/69/225-S/2014/556); and for the period 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015, the Twenty-second annual report (A/70/226-S/2015/585).

Alphons Orie (Netherlands), O-Gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Patrick Robinson (Jamaica), Fausto Pocar (Italy), Liu Daqun (China), Jean-Claude Antonetti (France), Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa), Burton Hall (Bahamas), Howard Morrison (United Kingdom), Guy Delvoie (Belgium) and Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo). The permanent judges from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda serving in the Appeals Chamber were William Hussein Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation) and Mandiaye Niang (Senegal).

At the end of 2014, the *ad litem* judges of the Tribunal were as follows: Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Flavia Lattanzi (Italy), and Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago).

(ii) *Organization of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*⁵⁴¹

Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) continued to act as President of the Tribunal throughout 2014. By Security Council resolution 2194 (2014) of 18 December 2014, adopted acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and by General Assembly decision 69/415 of 23 December 2014, his term of office was extended until 31 December 2015.

By Security Council resolution 2194 (2014) of 18 December 2014, adopted acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and by General Assembly decision 69/415 of 23 December 2014, the term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chamber, was extended until 31 July 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner: Mehmet Güney (Turkey) and William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania). The term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Appeals Chamber, was also extended until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner: Mandiaye Niang (Senegal), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), and Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation).

In resolution 2194 (2014), the Security Council also decided to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2015, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal.

At the end of 2014, the permanent judges were as follows: Vagn Joensen (President, Denmark), Carmel Agius (Malta), Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States), Fausto Pocar (Italy), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), Patrick Robinson (Jamaica), William H. Sekule (United

⁵⁴¹ For more information see, period of 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, the Nineteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (A/69/206-S/2014/546); and, for the period of 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Twentieth annual report (A/70/218-S/2015/577).

Republic of Tanzania), Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation) and Mandiaye Niang (Senegal).

At the end of 2014, the President, Vagn Joensen, was the only *ad litem* judge.

(iii) *Composition of the Appeals Chamber*⁵⁴²

At the end of 2014, the composition of the Appeals Chamber was as follows: Theodor Meron (President, United States), William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Carmel Agius (Malta), Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), Liu Daqun (China), Fausto Pocar (Italy), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), Patrick Robinson (Jamaica), Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation), Mandiaye Niang (Senegal), and Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo).

(iv) *Organization of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals*⁵⁴³

By resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to establish the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (“the Mechanism”) with two branches, the branch for the ICTR which commenced functioning on 1 July 2012 and the branch for the ICTY which commenced functioning on 1 July 2013, to carry out a number of essential functions of the Tribunals after their closure. By the same resolution, the Security Council also decided to adopt that Statute of the Mechanism, contained in the annex.

At the end of 2014, the President of the Mechanism was Judge Theodor Meron (United States), the Prosecutor was Hassan Bubacar Jallow (The Gambia), and the Registrar was John Hocking (Australia).

(b) General Assembly

On 9 April 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, resolution 68/267 entitled “Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch”.

On 29 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, three resolutions concerning the financing of the international tribunals and the Mechanism: resolution 69/254 entitled “Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations

⁵⁴² The Appeals Chamber consists of twelve permanent judges, six of whom are permanent judges of the ICTY and six of whom are permanent judges of the ICTR. These twelve judges constitute the Appeals Chamber of the ICTR and the ICTY.

⁵⁴³ For more information on the Mechanism, see, for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2015, the Second annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/69/226–S/2014/555); and, for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Third annual report (A/70/225–S/2015/586).

Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 resolution”; resolution 69/255 entitled “Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991”; and resolution 69/256 entitled “Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”.

On 13 October 2014, the General Assembly adopted the following three decisions taking note of the annual reports of the ICTR,⁵⁴⁴ the ICTY,⁵⁴⁵ and the Mechanism,⁵⁴⁶ respectively: decision 69/507 entitled “International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994”; and decision 69/508 entitled “International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991”; and decision 69/509 entitled “Report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”.

(c) Security Council

On 18 December 2014, the Security Council adopted resolutions 2193 (2014) and 2194 (2014) concerning international criminal tribunals.

In resolution 2193 (2014), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *inter alia*, requested the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism, and expressed its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the Tribunal’s work, in light of resolution 1966 (2010), which requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014.

In resolution 2194 (2014), also acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council, *inter alia*, requested the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism, taking into account resolution 1966 (2010), which requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014.

⁵⁴⁴ A/69/206–S/2014/546.

⁵⁴⁵ A/69/225–S/2014/556.

⁵⁴⁶ A/69/226–S/2014/555.

B. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

1. International Labour Organization¹

(a) Conventions, recommendations and resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference during its 103rd session (Geneva, June 2014)

The International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted at its 103rd session one Protocol,² one Recommendation and amendments to a Convention, as well as five resolutions³ of which one is highlighted below.

(i) *Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)*

On 11 June 2014, the International Labour Conference (the “Conference”) adopted the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and the Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation (No. 203), 2014.⁴ The Protocol and Recommendation, which were adopted with an overwhelming majority, give new impetus to the global fight against all forms of forced labour, including trafficking in persons and slavery-like practices.

The Preamble of the Protocol emphasizes the urgent need to eliminate forced and compulsory labour in all its forms and manifestations. It explains that the Protocol seeks to address gaps in the implementation of Convention No. 29 by reaffirming that measures of prevention, protection and remedies are necessary to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour.

The 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29 lays the obligation on Member States to take effective measures to prevent and eliminate forced labour, to provide victims with protection and access to appropriate and effective remedies, including compensation, and to penalize the perpetrators of forced labour. To this end, under article 1, Members must develop, in consultation with employers’ and workers’ organizations, a national policy and plan of action for the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory

¹ For official documents and more information in the International Labour Organization, see <http://www.ilo.org>.

² In the ILO context Protocols are international treaties subject to ratification and linked to a Convention. Like Conventions, they are subject to ratification (however, the Convention to which they are linked also remains open for ratification). They are used for the purpose of partially revising Conventions.

³ The following resolutions were also adopted at the 103rd session: “Resolution to place on the agenda of the next ordinary session of the Conference an item entitled ‘Facilitating transitions from the informal to the formal economy’”; “Resolution concerning the financial report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013”; “Resolution concerning use of the 1992–93 and 2000–01 surpluses”; and “Resolution concerning appointments to the ILO Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board)”.

⁴ ILO, *Provisional Record No. 9(Rev.) of the 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference*.

labour involving specific action against trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour. Article 2 lists the preventive measures that must be taken, referring in particular to education and information, protection of workers, in particular migrant workers from possible abusive and fraudulent practices, and strengthening of labour inspection services. In the area of protection, article 3 provides that effective measures must be taken for the identification, release, protection, recovery and rehabilitation of all victims of forced labour, and also for the provision of other forms of assistance. Victims must have access to appropriate and effective remedies, such as compensation, and must not be subjected to prosecution or penalties for involvement in any unlawful activities which they have been compelled to perform.

Recommendation No. 203 supplements both the Protocol and Convention No. 29. It contains 14 paragraphs providing Member States with guidance on possible measures to be taken to strengthen national law and policy on forced labour in the areas of prevention of forced labour, protection of victims, including remedies such as compensation and access to justice, enforcement and international cooperation.

(ii) *Amendments to the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006)*

On 11 June 2014, the International Labour Conference approved the amendments to the Code of the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006, that were adopted on 11 April 2014 by the Special Tripartite Committee established under article XIII of the MLC, 2006.⁵ The amendments approved by the Conference relate to two important issues: the abandonment of seafarers; and claims for compensation in the event of a seafarer's death or long-term disability due to an occupational injury, illness or hazard.

The amendments to the Code implementing Regulation 2.5 (Repatriation) are intended to better address the specific problems faced in cases of abandonment of seafarers. Although all seafarers are entitled to coverage for repatriation, which is secured by the requirement in the MLC, 2006, for financial security (a matter that must be included in the seafarers' employment agreement and also verified on flag State inspections), the Conference noted at the time of the adoption of the Convention in 2006 that, in practice, the needs of seafarers who are abandoned were not adequately covered under existing mechanisms and provisions. The amendments to the Code implementing Regulation 4.2 (Shipowners' liability) further elaborate the existing requirement in Standard A4.2, paragraph 1(b), for shipowners to provide financial security to assure compensation in the event of the death or long-term disability of seafarers due to an occupational injury, illness or hazard. Both amendments are based on the principles agreed upon at the ninth session of the Joint International Maritime Organization (IMO)-ILO Ad Hoc Expert Working Group and build on the text of the 2001 IMO-ILO Guidelines on shipowners' responsibilities in respect of contractual claims for personal injury to or death of seafarers.

The amendments approved by the Conference will be notified to Members whose ratification of the MLC, 2006, was registered prior to the date of the Conference's approval. Those Members will have a period of two years from that notification to express a formal disagreement to the amendments. The amendments will enter into force six months after the end of that period unless more than 40 per cent of ratifying Members, representing not

⁵ ILO, *Provisional Record No. 2A of the 103rd Session of the International Labour Conference*.

less than 40 per cent of world gross tonnage, have formally expressed their disagreement with the amendments. A ratifying Member that expresses its formal disagreement within the prescribed period will not be bound by the amendments. After entry into force of the amendments, the Convention may only be ratified in its amended form.

(iii) *Resolution concerning the second recurrent discussion on employment*

At its 103rd session in June 2014, the International Labour Conference conducted the second recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of employment under the framework of the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. The Conference adopted the resolution and conclusions resulting from that discussion on 11 June 2014.

The conclusions which were reached through strong tripartite consensus state the resolve of the ILO and constituents to meet the challenge of sustainable recovery and development and underscore the importance of proactive, employment-centered, inclusive growth strategies and balanced, coherent policy frameworks both at the global and national levels to address the current employment challenge.

The conclusions identify nine principles that should guide action in pursuing the goal of full, productive, freely chosen and decent employment. These guiding principles underscore: (a) the need to promote the principles contained in the body of relevant ILO standards; (b) the need to take full advantage of the inseparable, interrelated and mutually supportive nature of the four strategic objectives of the Organization; (c) the need to promote both the quality and the quantity of employment through a combination of coherent macroeconomic, labour-market and social policies; (d) the need to build on the complementarity of, and coherence between, public policies and services and the role of the private sector in the promotion of decent work; (e) the need for balanced demand and supply side policies and measures; (f) the importance of realizing gender equality and enabling diversity; (g) the key role of social dialogue and tripartism in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of employment policies; (h) the key role of the private sector in job creation while also acknowledging the important role of public sector employment; and (i) the importance to combine universal approaches with targeted interventions to redress labour market disadvantages of specific population groups, in particular young people, and to address the issues of employment insecurity and inequality.

(b) Guidance documents submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units

At its 322nd session in November 2014, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office authorized the publication of the IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code).⁶ In accordance with the decision of the Governing Body at its 310th session, the CTU Code was elaborated by a Group of Experts, which had

⁶ ILO, document GB.322/POL/4; and document GB.322/PV/Draft, para. 443.

been created to develop an IMO/ILO/UNECE code of practice through the revision of the IMO/ILO/UNECE Guidelines for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (1997 edition).⁷

The CTU Code provides advice on the safe packing of cargo transport units (CTUs) to those responsible for the packing and securing of the cargo and by those whose task it is to train people to pack such units. It also outlines theoretical details for packing and securing and comprises practical measures to ensure the safe packing of cargo onto or into CTUs. In addition to providing advice to the packer, the CTU Code also provides information and advice for all parties in the supply chain up to those involved in unpacking the CTUs.⁸

(c) Legal Advisory Services and Training

With respect to international labour standards, in 2014, the ILO provided technical assistance in reporting and other international labour standards related obligations, including capacity building, assistance with implementation and reform of national legislation, to nearly 50 countries. Assistance included training on the content of selected international labour standards; research to generate information on the status of implementation of international labour standards, including legislative gap analyses; advice on elements that will enable tripartite constituents to take the relevant decisions aiming at full implementation; legal advice on the revision or drafting of legislation and regulations in the light of the supervisory bodies' comments; and strengthening the data collection and reporting capacity of tripartite constituents.⁹ The ILO also organized approximately 38 legal training courses at the interregional, regional, subregional and national levels in collaboration with its Training Centre in Turin.

In 2014, technical assistance, advice and comments were provided to over 20 Member States on draft labour codes, amendments to labour legislation and other labour law reforms. As regards social security, the ILO provided legal advisory services and standards-related technical cooperation to 32 countries and territories on the basis of international standards and notably those of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). In many cases, ILO legal advisory services are provided as part of broader package of technical advisory services that support countries in enhancing the design, implementation, financing and impact of their national social protection systems, including nationally-defined social protection floors.

In 2014, ILOAIDS continued to provide technical advisory support for the development of HIV-related legislation or workplace HIV and AIDS policies in a number of countries. ILOAIDS has also provided judicial training for labour judges and legal professionals on the basis of its Handbook on HIV and AIDS for Judges and Legal Professionals (2013) and developed and published A Handbook on HIV and AIDS for Labour Inspectors (2014). The Handbook highlights the central role of labour administrations and labour inspectorates in promoting rights-based responses to HIV and AIDS in workplaces.

⁷ ILO, document GB.310/STM/3/4; and document GB.310/PV, para. 168.

⁸ ILO, IOM, UN, *IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (2016)*.

⁹ International Labour Conference, *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: Report III, 2014—104th Session (Part 2)—Information document on ratifications and standards related activities*.

(d) Committee on Freedom of Association

In 2014, the Committee on Freedom of Association had before it more than 189 cases concerning 78 countries for which it presented interim or final conclusions, or for which the examination was adjourned pending the arrival of information from governments. Many of these cases have been before the Committee on Freedom of Association on more than one occasion. The Committee on Freedom of Association drew the attention of the Committee of Experts to the legislative aspects of Cases Nos. 2963 (Chile), 2684 (Ecuador), 3013 (El Salvador), 2990 (Honduras) and 2892 (Turkey).

(e) Representations submitted under article 24 of the ILO Constitution and complaints made under article 26 of the ILO Constitution

In 2014, the Governing Body considered the developments with respect to 22 representations filed under article 24 of the Constitution.¹⁰ The Governing Body also considered the developments in relation to several complaints made under article 26 of the Constitution alleging that a member State that had ratified a Convention was not securing its effective observance.¹¹

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹²

(a) Membership of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

As of 31 December 2014, the membership of FAO consisted of 194 Member Nations, one Member Organization (the European Union) and two Associate Members (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau).

(b) Constitutional and general legal matters

(i) Governing Bodies

The Governing Bodies of FAO comprise the Conference, the Council, the Programme Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters, the Technical Committees referred to in article V, paragraph 6 (b) of the Constitution and the Regional Conferences (*i.e.* for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East).

¹⁰ These are complaints filed by industrial associations of employers or workers, alleging that a member State that has ratified a Convention has failed to secure within its jurisdiction the effective observance of that Convention. Once declared receivable, representations are examined by a tripartite committee established by the Governing Body. Their findings are followed up by the Committee of Experts.

¹¹ International Labour Conference, *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: Report III, 2014—104th Session (Part 2)—Information document on ratifications and standards-related activities*.

¹² For official documents and more information on the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, see <http://www.fao.org>.

The Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Agriculture,¹³ the Committee on Commodity Problems,¹⁴ the Committee on Fisheries,¹⁵ and the Committee on World Food Security¹⁶ were amended in 2014.

(ii) *Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters*

The Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) is a Governing Body of FAO, established by paragraph 6 of article V of the FAO Constitution.¹⁷ During 2014, the FAO Legal Office supported the 98th and 99th sessions of the CCLM held in Rome from 17 to 19 March and 20 to 23 October, respectively. During the two sessions, the CCLM reviewed a number of substantive constitutional matters and draft resolutions that will be considered by the Conference at its session of 2015.

As regards matters considered by the CCLM which were the subject of final decisions by the relevant body in 2014, the CCLM reviewed the proposed amendments to the Agreement establishing the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean at its 99th session.¹⁸ At the same session, the CCLM also reviewed proposal to abolish the Caribbean Plan Protection Commission, which had been established in 1967 by Council Resolution No. 8/48. The resolution abolishing the Commission was subsequently adopted by the FAO Council at its 150th session in December 2014.

(iii) *Statutory Bodies*

Statutory Bodies may be established under article VI and article XIV of the Constitution of FAO.

In 2014, the Rules of Procedure of two Statutory Bodies—the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission¹⁹ and the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission²⁰—were amended.

¹³ At its 24th Session (29 September to 3 October 2014), the Committee on Agriculture amended its Rules of Procedure (Basic Texts, Part K). FAO, Report of the 24th Session of the Committee on Agriculture, para. 18.

¹⁴ At its 70th Session (7 to 9 October 2014), the Committee on Commodity Problems amended its Rules of Procedure (Basic Texts, Part H). FAO, Report of the 70th Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, para. 23 *et seq.*

¹⁵ At its 31st Session (Rome, 9 to 13 June 2014), the Committee on Fisheries amended its Rules of Procedure (Basic Texts, Part I). Report of the 31st Session of the Committee on Fisheries, para. 90 *et seq.*

¹⁶ At its 41st session (13 to 17 October 2014), the Committee on World Food Security amended its Rules of Procedure (Basic Texts, Part L). Report of the 41st Session of the Committee on World Food Security, para. 45.

¹⁷ *Basic Texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (FAO Basic Texts), 2013, vol. I, section A. See also rule XXXIV of the General Rules of the Organization, *ibid.*, section B.

¹⁸ See Section (e)(i) on Treaties concluded under the auspices of FAO.

¹⁹ At its 18th Session (1 to 5 June 2014), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission adopted the revised *Indian Ocean Tuna Commission: Rules of Procedure* (Report of the 18th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, para. 98 and appendix XIV).

²⁰ At its 15th Session (26 to 28 March 2014), the Commission adopted amendments to its Rules of Procedure (Report of the 15th Session of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, para. 32).

The process for further revision of such rules was also initiated in respect of some other Statutory Bodies (e.g. the General Fisheries Committee for the Mediterranean).

Actions were also taken in respect of treaties concluded under article XIV of the FAO Constitution.²¹

(c) Bodies and meetings co-hosted with other intergovernmental organizations

(i) The International Conference on Nutrition

From 19 to 21 November 2014, the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) was jointly organized by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO), in cooperation with the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). As an outcome of the Conference, the representatives of the Members States of FAO and WHO adopted the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action.²² By the Rome Declaration, States reaffirmed "the commitments made at the first International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, and the World Food Summits in 1996 and 2002 and the World Summit on Food Security in 2009, as well as in relevant international targets and action plans, including the WHO 2025 Global Nutrition Targets and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020". They also reaffirmed "the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger consistent with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant United Nations instruments". The Rome Declaration addressed a wide variety of issues related to nutrition and food security, and set out actions to be taken in the context of, *inter alia*, international legal instruments and principles of international law, including international obligations deriving therefrom.²³

(ii) The United Nations System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security

The *United Nations System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security* (HLTF)²⁴ was established by the Chief Executives Board of the United Nations System in April 2008 with the primary aim to promote a comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving global food security. The HLTF brings together the heads of 23 different United Nations system agencies, funds, programmes and financial institutions.

²¹ See subsection (e) below.

²² Second International Conference on Nutrition, document ICN2/2.

²³ *Ibid.*, paras. 5(b), 14(d) and (g).

²⁴ The Task Force was originally named the "High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis", and was renamed the "High Level Task Force on Global Food Security" in 2013. For more information, see <http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/>.

The United Nations Secretary-General serves as the Chair of the HLTF and the Director-General of FAO as the Vice-Chair.

In accordance with paragraph 9 of the revised Terms of Reference of the HLTF adopted in 2013, “the primary hub of the HLTF support will be in Rome, with capacity in New York, Geneva, and links to Nairobi, Paris and Washington”. FAO offered to host the Coordination Team of the High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security at FAO Headquarters. For this purpose, in November 2014, the FAO Director-General issued *Operational Arrangements for the Hosting by FAO of the Coordination Team of the UN System High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security* (HLTF).

(d) Information provided by FAO to other United Nations System entities

FAO contributed to the “Report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia”,²⁵ presented to the Security Council at its 7309th meeting, held on 12 November 2014, referring, *inter alia*, to the support provided in strengthening national legal and institutional frameworks for sustainable fisheries.

FAO contributed to Part I and Part II of the “Report of the Secretary-General on Oceans and the Law of the Sea”. Part I of the Report related to the current role of seafood in global food security, and FAO highlighted, *inter alia*, relevant international legal instruments that support the contribution of seafood to global food security.²⁶ Part I of the Report was submitted to the Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, at its fifteenth meeting, held from 27 to 30 May 2014. Part II of the Report addressed developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of resolution 68/70 of 9 December 2013, and was submitted for consideration to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.²⁷ FAO highlighted, *inter alia*, the submission to the FAO Committee on Fisheries of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, and the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, for endorsement. FAO also highlighted its regional capacity building activities in support of the implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.²⁸ FAO also noted, in its contribution to Part II of the Report, the Global Oceans Actions Summit for Food Security and Blue Growth, held in The Hague, from 22 to 25 April 2014. In this respect, FAO highlighted that it will support countries to implement its Blue Growth Initiative, including strengthening regional fisheries management organizations and support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication to ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

²⁵ S/2014/740.

²⁶ A/69/71.

²⁷ A/69/71/Add.1.

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, I-54133.

The FAO Legal Office regularly reports to the Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights (OHCHR), in response to requests for information, on various issues relevant to the mandate of FAO, such as the right to food and the rights of rural women.

(e) Treaties concluded under the auspices of FAO

As of 31 December 2014, a number of treaties have been adopted under the auspices of FAO.²⁹

Seventeen multilateral treaties were concluded on the basis of article XIV of the FAO Constitution. These treaties are adopted by the Conference or the Council and submitted to the Member Nations for acceptance. The bodies established by these treaties are FAO Statutory Bodies.³⁰

Nineteen multilateral treaties concluded outside the framework of FAO, in respect of which the FAO Director-General exercises depositary functions.³¹

(i) *Entry in force of treaties and amendments thereto*

The Agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) was amended by the 38th session of the General Fisheries Commission and all these amendments were approved by the 150th session of the Council. The amended Agreement entered in force upon approval by the GFCM on 20 May 2014.³²

(ii) *Depositary actions*

During 2014, a total of 22 depositary actions concerning treaties deposited with the Director-General of FAO by States and a regional economic integration organization were recorded. These actions related to the Constitution of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 1953,³³ the Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, 1955,³⁴ the Convention Placing the International Poplar Commission within the Framework of FAO, 1961,³⁵ the International Convention for the Conservation

²⁹ This does not include treaties that are no longer in force, the FAO Constitution, and bilateral agreements adopted under article 15 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2400, p. 303).

³⁰ The text of the treaties concluded on the basis of article XIV of the FAO Constitution and their status is available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/treaties-under-article-xiv/en/>.

³¹ The text of treaties concluded outside the FAO framework in respect of which the FAO Director-General exercises depositary functions and their status is available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/treaties-outside-fao-framework/en/>.

³² Report of the 38th Session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, para. 68. Report of the 150th Session of the Council, document CL 150/REP, para. 21(d).

³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 191, p. 285.

³⁴ *Ibid*, vol. 247, p. 400.

³⁵ Information on depositary actions regarding multilateral treaties adopted pursuant to article XIV of the FAO Constitution is available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/treaties-under-article-xiv/en/>. Information on depositary actions regarding multilateral treaties adopted outside of FAO's

of Atlantic Tunas, 1966,³⁶ the Agreement on the Network of Aquaculture Centres in the Asia and Pacific, 1988,³⁷ the 1991 Regional Convention on Fisheries Cooperation Among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, 1991,³⁸ the Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 1993, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, 1993,³⁹ the Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, 1994,⁴⁰ the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001,⁴¹ the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement, 2006,⁴² and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, 2009.⁴³

(f) Legislative matters

(i) *Legislative assistance and advice*

In 2014, the FAO Legal Office provided legislative assistance to more than 80 countries to strengthen national legislation on topics related to, amongst others: agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, natural resources, including land, as well as food security and food safety. By way of example, The FAO Legal Office contributed to the Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative (HFLACI), by conducting an analysis of legislation on food security and nutrition, school feeding and contract farming in four countries in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), and two countries in the Andean region (Ecuador and Peru). FAO provided technical assistance in the form of capacity building for lawyers and regulators in selected areas of agricultural legislation. Furthermore, FAO assisted in the drafting of national legislation on food security and nutrition, school feeding and contract farming.

In terms of capacity building, the FAO Legal Office contributed to a series of regional workshops aimed at raising awareness of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, 2009.⁴⁴ Specifically, assistance was provided in the delivery of the “Workshop on implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing”, organized by FAO and the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, a FAO Statutory Body, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago from 24 to 28 March 2014,

framework and deposited with the Director-General of FAO is available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/treaties-outside-fao-framework/en/>.

³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 673, p. 63.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, vo. 1560, p. 201.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1912, p. 53.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2221, p. 91.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1930, p. 127.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2400, p. 303.

⁴² *Ibid.*, vol. 2835, p. 409.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, I-54133. See also Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the Conference of FAO, Thirty-sixth Session, Rome 18–23 November 2009 (C 2009/REP and Corr. 1), appendix E.

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, I-54133.

and in the delivery of the “FAO Workshop on Implementing the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing” held in Montevideo, Uruguay from 29 September to 3 October 2014.

The FAO Legal Office also provided legislative assistance and advice during a number of international meetings. In particular, it supported the celebrations in FAO of the 10th anniversary of the “Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security” (the “Right to Food Guidelines”), including by the preparation of background papers, participated in an event in Berlin to celebrate the 10 year anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines on 11 November; and in a panel discussion in Bern on 9 December on access to land, human rights, and development, where the Right to Food Guidelines and the newer “Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security” (VGGT) were discussed.

The FAO Legal Office supported the resumed session of the “Technical Consultation on Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-scale Fisheries” (Rome, February 2014). During these consultations, FAO Members and interested organizations agreed on the text of the Guidelines, which was subsequently adopted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries at its 31st session, held from 9–13 June 2014.

The FAO Legal Office attended the “Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction”, at its meeting, held from 16 to 19 June 2014, in which the Working Group discussed scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

FAO partnered with UNIDROIT and IFAD in the preparation of the “UNIDROIT/FAO/IFAD Legal Guide on Contract Farming Operations”. The Guide is the product of a Working Group set up by UNIDROIT, which brought together internationally-recognized legal scholars, partner multilateral organizations and representatives from the farming community and agribusiness. Invaluable input was received during consultation events held during 2014 with stakeholders in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Bangkok (Thailand), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Rome (Italy), financed by a grant of IFAD, as well as through online consultations. As the last step in a two-year process, the UNIDROIT Governing Council will consider the adoption of the Guide at its 94th session, in May 2015.

FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) signed an agreement in 2014 that enables the Legal Office of FAO to support implementation of the CITES in relation to relevant species through selected FAO legislative assistance projects.

(ii) *Legislative research and publications*

In 2012, the FAO Legal Office published the following Legislative Study:⁴⁵

- “When the law is not enough: Paralegals and natural resources governance in Mozambique”, Legislative Study 110.

⁴⁵ Available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/publications/legislative-studies/en/>.

The FAO Legal Office contributed to the following publications by other FAO divisions in 2014:⁴⁶

- “Review of animal welfare legislation in the beef, pork, and poultry industries”;
- “Review of the legislative framework and jurisprudence concerning the right to adequate food in Nepal”;
- “Legal developments in the progressive realization of the right to adequate food”, Right to Food Guidelines + 10;
- “Natural resources governance and the right to adequate food”, Thematic study 4, Right to Food Guidelines + 10.

The Legal Office also provided research assistance by undertaking the preliminary evaluation of policy and legislation-related indicators for the Corporate Baseline Assessment exercise within the Organization’s Strategic Framework.

(iii) *Collection, Translation and Dissemination of Legislative Information*

In 2014, the FAO Legal Office continued to collect, translate and disseminate legislative information on food, agriculture and natural resources management legislation through its free online databases, namely FAOLEX,⁴⁷ FISHLLEX,⁴⁸ WATERLEX⁴⁹ and WATER TREATIES.⁵⁰ During the year, 9,726 new legislative texts from 170 countries were indexed and incorporated into FAOLEX, bringing the grand total to some 124,000 database records encompassing global coverage.

FAO continues to support the use and development of the ECOLEX⁵¹ environmental law platform, jointly operated with UNEP and IUCN, by providing weekly dataset updates (circa 200 records per week) from FAOLEX. Together with its partners, work is under way to upgrade the ECOLEX technical infrastructure in order to facilitate the integration of diverse data sources, improve the user experience and provide semantic interoperability

Within FAO’s Strategic Framework, monitoring national policy and legal frameworks is key to the results-based assessment of progress at the Organizational Outcomes level. With the goal of better tracking indicators related to the Organization’s Strategic Objectives, the FAOLEX classification scheme (composed of some 450 keywords) was enhanced and indexed with the following new thematic keywords: family farming, rural employment, social protection, contract farming, food waste, traditional/indigenous knowledge, smallholders/peasants; food sovereignty; and rural youth.

One of FAO’s Strategic Objectives is to contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. A number of indicators have been established to monitor

⁴⁶ Available at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/publications/partner-publications/en/>.

⁴⁷ See <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/>.

⁴⁸ See <http://faolex.fao.org/fishery/>.

⁴⁹ See <http://faolex.fao.org/waterlex/>.

⁵⁰ See <http://faolex.fao.org/watertreaties/>.

⁵¹ See <https://www.ecolex.org/>.

countries' progress, including legal indicators. These legal indicators were largely derived from FAOLEX research as reflected in the "Right to Food Dataset".⁵²

The FAO Legal Office also continued to support the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department in FAO in expanding the National Aquaculture Legislative Overview (NALO)⁵³ database, which provides the profile of the legal framework for aquaculture management of FAO Members, including overviews of the top twenty aquaculture producing countries.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization⁵⁴

(a) Conventions, agreements and other international regulations

(i) *Entry into force of instruments previously adopted*

No multilateral conventions or agreements adopted under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) entered into force in 2014.

(ii) *Revised Conventions adopted under the auspices of UNESCO*

On 11 to 12 December 2014, UNESCO convened a diplomatic conference of States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, inviting 54 Member States from the Africa region and the Holy See. The conference adopted the Revised Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and Other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in African States (the "Addis Convention"), revising the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in the African States, which was adopted in Arusha on 5 December 1981.⁵⁵

At the date of this communication, sixteen UNESCO Member States in the Africa region and the Holy See signed the Revised Convention. The Revised Convention has not yet entered into force.

(iii) *Proposals concerning the preparation of new instruments*

As requested by the General Conference at its 37th session (2013), the Director-General has undertaken preparatory works, in consultation with UNESCO Member States, regarding the preparation of drafts of two new instruments: a Draft Recommendation on the Promotion and Protection of Museums and Collections (37 C/Resolution 43); and a Draft Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage in the Digital Era (37 C/Resolution 53).

The Director-General is expected to submit drafts of these new instruments to the General Conference at its 38th session taking place in November 2015.

⁵² See <http://faolex.fao.org/RightToFood/RightToFood.html>.

⁵³ See <http://www.fao.org/fishery/nalo/search/en>.

⁵⁴ For official documents and more information on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, see <http://www.unesco.org>.

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1297, p. 101.

(iv) *Proposals concerning the preparation of revised instruments*

As requested by the General Conference at its 37th session (2013), the Director-General has undertaken preparatory works in consultation with UNESCO Member States regarding the revision of the 1976 Recommendation on the Development of Adult Education (37 C/Resolution 16); the 1978 UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (37 C/Resolution 38); and the 2001 Revised Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education (37 C/Resolution 17).

The Director-General is expected to submit revised drafts of these instruments to the General Conference at its 38th session taking place in November 2015.

The texts of all UNESCO standard-setting instruments, as well as the list of States parties to the conventions, are available on UNESCO's website.

(b) Human Rights

The Committee on Conventions and Recommendations met in private sessions at UNESCO Headquarters from 2 to 4 April 2014 and from 15 to 17 October 2014 in order to examine communications which had been transmitted to it in accordance with decision 104 EC/3.3 of the Executive Board.

At its April 2014 session, the Committee examined 29 communications of which 12 were examined with the view to determining their admissibility or otherwise, 16 were examined as to their substance and one was examined for the first time. Two communications were struck from the list because they were considered as having been settled. The examination of the remaining 27 was deferred. The Committee presented its report to the Executive Board at its 194th session.

At its October 2014 session, the Committee examined 32 communications of which 11 were examined with a view to determining their admissibility, 17 were examined as to their substance and four were examined for the first time. Three communications were struck from the list because they were considered as having been settled. The examination of the remaining 28 was deferred. The Committee presented its report to the Executive Board at its 195th session.

4. World Health Organization⁵⁶

(a) Constitutional Developments⁵⁷

No new amendments to the Constitution were proposed or adopted, and neither of the two current amendments entered into force. The current amendments are the amendment to article 7 and the amendment to article 74 of the Constitution. The amendment to article 7 of the Constitution was adopted by the Eighteenth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA18.48 of 20 May 1965. The amendment to article 74 of the Constitution was adopted by the Thirty-first World Health Assembly by resolution WHA31.18 of

⁵⁶ For official documents and more information on the World Health Organization, see <http://www.who.int>.

⁵⁷ For the text of the WHO Constitution, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, p. 185.

18 May 1978. The amendments have been accepted by 98 and 112 Member States, respectively. Amendments shall come into force for all members when adopted by two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

(b) Other Normative Developments and Activities

(i) *International Health Regulations (2005) (“IHR (2005)” or the “Regulations”)*

In 2014, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) determined twice that major events had reached and surpassed the threshold of a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) as defined under the International Health Regulations (2005). These two events were poliovirus, declared only 29 April 2014, and Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), declared on 7 August 2014. During that year, the WHO Director-General convened three meetings of the IHR Emergency Committee concerning cases of human infection with Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), three for poliovirus and three for EVD. The MERS-CoV Committee was first convened in 2013 and in 2014 continued to consider that the conditions for a PHEIC had not been met. In line with the above-mentioned PHEIC determinations by the Director-General, corresponding temporary recommendations were issued to advise States parties on the necessary actions and response measures in relation to poliovirus and EVD. The recommendations were renewed by the Director-General, *mutatis mutandis*, following each of the respective Emergency Committee meetings.

In addition, a Review Committee on Second Extensions⁵⁸ for establishing national public health capacities and on IHR (2005) implementation met from 13 to 14 November 2014 at WHO Headquarters in Geneva, as mandated by articles 5 (Surveillance) and 13 (Response) of the Regulations. The meeting was open to all IHR (2005) States parties and to the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental or nongovernmental organizations in official relations with WHO.

Additionally, the Executive Board, by resolution EB134.R10 of 24 January 2014, adopted an update to annex 7 of the IHR (2005) according to which the protection against infection by yellow fever and the validity of a certificate of vaccination extend for the life of the person vaccinated and are not limited anymore to ten years.

(ii) *Amendments to Basic Documents and measures to improve decision making of governing bodies*

The Executive Board, by decision 134(3) of 24 January 2014, amended the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, with effect from the closure of its 134th session, by introducing two new rules, namely, rule 28 *bis* and rule 28 *ter*. The new rules relate to timing for introducing resolutions and decisions relating to items of the agenda and modalities relating to proposals and amendments related to items on the agenda, respectively.

Additionally, the Executive Board required that explanatory memoranda on any proposed item for inclusion on the agenda and supporting statements for proposals of

⁵⁸ For more information on IHR capacities extensions, see WHO, document EB13/22.

an urgent nature take into account the criteria established by the Executive Board in its resolution EB121.R1 of 24 May 2007 and be made available on the WHO web-based platform along with minutes of the meetings of the Officers of the Board. The Executive Board endorsed the steps taken by the Secretariat to improve capacity-building and training for members of the Executive Board and its Officers and approved the proposal to introduce webcasting for future public sessions of the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee, and of the Executive Board, to all internet users through a link on the WHO website. The Executive Board also endorsed the Secretariat's actions to minimize the use of paper documents and requested that the Director General continue to develop transparent means for the Secretariat to communicate with Member States.

The Executive Board, by resolution EB134.R9 of 23 January 2014, confirmed the amendment to the Rule III of the Financial Regulations on budget approval with immediate effect.

The Executive Board, by resolution EB135.R1 of 26 May 2014, confirmed amendments to the Staff Rules made by the Director-General with effect from 1 July 2014 concerning the effective date of amendments to the Staff Rules, assignment grant, appointment policies, determination of recognized place of residence, leave without pay, sick leave under insurance cover, and travel of spouse and children.

The World Health Assembly, by resolution WHA67.2 of 23 May 2014, adopted certain measures to improve decision-making by the governing bodies. These changes relate to (i) introducing webcasting of public meetings of the WHA; (ii) using electronic voting system for the nomination and appointment of the Director-General; (iii) altering the deadline and manner of submission of formal agenda proposals of the WHA; and (iv) deciding that the Health Assembly alone shall consider progress reports.

(iii) *Agreement with Jordan*

On 10 December 2014, WHO entered into an agreement with Jordan to establish a WHO Regional Centre for Health Emergencies and Polio Eradication in the country. The purpose of the office is to provide further technical and logistical support to countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region of WHO in the areas of emergency preparedness and response and effective administration of emergency programmes operations, including polio eradication. Specific provisions address the establishment of the WHO Regional Centre and govern its functioning, including the granting of privileges and immunities to the Organization and its staff.

(iv) *Agreement with Kazakhstan*

On 21 May 2014, the World Health Organization entered into an agreement with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan concerning the establishment of the Geographically Dispersed Office of the World Health Organization on Primary Health Care in Almaty. The agreement aims at strengthening the work on health service delivery, in particular in the area of development of Primary Health Care. Specific provisions address the establishment of the Geographically Dispersed Office and govern its functioning, including the granting of privileges and immunities to the Organization and its staff

(v) *Supporting National Law Reform Efforts on WHO Mandated Topics*

During 2014, Headquarters and Regional Offices of WHO provided technical co-operation to a number of Member States in connection with the development, assessment, or review of various areas of health legislation and WHO-mandated topics. Specific support was provided to countries for developing and/or revising national law and legislation on tobacco related issues, mental health, international recruitment of health personnel, infant nutrition, food safety, drinking water quality, medical records, road safety and pharmaceuticals.

5. International Monetary Fund⁵⁹

(a) Membership Issues

(i) *Accession to Membership*

No new countries became members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2014. As of 31 December 2014, the membership of the IMF consisted of 188 member countries.

(ii) *Status and Obligations under article VIII or article XIV of the IMF Articles of Agreement*

Under article VIII, sections 2, 3, and 4, of the IMF Articles of Agreement,⁶⁰ members of the IMF may not, without the IMF's approval, (i) impose restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions; or (ii) engage in any discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices. Notwithstanding these provisions, pursuant to article XIV, section 2 of the IMF Articles of Agreement, when a member joins the IMF, it may notify the IMF that it intends to avail itself of the transitional arrangements under article XIV of the IMF Articles of Agreement that allow the member to maintain and adapt to changing circumstances the restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions that were in effect on the date on which it became a member. Article XIV of the IMF Articles of Agreement does not, however, permit a member, after it joins the IMF, to introduce new restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions without the IMF's approval.

Members that maintain restrictions under article XIV, section 2, are required to consult with the IMF annually on the further retention of such restrictions. Members may notify the IMF at any time that they accept the obligations of article VIII, sections 2, 3, and 4, of the IMF Articles of Agreement and no longer avail themselves of the transitional provisions of article XIV. The IMF has stated that, before members notify the IMF that they are accepting the obligations of article VIII, sections 2, 3 and 4, it would be desirable that, as far as possible, members eliminate measures that would require IMF approval and satisfy themselves that they are not likely to need recourse to such measures in the foreseeable future. Where necessary, and if requested by a member, the IMF also provides

⁵⁹ For documents and more information on the International Monetary Fund, see <http://www.imf.org>.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2, p. 39.

technical assistance to help the member remove its exchange restrictions and multiple currency practices.

(iii) *Overdue Financial Obligations to the IMF*

As of 31 December 2014, members with protracted arrears (*i.e.* financial obligations that are overdue by six months or more) involving the general resources of the IMF were Somalia and Sudan. Zimbabwe has arrears to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) administered by the IMF as Trustee. In addition, Somalia and Sudan have protracted overdue Trust IMF and/or Structural Adjustment Facility obligations not involving the general resources of the IMF.

Article XXVI, section 2(a), of the IMF Articles of Agreement provides that if “a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations under this Agreement, the [IMF] may declare the member ineligible to use the general resources of the [IMF].” Such declarations of ineligibility were in place at end-December 2014 with respect to Somalia and Sudan, whose arrears are subject to sanctions under article XXVI. In the case of Zimbabwe, its arrears to the PRGT are handled under a separate framework since such arrears do not involve the IMF’s general resources and are therefore not subject to article XXVI.

(b) **Issues Pertaining to Representation at the IMF**

In September 2009, the IMF found that there was no internationally-recognized government for Madagascar with which the IMF could carry on its activities. From that time, the positions of the Governor and Alternate-Governor for Madagascar in the IMF remained vacant for several years. In March 2014, following the presidential and parliamentary elections and establishment of an internationally-recognized government, the IMF decided to deal with Madagascar’s government and Madagascar has appointed its Governor and Alternate-Governor at the IMF.

(c) **Key Policy Decisions of the IMF**

In 2014, the IMF took steps to move ahead with a number of major policy reforms that would allow it to meet the evolving needs of its members and to adjust to changes in the global economy.

(i) *IMF Surveillance*

a. **Triennial Surveillance Review**

The activity known as IMF surveillance is a core mandate of the IMF. Article IV, section 3(a) requires the IMF to exercise oversight over members’ compliance with their obligations with respect to the conduct of their economic, financial and exchange rate policies under article IV, section I, while directing the IMF to give particular scrutiny to members’ exchange rate policies. This is known as bilateral surveillance. Article IV, section 3(a), also gives the IMF a specific mandate to “oversee the international monetary system in order to ensure its effective operation”. This is known as multilateral surveillance.

The IMF regularly reviews the effectiveness of its surveillance activities across its 188 member countries and the global economy. In September 2014, the IMF completed the latest Triennial Surveillance Review. The 2014 Review aimed to enhance IMF surveillance by building on the major reforms directed at detecting risks and spillovers that were implemented since the last review (2011) and the adoption of the 2012 Integrated Surveillance Decision. At the same time, in completing the Review, the Executive Board recognized further need to refine, adapt and reinforce surveillance to ensure its effectiveness and relevance in an interconnected post-crisis world.

Accordingly, and to ensure that IMF surveillance supports sustainable growth in an interconnected global economy, the Review identified the following operational priorities for IMF's surveillance activities for 2014 to 2019: integrate and deepen risk and spillover analysis; mainstream macro-financial surveillance; increase attention to structural policies, including labour market issues; deliver cohesive and expert policy advice; and a client-focused approach, supported by clear and candid communication. The IMF has also decided to move the frequency of the comprehensive surveillance reviews cycle from the current three to five years.

b. Financial Sector Assessment Program Review

In September 2014, the IMF completed a periodic review of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP). The FSAP, established in 1999, is a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of a country's financial sector. FSAP assessments are the joint responsibility of the IMF and World Bank. Since 2010, financial stability assessments (FSAs) under the FSAP have become a regular and mandatory part of bilateral surveillance under article IV for jurisdictions with financial sectors deemed by the IMF to be systemically important based on their size and cross-border banking linkages. In 2010, FSAs became mandatory for 25 jurisdictions, with another 4 jurisdictions added in 2013. For all other jurisdictions, FSAP participation remains voluntary.

The 2014 FSAP Review focused on the IMF's role and responsibilities in the FSAP, namely the financial stability assessment, the contributions of FSAPs to surveillance, and the programme's broader traction and impact. It assessed the impact of the preceding 2009 FSAP review and subsequent changes to the programme, drawing lessons from the experience of the last five years in order to strengthen the programme further.

The 2014 Review found that FSAPs conducted since 2009 have improved in all dimensions and featured stress tests that covered a broader set of risks, and, increasingly, analyse spillovers and macro-prudential frameworks. The Review acknowledged that as FSAPs in jurisdictions with financial sectors of systemic importance have proved to be much more challenging and resource intensive than other FSAPs, the number of FSAPs in non-systemic countries, particularly low-income countries, has declined. To address this problem, the 2014 FSAP Review suggested more extensive use of multi-topic technical assistance, spanning the various areas related to financial stability, to support financial sector surveillance in article IV consultations.

(ii) *IMF Lending*

a. **Reform of the Policy on External Debt Limits in IMF Arrangements**

In December 2014, the IMF reviewed its policy on external debt limits in IMF arrangements. Prior to the 2014 Review, the IMF had last reviewed and revised the policy in 2009. The policy on the use of debt conditionality in IMF arrangements applies across the membership but there was consensus on the need for reforms of aspects of the 2009 policy applying to countries that normally rely on official external financing, which are generally low-income countries (LICs).

In conducting the 2014 Review, the IMF assessed the experiences of implementation of 2009 policy and recognized that the maintenance of the then existing sharp dichotomy in the treatment of concessional versus non-concessional loans had become less tenable. This is due to the particular conjunction of large infrastructure financing needs in LICs combined with limited supply of concessional financing for such purposes and the increasing availability of alternative sources of financing.

To address these developments the IMF adopted a number of reforms to the guiding principles of the policy, including the following key components: (i) tight linkage of the use of debt conditionality to the presence of significant debt vulnerabilities, as identified by debt sustainability assessments; (ii) a unified treatment of public debt, encompassing both concessional and non-concessional borrowing; and (iii) the determination of debt limits as one component of a fiscal framework, appropriately adjusted to country conditions. The unified treatment of debt will provide low-income countries with greater flexibility to manage their financing needs. Under the revised policy, debt limits conditionality will not need to be included in programmes with members assessed as being at low risk of debt distress. However, IMF-supported programmes with Members assessed as being at moderate or high risk of debt distress or in actual debt distress, will continue to include conditionality on the accumulation of public and publicly guaranteed external debt. Further, for countries assessed as being at high risk of debt distress or in actual debt distress, non-concessional borrowing would be allowed only under exceptional circumstances, programme conditionality would include a performance criterion setting a limit on the nominal value of non-concessional borrowing, and a performance criterion or indicative limit would be set on the level of concessional borrowing. The new debt limits policy will take effect at the end of June 2015 and the review of the experience with its implementation would take place by the end of June 2018.

b. **Review of Flexible Credit Line, Precautionary and Liquidity Line and Rapid Financing Instrument**

The Flexible Credit Line (FCL), the Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL) and the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) were created as part of the reform of the General Resources Account (GRA) lending toolkit in response to the 2008 financial crisis. The FCL and the PIA, are aimed at strengthening the IMF's crisis prevention and resolution toolkit while the RFI was created to broaden the IMF's emergency assistance with a streamlined and more flexible instrument within the credit tranches.

In 2014, the IMF conducted a periodic Review of FCL, PLL, and RFI instruments which resulted in a number of reforms aimed at improving the transparency and predictability of

qualification assessments and further informing access and exit discussions in the use of the FCL and PLL instruments. Specifically, the Board approved the reform proposals to: (i) align the FCL and PLL qualification criteria through the adoption of the nine specific FCL criteria to assess Hi qualification, while maintaining the different qualification standards for each of these instruments; (ii) strengthen the bank solvency qualification criterion for the FCL and the PLL; (iii) broaden the set of institutional indicators that could help inform qualification assessments for the FCL and the PLL; and (iv) operationalize the use of an external stress index to help strengthen the discussion of country-specific external environment. The review did not result in any change to the RFI. The next IMF review of the FCL, PLL and RFI instruments is expected within three years.

(iii) *AML/CFT Strategy*

In March 2014, the IMF reviewed the IMF's strategy for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and gave strategic directions for the work ahead. The Board notably: (i) endorsed the revised AML/CFT standard and assessment methodology of the Financial Action Task Force; (ii) encouraged staff to continue its efforts to integrate financial integrity issues into its surveillance and in the context of IMF-supported programmes, when financial integrity issues are critical to financing assurances or to achieve programme objectives; and (iii) decided that AML/CFT issues should continue to be addressed in all FSAPs but on a more flexible basis. In May 2014, the IMF also started the second five-year phase of a donor-supported trust fund that complements existing accounts financing AML/CFT capacity development activities in its member countries.

(iv) *Review of Developments in Sovereign Debt Restructuring*

In recent years, there have been several important developments in sovereign debt restructuring, including the European sovereign debt crisis and the ruling of the New York courts in the litigation against Argentina with its potentially adverse implications for future sovereign debt restructurings. There have also been active discussions of sovereign debt restructuring issues in international fora with a view to facilitating orderly and speedy debt restructurings.

The IMF Executive Board agreed in May 2013 that these issues required follow-up work and endorsed a work programme focusing on four key areas: (i) the relationship between the IMF's lending framework and sovereign debt vulnerabilities; (ii) the effectiveness of the contractual, market-based approach to debt restructuring in overcoming collective action problems; (iii) the framework for official sector involvement; and (iv) the lending into arrears policy. In 2014, the Board discussed staff papers on the first two of these issues.

First, in June 2014 the Board discussed a staff paper setting out preliminary views for a possible direction of reform of the IMF's lending framework in the context of sovereign debt vulnerabilities. The primary focus of the paper was the design of the IMF's exceptional access policy (governing access above the normal financing limits). The preliminary considerations in the paper maintain a market-based approach and would envisage amending the IMF's lending framework to make it more flexible and calibrated to members' debt situations. The Board discussed staff's proposals in the following two

main areas: (i) Reforming the exceptional access framework to allow the IMF to provide exceptional access to a member on the basis of a debt re-profiling that would involve a limited extension of maturities, normally without any reduction of principal or interest, in circumstances where (a) the member has lost market access, and (b) debt is assessed to be sustainable but not with high probability; and (ii), with the introduction of debt re-profiling as an additional tool, removing the systemic exemption to the exceptional access framework, which had raised concerns about inequity and moral hazard associated with a large-scale bail-out. At the request of the Board, a follow-up staff paper further developing these considerations will be submitted for discussion in 2015.

Second, in October 2014 the IMF discussed a staff paper on contractual reforms designed to address collective action problems in sovereign debt restructurings. The Board supported staff proposals in the following three areas:

- (i) the widespread use of modified *pari passu* clauses in new international sovereign bonds to explicitly exclude the obligation to effect ratable payments so as to enhance legal certainty and consistency across jurisdictions.
- (ii) The inclusion of strengthened collective action clauses (CACs) in international sovereign bonds, which would include a single limb aggregated vote as part of a menu of voting procedures. In order to provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of creditors, where the single limb voting procedure is used, the CAC should require all affected bondholders to be offered the same instrument or an identical menu of instruments (the “uniformly applicable” safeguard). In addition, the CAC should include robust disenfranchisement provisions consistent with those generally found in international sovereign bonds.
- (iii) The IMF’s active role in promoting the use of these enhanced contractual provisions in new international sovereign bond issues through: collection of information; engaging with its membership; and periodically informing the Executive Board and the public on the status of sovereign issuers’ inclusion of such provisions. The Board also noted that it would take time for the significant stock of outstanding international sovereign bonds to mature, posing a risk to orderly restructurings, though the magnitude of such risk remains uncertain. In this regard, it encouraged staff to engage in further discussions with stakeholders on ways to minimize this risk.

(v) *Communication Strategy*

In July 2014, the IMF’s Executive Board reviewed the IMF’s Communication Strategy. In this context, the Board concurred that the framework guiding the communications strategy, as endorsed in 2007, remains broadly appropriate and the overall strategy has allowed the IMF to communicate effectively and flexibly. The Board encouraged continued efforts to strengthen and adapt the IMF’s communication, with a view to deepening public understanding of the IMF’s work and policy advice. It was noted that evolving issues facing the membership, as well as new technologies, require continued flexibility and proactive engagement, including with new media. The Board also discussed the roles of the Board and management in public pronouncements and further clarification regarding

the issue of who is, and who can speak for, the IMF. The Board underlined the importance of ensuring that, in making public statements, the respective authority of each organ of the IMF is respected, and that the audience understands who is speaking for the IMF and in what capacity.

6. International Civil Aviation Organization⁶¹

(a) Depositary actions in relation to multilateral air law instruments

A total of 74 depositary activities by States were recorded during 2014.⁶²

(i) *Activities of ICAO in the legal field*

a. Promotion of Aviation Security Instruments

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued to promote the ratification of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010 (the “Beijing Convention”),⁶³ and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010 (the “Beijing Protocol”)⁶⁴ through a State letter,⁶⁵ visits to Member States by the President of the Council and/or the Secretary General, and seminars. As of 31 December 2014, the Beijing Convention had been signed by 30 States and ratified by or acceded to by ten States. As of the same date, the Beijing Protocol had been signed by 32 States and ratified by or acceded to by ten States. With regard to the promotion of aviation security instruments generally, the Organization contributed to the “Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module 5—Transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) Terrorism Offences”, sponsored by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

(ii) *Safety Aspects of Economic Liberalization and article 83 bis*

The first meeting of the article 83 *bis* Task Force was held at ICAO Headquarters on 15 and 16 October 2014. The meeting was attended by experts from 11 States and three international organizations. The Task Force will assist the Secretariat in revising the Guidance on the Implementation of article 83 *bis* of the Convention on International Civil Aviation,⁶⁶ as well as in identifying options to be considered for the considered for the facilitation of registration of article 83 considered for the facilitation of registration of

⁶¹ For official documents and more information on the International Civil Aviation Organization, see <http://www.icao.int>.

⁶² A chronological record of States that signed, ratified, acceded, accepted or adhered to multilateral air law instruments during 2014 can be found on the ICAO website as part of the Legal Affairs and External Relations Bureau’s Treaty Collection, where status lists of international air law instruments are continually updated.

⁶³ ICAO, document 9960.

⁶⁴ ICAO, document 9959.

⁶⁵ ICAO, document LE 3/44, LE 3/45–14/69.

⁶⁶ ICAO document, Circular 295 LE/2.

article 83 *bis* Agreement. The principal outcome of the meeting was an agreement on the specific issues to be considered by the Task Force and the establishment of four groups. Between meetings of the Task Force each group will consider a category of topics and draft material for consideration by the Task Force. The Task Force plans to complete its work in time to report to the 36th session of the Legal Committee at the end of 2015.

(iii) *Consideration of Guidance on Conflicts of Interest*

A study on the consideration of guidance on conflicts of interest was initiated on 11 June 2014 when States were requested in a State Letter to complete, by 15 August 2014, a survey on the treatment of conflicts of interest in civil aviation in their respective jurisdictions.⁶⁷ Evaluation of the survey responses is ongoing in order to determine further work on this item, including the convening of a Task Force.

(iv) *General Work Programme of the Legal Committee*

Pursuant to the decision taken at the fifth meeting of its 203rd session, the Council amended the General Work Programme of the Legal Committee to read as follows: (a) Acts or offences of concern to the international aviation community and not covered by existing air law instruments; (b) Consideration of Guidance on Conflicts of Interest; (c) Safety aspects of economic liberalization and article 83 *bis*; (d) Study of legal issues relating to remotely piloted aircraft; (e) Consideration, with regard to communications, navigation and surveillance/air traffic management (CNS/ATM) systems including global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), and the regional multinational organisms, of the establishment of a legal framework; (f) Promotion of the ratification of international air law instruments; and (g) Determination of the status of an aircraft.

(v) *International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Aircraft Equipment)*

On behalf of the Council, in its capacity as the Supervisory Authority of the International Registry, the Secretariat continued to monitor the operation of the Registry to ensure that it functions efficiently in accordance with article 17 of the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (the “Cape Town Convention”).⁶⁸ At the third meeting of its 202nd session, the Council approved the reappointment of the current Registrar, Aviareto Ltd., for a third, five-year term commencing 1 March 2016; the Council also approved the Third Report of the Supervisory Authority of the International Registry to the Contracting States to the Cape Town Convention and Protocol, which was subsequently issued on 16 July 2014 by State Letter.⁶⁹ Pursuant to article 62 (2) (c) of the Cape Town Convention and article XXXVII (2) (c) of the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Aircraft Equipment (the “Cape Town Protocol”),⁷⁰ the Supervisory Authority regularly receives information

⁶⁷ ICAO document, LE 4/69-14/40.

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2307, p. 285.

⁶⁹ ICAO document, LE 3/41.2-IND/14/8.

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2367, p. 615.

from the Depositary on ratifications, declarations, denunciations and designations of entry points. As at 31 December 2014, there were 65 ratifications and accessions to the Cape Town Convention and 58 ratifications and accessions to the Cape Town Protocol.

(vi) *ICAO Relations with Third-Party Entities*

At the 38th session of the ICAO Assembly in 2013, Colombia presented A38-WP/338 (Policy on Third-Party Endorsements and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)), which analysed “the importance of interactions between ICAO and other international organizations, industry and academia, in the form of endorsements and memoranda of understanding, based on principles that prevent conflicts of interest and guarantee transparency, fairness and objective selection in such interactions.” The Assembly agreed to the actions requested therein, namely, to request the Council: (a) to provide guidelines and adopt policies for the interactions of ICAO with third parties in the form of endorsements and MOUs; and (b) in the interests of transparency, to publish the list of MOUs and endorsements in force. The Council approved these actions at the first meeting of its 201st session on 24 February 2014. The Council further considered the matter at the fifth and eighth meetings of its 203rd session on 5 and 12 November 2014. The Council approved the ICAO Policy on Interactions with Third Parties and the publication of the list of endorsements, agreements, MOUs, recognitions and similar arrangements in force.

(vii) *Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country (RHCC), established during the third meeting of the 199th session of the Council on 24 May 2013, held its second, third and fourth meetings on 28 January, 5 June, and 3 October, respectively.

During these meetings, the RHCC reviewed progress achieved since its first meeting held on 22 October 2013, and considered the pending issues on its agenda, such as: improvement of Canadian visa procedures for national delegates attending ICAO meetings at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal; granting of diplomatic status to consular officers appointed as Representatives or Alternate Representatives to ICAO and their family members; work authorizations and exemption from work permit for dependent family members; procedures related to the educational and health systems; facilitation of banking procedures for resident delegations and their members.

In addition, the RHCC was informed about the processing of visa applications from foreign nationals in Ebola-affected countries, on new restrictions applied by Canada on the hiring of domestic workers, and on the decision of the City of Montreal to change the address of ICAO Headquarters, *i.e.* University Street to be renamed “Robert-Bourassa Boulevard” (effective 15 March 2015 with a grace period of an additional six months granted by Canada Post). Finally, the Committee was advised that the “ICAO Yellow Book: Information for members of national delegations regarding their arrival and residence in Canada” had been updated in coordination with Protocols Ottawa and Quebec, for a new 2015 edition to be posted on the Secure Portal by the beginning of the year. The 2015 edition of the Yellow Book will also comprise additional features as requested by the RHCC, including on temporary medical coverage for national delegates attending meetings at ICAO Headquarters.

7. International Maritime Organization⁷¹

(a) Membership of the Organization

As at 31 December 2014, the membership of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) stood at 171.

(b) Review of the legal activities work undertaken by the IMO Legal Committee

The Legal Committee (“the Committee”) held its 101st session from 28 April to 1 May 2014.⁷²

(i) *Monitoring the implementation of the Protocol to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 2010 (2010 HNS Protocol)*⁷³

The Committee noted that, with the entry into force of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, on 14 April 2015, the 2010 HNS Convention would be the remaining gap in the global framework of liability and compensation conventions. The Committee acknowledged the need for a concerted effort to implement and coordinate the entry into force of the 2010 HNS Convention. Therefore, the Committee agreed to reconstitute the HNS Correspondence Group in order to facilitate dialogue among States and assist the International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Funds in its task to facilitate the entry into force of the Convention. The Committee also agreed that the HNS Protocol Blog would be the means of communication of the Correspondence Group which should report at its next session. The Committee further agreed that States parties to the 2010 HNS Convention could not in their domestic law distinguish between shipowners from States parties and those from States not parties to the Convention.

(ii) *Fair treatment of seafarers in the event of a maritime accident*

The outcome of a survey commissioned by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) and the International Federation of Shipmasters' Associations (IFSMA), and conducted by Seafarers' Rights International (SRI), concerning the implementation of the 2006 Guidelines on fair treatment of seafarers in the event of a maritime accident,⁷⁴ was presented during the Committee session.

⁷¹ For official documents and more information on the International Maritime Organization, see <http://www.imo.org>.

⁷² The report of the Legal Committee is contained in document LEG 101/12.

⁷³ IMO, documents LEG 101/3, LEG 101/3/1 and LEG 101/3/2.

⁷⁴ IMO document, LEG 101/4/1.

(iii) *Review of the Status of Conventions and other Treaty Instruments emanating from the Legal Committee*

In light of this year's theme for World Maritime Day, "IMO conventions: effective implementation", the Committee discussed a number of issues relating to the effective implementation of treaty instruments, in particular, barriers at the national level where domestic implementing legislation is required, the significance of uniformity of implementation, and the scope for the Organization as a whole and/or the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) to assist and support Governments in the implementation process.⁷⁵

With regard to the Athens Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 (the "Athens Protocol"),⁷⁶ the Committee emphasised that the Reservation and Guidelines, as endorsed by IMO resolution A.988(24), had been developed and agreed with the express intention of facilitating entry into force of the Athens Protocol. The Committee urged States to include the reservation of 2006 when depositing their instruments of ratification of the 2002 Athens Protocol to ensure its uniform application and allow operators of passenger ships to obtain the necessary insurance cover and certification to trade.⁷⁷ The Committee considered the implications of not extending the 2007 Nairobi Wreck Removal (WRC) Convention, 2007, within the territory, including the territorial sea, with regard to insurance certification,⁷⁸ and encouraged States to apply the Convention within their territory, including their territorial sea.

(iv) *Other matters*

a. Liability and compensation issues connected with transboundary pollution damage from offshore exploration and exploitation activities

Indonesia and Denmark initiated the intersessional consultative group to develop guidance on bilateral and/or regional agreements or arrangements.

b. Extension of the scope of the Guidelines for accepting documentation from insurance companies, financial security providers and P&I Clubs, adopted in respect of the Bunkers Convention, to CLC, HNS Convention and Nairobi WRC certificates

The Committee approved the extension of the Guidelines for accepting documentation from insurance companies, financial security providers and P&I Clubs, adopted in respect of the Bunkers Convention,⁷⁹ to International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (CLC),⁸⁰ HNS Convention and Nairobi WRC certificates.⁸¹

⁷⁵ IMO, document LEG 101/8/1.

⁷⁶ IMO, document LEG/CONF.13/20.

⁷⁷ IMO, document LEG/101/8/3.

⁷⁸ IMO, document LEG 101/8/4.

⁷⁹ IMO, Circular Letter No.3145.

⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 973, p. 3.

⁸¹ IMO, Circular Letter No.3464 of 2 July 2014.

The Committee considered the issue related to the procedure for accepting P&I Clubs' certificates and certificates from clubs outside the International Group of P&I Associations and from insurance companies. During the implementation process of the 2001 Bunkers Convention, it had been discovered that States parties to the Convention had had different standards for accepting adequate documentation necessary to fulfil the requirements of the Convention. A Blue Card issued by a P&I Club was generally accepted by States with no further requirements.

(c) Other items

The Committee made progress on other items including technical cooperation activities related to maritime legislation.⁸²

(d) Adoption of amendments to conventions and protocols

(i) *Legal framework for the implementation of the mandatory IMO Member States Audit Scheme completed*

Amendments to the following treaties were adopted to complete the legal framework for the implementation of the mandatory IMO Member States Audit Scheme. These amendments make mandatory the use of the IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III Code) and auditing of States Parties to the following: amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974,⁸³ as amended (addition to SOLAS of a new chapter XIII), by resolution MSC.366(93); amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW), 1978, by resolution MSC.373(93); amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, by resolution MSC.375(93); amendments to the annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), by resolution MEPC.246(66); and amendments to the annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, by MEPC.247(66).

(ii) *International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk revised*

The Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), at its 93rd session, adopted the revised International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (the "IGC Code"), by resolution MSC.370(93). The completely revised and updated Code has been developed following a comprehensive five-year review and is intended to take into account the latest advances in science and technology. It will enter into force on 1 January 2016, with an implementation/application date of 1 July 2016. The Code was

⁸² IOM, document LEG 101/12, paras. 7.1 to 7.4.

⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1184, p. 2.

adopted in 1983 and has been amended since; however, the new draft represents the first major revision of the IGC Code.

(iii) *Safety related provisions of the Polar Code adopted*

The MSC, at its ninety-fourth session, adopted the safety related provisions of the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (the “Polar Code”) by resolution MSC.385(94), and related amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), by resolution MSC.386(94) to make it mandatory, marking an historic milestone in the Organization’s work to protect ships and people aboard them, both seafarers and passengers, in the harsh environment of the waters surrounding the two poles. The Polar Code covers the full range of design, construction, equipment, operational, training, search and rescue and environmental protection matters relevant to ships operating in waters surrounding the two poles. Ships trading in the polar regions already have to comply with all relevant international standards adopted by IMO, but the newly adopted SOLAS chapter XIV “Safety measures for ships operating in polar waters”, adds additional requirements, by making the Polar Code mandatory. The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) is expected to adopt the Code and associated MARPOL amendments to make the environmental provisions mandatory at its next session in May 2015.

(iv) *SOLAS amendments*

The MSC, at its 94th session, also adopted the following amendments: (a) amendments to SOLAS chapter VI to require mandatory verification of the gross mass of containers, either by weighing the packed container; or weighing all packages and cargo items, using a certified method approved by the competent authority of the State in which packing of the container was completed, by resolution MSC.380(94)); (b) amendments to add a new SOLAS regulation XI-1/7 on Atmosphere testing instrument for enclosed spaces, to require ships to carry an appropriate portable atmosphere testing instrument or instruments, capable of measuring concentrations of oxygen, flammable gases or vapours, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide, prior to entry into enclosed spaces, by resolution MSC.380(94)); and (c) amendments to update the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (the “2011 ESP Code”), including revisions to the minimum requirements for cargo tank testing at renewal survey and addition of a new paragraph on rescue and emergency response equipment in relation to breathing apparatus, by resolution MSC.381(94)).

(v) *MARPOL amendments*

The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), at its 66th and 67th Sessions, adopted, among others, the following amendments:

(a) MARPOL Annex VI, regulation 13, on Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), concerning the date for the implementation of “Tier III” standards within emission control areas (ECAs) (resolution MEPC.251(66)). The amendments provide for the Tier III NO_x standards to be applied to a marine diesel engine that is installed on a ship constructed on or after

1 January 2016 and which operates in the North American Emission Control Area or the U.S. Caribbean Sea Emission Control Area that are designated for the control of NOx emissions.

(b) NOx Technical Code guidelines: The MEPC further adopted amendments to the NOx Technical Code, 2008, concerning the use of dual-fuel engines (by resolution MEPC.251(66)).

(c) MARPOL Annex I regulation 43 concerning special requirements for the use or carriage of oils in the Antarctic area, to prohibit ships from carrying heavy grade oil on board as ballast (resolution MEPC.256(67)).

(d) MARPOL Annex III, concerning the appendix on criteria for the identification of harmful substances in packaged form (by resolution MEPC.257(67)); and

(e) MARPOL Annex VI, concerning regulation 2 (Definitions), regulation 13 (Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) and the Supplement to the International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate (IAPP Certificate), in order to include reference to gas as fuel and to gas-fuelled engines (by resolution MEPC.258(67)).

8. Universal Postal Union⁸⁴

On 26 March 2014 the Universal Postal Union (UPU) signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), through which the two organizations intend to pursue common goals to ensure the facilitation and coordination of the right of all people to communicate through access to Infrastructure as well as Information and communication services. In particular, the memorandum aims to intensify activities regarding the establishment of a non-exclusive partnership to spread access to affordable and accessible physical, electronic and financial postal services.

On 4 September 2014 the UPU signed an agreement with United Nations Global Pulse to establish a framework of cooperation aimed at encouraging and facilitating joint innovative approaches for using “Big Postal Data”, including the development of projects and tools arising from the analysis of such “Big Postal Data” and the provision of services for statistical, technical cooperation and development purposes.

On 3 November 2014 a memorandum of understanding was signed between the UPU and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in order to ensure the safe and secure movement of mail within the boundaries of air transportation. In this regard, the organizations agreed to jointly work on the development of mutually relevant guidelines for the handling and reporting procedures of international mail, the improvement of standardized security and safety procedures in accordance with the framework set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as well as to endorse standardized procedures on automated processing of electronic data.

On 20 November 2014 the UPU signed a memorandum of understanding with UN Women regarding the promotion of joint projects and activities related to gender equality and the economic empowerment of women In the context of the postal sector.

⁸⁴ For official documents and more information on the Universal Postal Union, see <http://www.upu.int>.

9. World Meteorological Organization⁸⁵

(a) Membership

On 31 December 2014, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has a membership of 185 Member States and six Territories.

(b) Agreements and other arrangements concluded in 2014

(i) *Agreements with States*

France

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and Meteo-France regarding the Establishment of Fellowships for Training of Experts, signed on 31 December 2013 and 14 February 2014.

Germany

Agreement between the WMO and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the arrangements for the sixteenth session of the WMO Commission for Climatology (CCI), signed on 27 June 2014.

Haiti

Protocol of agreement between the WMO and the Government of the Republic of Haiti for completion of a project on climate services to reduce the vulnerability in Haiti, signed on 19 February 2014.

Indonesia

Agreement between the WMO and the Government of Indonesia regarding the arrangements for the sixteenth session of WMO Regional Association V (South-West Pacific), signed on 21 April 2014.

Italy

Cooperation Agreement between the WMO and the Italian Civil Protection Department regarding cooperation for the transfer, installation and customization of the DEWETRA platform to countries that request it, signed on 25 March 2014.

Paraguay

Agreement between the WMO and the Government of Paraguay regarding the arrangements for the extraordinary session of the WMO Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) and the sixteenth session of the WMO Regional Association III (South America). The Agreement was signed on 2 September 2014.

⁸⁵ For official documents and more information on the World Meteorological Organization, see <https://public.wmo.int/en>.

Russian Federation

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the Government of the Russian Federation regarding arrangements for the sixteenth session of the WMO Commission for instruments and methods of observation (CIMO-16), Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 10–16 July 2014, signed on 5 June 2014.

Turkey

Agreement between the WMO and the Government of Turkey regarding the arrangements for the sixteenth session of the WMO Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM), signed on 26 February 2014.

(ii) Agreements with the United Nations

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and UNECA concerning the implementation of Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Agenda in Africa, signed on 29 April 2014 and 21 May 2014.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and UNITAR in the area of institutional, scientific and technical collaboration on climate information, signed on 7 March 2014.

(iii) Agreements with other intergovernmental organizations

Economic Interest Grouping EUMETNET

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the Economic Interest Grouping EUMETNET concerning cooperation in joint cooperation programmes and projects, signed on 19 March 2014.

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)

Memorandum of understanding between the WMO and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts regarding Fellowships Education Programme for Targeted Experts from Least Developed and Developing Countries, signed on 23 December 2014.

Indian Ocean Commission

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the Indian Ocean Commission concerning cooperation in matters of mutual interest, signed on 3 September 2014.

(iv) *Agreements with non-governmental organizations***Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)**

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics concerning cooperation in matters of mutual interest, signed on 7 and 8 October 2014.

Economic Interest Grouping for National and Hydrological Services in Europe (ECOMET)

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and Economic Interest Grouping for National and Hydrological Services in Europe to establish cooperation in matters of mutual interest, signed on 26 June 2014.

Hohai University, China

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and Hohai University, China, regarding Fellowships Education Programme, signed on 5 May 2014.

International Environmental Data Rescue Organization (IEDRO)

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the International Environmental Data Rescue Organization to support climate data rescue and digitization throughout the world with particular emphasis on developing countries by providing a coordinating mechanism for managing and implementing the technical and administrative aspects of relevant activities, signed on 26 June 2014 and 14 July 2014.

Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology (KICT)

Memorandum of understanding between the WMO and the Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology concerning cooperation in the area of hydrometry, signed on 16 June 2014.

Russian State Hydrometeorological University (RSHU)

Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and the Russian State Hydrometeorological University, Russian Federation, regarding RSHU-WMO Fellowships Education Programme, signed on 23 December 2014.

10. The World Intellectual Property Organization⁸⁶**(a) Introduction**

In 2014, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) focused its efforts on four areas of operation: (a) service, by administering and maintaining systems to facilitate global IP protection through patents, trademarks, designs, appellations of origin, and

⁸⁶ For official documents and more information on the World Intellectual Property Organization, see <http://www.wipo.int>.

alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; (b) law, by promulgating progress of international IP laws and standards; (c) development, by encouraging the use of IP to help not only protect but act as a catalyst toward economic, social, and cultural growth, especially in developing nations, and (d) reference, by providing the public with access to IP and IP information through developing and improving networks and databases. The following is a summary of the actions taken by WIPO in 2014 to advance global IP law and policy with respect to the four aforementioned areas of operation.

(b) Service: Global IP Protection

WIPO continued to provide services based on international agreements, which enabled users in Member States to enjoy international protection of their IP within centralized frameworks for patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and appellations of origin while offering additional support through fast, flexible, and cost-effective arbitration and mediation services.

(i) *Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)*⁸⁷

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) allows applicants to seek patent protection in 148 different countries through filing one international patent application.⁸⁸ There were 214,500 applications filed in 2014, up 4.5% from 2013.⁸⁹ This represents a continued growth in applications since the last yearly decline in filings in 2009.

(ii) *Madrid System for Trademarks*

The Madrid System allows applicants to seek trademark protection in 94 different countries, all members of the Madrid Union, through filing one international trademark application.⁹⁰ It also provides for easier subsequent management of the mark through a single step process to take actions such as change ownership of a mark that will have effect in all Member States of the Madrid System. During 2014, there were 42,430 trademarks registered under the Madrid System.⁹¹ The International Bureau of WIPO received 47,885 international applications, which was a record high in the history of WIPO. Similar to the PCT, this showed the continued growth since 2009.

⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1160, p. 231.

⁸⁸ See WIPO, PCT—The International Patent System, available at <http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/>.

⁸⁹ See WIPO, *Patent Cooperation Treaty Yearly Review 2014*, p. 10, available at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/patents/901/wipo_pub_901_2014.pdf.

⁹⁰ See WIPO, Madrid System for Trademarks, available at <http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

⁹¹ See WIPO, *The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement Objectives, Main Features, Advantages* (Madrid: WIPO publication, 2016), p. 15, available at <http://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4045>.

(iii) *Hague System for Industrial Designs*

The Hague System allows applicants to seek industrial design protection in over 62 territories through filing a single international application⁹², which also provides easier management of registered designs by simplifying recording changes or renewals to a single step.⁹³ 13,504 industrial designs were registered under the Hague System in 2014, showing an increase of 5.5% from 2013. Growth in industrial design registrations has continued since 2011.

(iv) *Lisbon System for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration*

The Lisbon System facilitates the protection of a special category of geographical indications in countries other than the country of origin by means of a single registration at the International Bureau of WIPO.⁹⁴ In 2014, 80 applications for the international registration of appellations of origin were received under the Lisbon System. This brings the total number of appellations of origin in the International Register of the Lisbon system at the end of 2014 to 896, up from 816 in 2013.

(v) *WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre*

WIPO offers fast, flexible, and cost-effective services for settling IP and technology disputes outside the court system. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre is a neutral, international, and non-profit dispute resolution provider that offers alternative dispute resolution (ADR) options that enable private parties to efficiently settle their domestic or cross-border IP technology disputes out of court.⁹⁵

WIPO is the leading international service-provider for disputes relating to Internet domain names.⁹⁶ The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) is the basis for the majority of ADR cases regarding trademark infringement in domain names.⁹⁷ In 2014, there were 2,634 cases filed under the UDRP,⁹⁸ a 1.9% increase compared to the 2585 cases filed in 2013.⁹⁹

⁹² See WIPO, Hague—The International Design System, available at <http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/>.

⁹³ See WIPO, IP Services, available at <http://www.wipo.int/services/en/>.

⁹⁴ See WIPO, Objectives and Main Features of the Lisbon Agreement, available at <http://www.wipo.int/lisbon/en/general/>.

⁹⁵ See WIPO, Alternative Dispute Resolution, available at <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/>.

⁹⁶ See WIPO, IP Services Domain Name Disputes, available at <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/>.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

⁹⁸ The total number of cases per month for the year 2014 is available at http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/statistics/cases_yr.jsp?year=2014.

⁹⁹ The total number of cases per month for the year 2013 is available at http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/statistics/cases_yr.jsp?year=2013.

(c) Law: Global IP Laws and Standards

As the central organization for international IP law, WIPO administers 26 treaties including the WIPO Convention.¹⁰⁰

(i) *Treaty to be administered by WIPO*

The Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (the “Marrakesh Treaty”), which was adopted in 2013,¹⁰¹ will enter into force three months after twenty eligible parties (any Member State of WIPO, an intergovernmental organization with certain characteristics, or the European Union) ratify or accede to it.¹⁰² The Marrakesh Treaty seeks to create a set of mandatory limitations and exceptions for the benefit of the blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled.¹⁰³ In 2014, a total of five countries ratified or acceded to the treaty.¹⁰⁴ Including the five countries that ratified the Marrakesh Treaty, there were 28 instances in which a Member State ratified or acceded to a WIPO-administered treaty in 2014.¹⁰⁵

(ii) *Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP)*

The twentieth session of the SCP was held from 27 to 31 January 2014.¹⁰⁶ The discussions included the five exceptions and limitations to patent rights private and/or non-commercial use, experimental use and/or scientific research, preparation of medicines, prior use, and use of articles on foreign vessels, aircrafts, and land vehicles.¹⁰⁷ The session further evaluated the quality of patents, including opposition systems, through a series of proposals, but the Committee concluded that no proposal led to harmonization of substantive patent law. The Committee conducted a sharing session on countries’ use of health-related patent flexibilities. The Committee then discussed confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors, not reaching any decisive consensus and highlighting the struggle between international harmonization and domestic legal autonomy. The Committee ultimately discussed the SCP’s role in transfer of technology.¹⁰⁸

The twenty-first session of the SCP was held from 3 to 7 November 2014.¹⁰⁹ These discussions covered the same five topics exceptions and limitations to patent rights, quality of

¹⁰⁰ See WIPO, WIPO-Administered Treaties, available at <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/>.

¹⁰¹ WIPO, document TRT/MARRAKESH/001.

¹⁰² Articles 18 and 19 of the Marrakesh Treaty.

¹⁰³ Summary of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (MVT) (2013), available at http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/marrakesh/summary_marrakesh.html.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ See WIPO, WIPO-Administered Treaties, available at <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/>.

¹⁰⁶ WIPO, Standing Committee on the Law of Patents, Twentieth Session, meeting code SCP/20.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the twentieth session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents, document SCP/20/12.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, Standing Committee on the Law of Patents, twenty-first session, meeting code SCP/21.

patents, patents and health, confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors, and transfer of technology.¹¹⁰ The outcome of much of the discussion was the same as the twentieth session, with a free exchange of ideas, hopes, and concerns surrounding each topic.

(iii) *Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs, and Geographical Indications (SCT)*

The thirty-first session of the SCT was held from 16 to 21 March 2014.¹¹¹ The Chair concluded that the SCT had made enough progress on the Design Law Treaty (DLT) to be considered by the General Assembly,¹¹² but the General Assembly was unable to convene a diplomatic conference for adoption of the DLT.¹¹³ The Committee discussed the proposal by the delegation of Jamaica concerning the protection of country names.¹¹⁴ The Committee also discussed a proposal by the delegation of Hungary related to the protection of geographical indications and country names in the Domain Name System.¹¹⁵ The thirty second session of the SCT was held from 24 to 26 November 2014.¹¹⁶ The Committee revisited discussions on the DLT after a failed proposal before the General Assembly in May 2014 and included revisions to the disclosure requirement proposed by the African Group.¹¹⁷ The Committee continued discussions on the delegation of Jamaica's revised proposal concerning the protection of country names and the delegation of Hungary's proposal related to the protection of geographical indications.¹¹⁸

(iv) *Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR)*

The twenty-seventh session of the SCCR was held from 28 April to 2 May 2014.¹¹⁹ The Committee considered the Proposal on a Treaty on the Protection of Broadcasting and Cablecasting Organizations.¹²⁰ The Committee discussed the appropriate legal instrument referenced in the 2012 General Assembly mandate to the SCCR, debating the merits of

¹¹⁰ WIPO, summary by the Chair of the twenty-first session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents, document SCP/21/11 REV.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the thirty-first session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographic Locations, document SCT/31/9.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the thirty-second session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographic Locations, document SCT/32/5.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographic Locations, thirty-first session, proposal by the delegation of Jamaica, document SCT/31/4.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographic Locations, thirty-first session, proposal by the delegation of Jamaica, document SCT/32/2.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the thirty-second session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographic Locations, document SCT/32/5.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Conclusions by the Chair of the twenty-seventh session of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, document SCCR/27/REF/CONCLUSIONS.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, document SCCR/27/6.

both binding and nonbinding instruments that relate to both “libraries and archives” and “educational and research institutions and persons with other disabilities.”

The twenty-eighth session of the SCCR was held from 30 June to 4 July 2014.¹²¹ There was continued discussion resulting in no agreement on recommendations to the WIPO General Assembly regarding the protection of broadcasting organizations.¹²² The Committee continued debate on binding and nonbinding instruments in proposing limitations and exceptions to the General Assembly, with no consensus on final recommendations.

The twenty-ninth session of the SCCR was held from 8 to 12 December 2014.¹²³ Technical non-papers prepared by the Chair on “concepts,” “object of protection” and “rights to be granted” and their application to the protection of broadcasting organizations were discussed. The Committee heard from a presentation (SCCR/27/8) by the delegate of the United States on limitations and exceptions for educational and research institutions and for persons with other disabilities, which encouraged nations to adopt national laws consistent with their international obligations that also allow certain uses of copyrighted works for non-profit educational purposes.¹²⁴

(v) *Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources (GRs), Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Folklore (IGC)*

There were three IGC sessions that took place in 2014, namely the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth sessions.¹²⁵ The Committee addressed the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions and transmitted their respective draft articles to the 2014 WIPO General Assembly. The 2014 WIPO General Assembly did not make a decision on the work programme for the IGC for 2015.

(d) **Development: IP to Support Economic Development**

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

The CDIP was established by the WIPO General Assembly in 2008 with a mandate to monitor, assess, discuss, and report on implementation of recommendations and discuss IP and development issues in developing nations.¹²⁶

¹²¹ WIPO, Conclusions by the Chair of the twenty-eighth session of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, document SCCR/28/REF/CONCLUSIONS.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the twenty-ninth session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Copyright and Related Rights, meeting code SCCR/29.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, document SCCR/27/8.

¹²⁵ Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO: Fifty-fourth series of meeting, available at http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/assemblies/2014/a_54/.

¹²⁶ WIPO, General Overview, Development Agenda for WIPO, available at <http://www.wipo.int/policy/en/cdip/>.

The thirteenth session of the CDIP was held from 19 to 23 May 2014.¹²⁷ The Committee considered various project evaluation reports from 2013, including the Project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries, the Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries, the Project on IP and the Informal Economy, the Project on IP and Brain Drain, and the Project on Patents and the Public Domain.¹²⁸ The Committee also discussed a Project on Intellectual Property and Tourism focusing on supporting development objectives and protecting cultural heritage in Egypt and other developing nations, and approved Phase II of the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology.¹²⁹

The fourteenth session of the CDIP was held from 10 to 14 November 2014.¹³⁰ The committee considered project evaluation reports from 2014, including the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development, the Pilot Project for Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies—Phase II, the Project on Specialized Databases’ Access and Support—Phase II, and the Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information—Phase II. The Committee also discussed the upcoming International Conference on Intellectual Property and Development.¹³¹

(e) Reference: Access to IP and IP Information

(i) *Global Design Database*

In 2014, WIPO prepared the launch of the Global Design Database.¹³² This database is free of charge and includes access to over 185,000 records, allowing simultaneous search across the international designs registered under the WIPO-administered Hague System as well as the national collections of industrial design registrations of Canada.¹³³ Additionally, WIPO’s Hague Express Database, which includes bibliographic data and reproductions of industrial designs relating to international registrations,¹³⁴ was updated with new technology to offer users improved, detailed views of industrial designs registered internationally under the Hague System.¹³⁵

¹²⁷ WIPO, summary by the Chair of the thirteenth session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property, document CDIP/13/SUMMARY.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, summary by the Chair of the thirteenth session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property, document CDIP/14/SUMMARY.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² WIPO, Launch of the Global Design Database, available at http://www.wipo.int/reference/en/designdb/news/2015/news_0001.html.

¹³³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

(ii) *WIPO Lex*

WIPO Lex is a one-stop search facility that provides access to national laws and treaties on intellectual property of WIPO, WTO, and United Nations Members.¹³⁶ WIPO Lex contains more than 12,000 national legal texts, including available translations in various languages, and more than 700 bilateral, regional, and multilateral treaties.¹³⁷

(iii) *Global Innovation Index (GII) 2014—The Human Factor in Innovation*

The GII seeks to provide a bench-marking tool to facilitate discussion on the role of innovation and to assist policy-makers, business leaders, and other stakeholders identify strengths and weaknesses in national innovation incentive systems.¹³⁸ The theme of GII 2014 was “The Human Factor in Innovation”. The GII 2014 Conference took place in Sydney, Australia—the first GII launch outside of Geneva, aimed at attracting and including a wider geographic audience.¹³⁹

11. International Fund for Agricultural Development¹⁴⁰**(a) Membership**

At its 37th session from 19 to 20 February 2014, the Governing Council approved the non-original membership in International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) of the Russian Federation.¹⁴¹

(b) Establishment of the Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources

The Governing Council, by resolution 180/XXXVII, decided that: (a) a Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources (“the Consultation”) should be established, chaired by an independent chair, to review the adequacy of the Fund’s resources and to report to the Governing Council. The tasks of the chair of the Consultation were annexed to the resolution; (b) the first session of the Consultation would be held on 20 to 21 February 2014; (c) the Consultation would consist of all Member States from Lists A and B and 18 Member States from List C, the latter to be appointed by the members of List C and communicated to the President no later than 19 February 2014; (d) the Consultation would submit a report on the results of its deliberations and any recommendations thereon to the thirty-eighth session and, if required, subsequent sessions of the Governing Council, with a view to adopting such resolutions as might be appropriate;

¹³⁶ See WIPO Lex, available at <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/>.

¹³⁷ *Report of the Director General to the WIPO Assemblies—The Year in Review (2014)*, p. 17 (Global Reference Sources), available at http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1050_14.pdf.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁰ For official documents and more information on the International Fund for Agricultural Development, see <http://www.ifad.org>.

¹⁴¹ IFAD, GC resolution 179/XXXVII.

(e) the President was requested to keep the Executive Board informed of the progress of the deliberations of the Consultation; and (f) the President and the staff were requested to provide such assistance to the Consultation as might be necessary for the effective and efficient discharge of its functions.

(c) Revision to the IFAD Evaluation Policy

With a view to ensuring clarity with respect to IFAD disciplinary procedures relative to the staff and Director of the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) and maintaining IOE's independence, the Executive Board, at its 111th session from 8 to 9 April 2014, approved the recommendation that paragraphs 64 and 82 of the IFAD Evaluation Policy be amended as set out in paragraphs 16(a) and (b) of document EB 2014/111/R.4.¹⁴²

(d) Review of the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing

To further harmonize IFAD's legal instruments and procedures with those of other IFIs and allow IFAD the flexibility to offer financing in specific currencies rather than denominating all loans in special drawing rights, the Executive Board, at its 111th session, approved and adopted the revisions to the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing presented in the table contained in document EB 2014/111/R.11, for application to all financing agreements for agricultural development projects and programmes submitted for approval to the Executive Board during and subsequent to its 112th session from 17 to 18 September 2014.

(e) IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

Revised Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)¹⁴³ were shared with the Executive Board at its 113th session from 15 to 16 December 2014 for input and suggestions.

The procedures are designed to enable IFAD to: (i) improve its decision-making and promote the sustainability of project outcomes; (ii) ensure greater harmonization with similar procedures of other multilateral financial institutions and with its own environment and natural resource management policy and climate change strategy, and; (iii) continue to access environmental and climate financing such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund.

SECAP are the product of a broad consultation process that involved staff from IFAD and selected resource persons from multilateral and bilateral development agencies.

¹⁴² The updated IFAD Evaluation Policy is contained in document EB 2011/102/R.7/Rev.2.

¹⁴³ IFAD, document EB 2014/113/R.14/Rev.1.

(f) Revision of IFAD's approach to the cancellation of approved loans and grants

With a view to ensuring greater efficiency in the use of funds dedicated to operations, the Executive Board considered and agreed to revise IFAD's approach to the cancellation of approved loans and grants. According to the revised approach cancelled funds can be used for recommitment in the same country subject to the conditions set out in document EB 2014/111/R.12/Rev.1.

(g) Partnership agreements and memoranda of understanding

(i) Framework Agreement with KfW Development Bank

At its 112th session the Executive Board approved that IFAD enter into a Framework Agreement with KfW (Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau) Development Bank for the granting of individual loans to IFAD up to an aggregate principal amount of EUR 400 million. The Executive Board also approved that Management enter into the Individual Loan Agreements, provided that each such individual loan is financially sustainable.

The Framework Agreement with the KfW Development Bank was signed by the President of IFAD on 24 November 2014. The loan represents a source of funding for the Ninth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. The first Individual Loan Agreement, as provided for by the Framework Agreement, was signed on the same date by the President. The amount of that Individual Loan Agreement was EUR 100 million.

(ii) New hosting agreement with the International Land Coalition

At its 112th session the Executive Board reviewed document EB 2014/112/R.18 pertaining to the new hosting arrangements with the Secretariat of the International Land Coalition and approved the execution of the new agreement for the period 2016 to 2020.¹⁴⁴

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding with the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf

The Executive Board approved the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding entered into by the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) and IFAD on 19 February 2014.¹⁴⁵ The Memorandum of Understanding is intended to build on and supersede the cooperation agreement between the GCC and IFAD signed on 2 August 1989 to jointly pursue shared development goals on agricultural and rural development, nutrition and related research.

¹⁴⁴ IFAD document EB 2014/112/R.18, annex.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, document EB 2014/112/R.19, annex II.

(iv) *Memorandum of Understanding with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

In accordance with article 8, section 2 of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, the Executive Board at its 112th session authorized the President to negotiate and finalize a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to pursue innovative financing mechanisms and partnership, leverage private-sector investments in agriculture and collaborate on multilateral initiatives on development and financial effectiveness. The signed Memorandum was submitted to the Board for information at its 113th session.¹⁴⁶

(v) *Memorandum of Understanding with Unilever PLC and Memorandum of Understanding with Intel Corporation*

In order to deepen the engagement with the private sector, two proposals for partnership had been presented to the Board at its 110th session from 10 to 12 December 2013: one concerning Unilever PLC and the other Intel Corporation. During the session, the Executive Board authorized the President to negotiate and finalize a Memorandum of Understanding with each entity.

The Memorandum of Understanding between IFAD and Unilever PLC was signed on 20 February 2014 and submitted to the Board for information in April 2014.¹⁴⁷

The Memorandum of Understanding between IFAD and Intel was signed on 22 September 2014 and submitted to the Board for information at its 113th session.¹⁴⁸

(vi) *Memorandum of Understanding with the Export-Import Bank of Korea*

The Executive Board approved the Memorandum of Understanding between the Export-Import Bank of Korea and IFAD.¹⁴⁹ The purpose of the Memorandum is to establish collaboration on activities of common interest such as: the financing of country-level investments; national capacity strengthening; policy dialogue; knowledge management; and advocacy at national, regional and global levels.

(vii) *Partnership agreement with Agreenium*

At its 111th session, the Executive Board reviewed and approved the partnership agreement entered into between Agreenium and IFAD on 3 February 2014, for the purpose of providing a framework for enhancing collaboration on activities of common interest and fostering joint action to achieve greater impact on food security and poverty reduction.

¹⁴⁶ IFAD document EB 2014/113/INF.4.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, document EB 2014/111/INF.5.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, document EB 2014/113/INF.3.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, document EB 2014/113/R.31, annex II.

This collaboration focuses, among other things, on developing operational synergies at the country level and promoting knowledge management and exchange.¹⁵⁰

12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization¹⁵¹

(a) Constitutional matters

On 2 December 2014, the Government of Belgium deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations an instrument of denunciation of the above Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹⁵² In accordance with article 6(2) of the Constitution, the denunciation will take effect on the last day of the fiscal year following that during which such instrument was deposited, *i.e.* on 31 December 2015.

(b) Agreements and other arrangements concluded in 2014

For more information on this aspect, attention is drawn to Appendix F to UNIDO's 2014 Annual Report.¹⁵³

13. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization¹⁵⁴

(a) Membership

The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is composed of States signatories to the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).¹⁵⁵ By the end of 2014, the CTBT had 183 States signatories.

During 2014, two States (Niue and Congo) deposited instruments of ratification of the CTBT with the United Nations Secretary-General as depositary. In order for the Treaty to enter into force, ratification by the following eight States is needed: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Israel, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and United States of America.

¹⁵⁰ IFAD document EB 2014/111/R.27.

¹⁵¹ For official documents and more information on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, see <http://www.unido.org>.

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1401, p. 3.

¹⁵³ The 2014 annual report is available at <https://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/annual-report/annual-report-2014>.

¹⁵⁴ For official documents and more information on the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, see <http://www.ctbto.org>.

¹⁵⁵ A/50/1027. See also *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 1996* (United Nations Publications Sales No. 01.V.10), p. 311.

(b) Legal status, privileges and immunities and international agreements

In addition to the Headquarters Agreement, legal status, privileges and immunities are granted to the Commission through “Facility Agreements” concluded with each of the 89 States which are hosting one or more of the 337 monitoring facilities comprising the International Monitoring System (IMS) foreseen to be established under the CTBT. In 2014, a facility agreement was concluded with Chile and the facility agreements with Israel and Tunisia entered into force. As of 2014, a total of forty-six facility agreements have been concluded out of which 38 have entered into force.

Pursuant to the decision of the Commission in 2006 to exceptionally allow IMS data to be shared with tsunami warning centres approved as such by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.¹⁵⁶ In 2014 the Preparatory Commission concluded with Greece and Myanmar, respectively, an Agreement concerning the Use of Primary Seismic, Auxiliary Seismic and Hydroacoustic Data for Tsunami Warning Purposes based on the model approved by the Commission. Fourteen such agreements have now been concluded: the above two and also with Australia, France, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey and two with the United States of America.

To provide for the necessary privileges and immunities and arrangements for the conduct of workshops or training courses outside of Austria, four Exchanges of Letters were concluded with host States, including the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the hosting of a large-scale simulated inspection of a suspected nuclear test explosion.

(c) Legislative Assistance Activities

Pursuant to paragraph 18 of the Annex to the 1996 Resolution Establishing the Preparatory Commission, the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission continued to provide advice and assistance upon request to States in three areas: (a) legal and technical information about the CTBT in order to facilitate signature or ratification of the Treaty; (b) the legal and administrative measures necessary for the implementation of the Treaty; and (c) the national measures necessary to enable activities of the Preparatory Commission during the preparatory phase, in particular those related to the provisional operation of the IMS.

In 2014 the Secretariat continued promoting the exchange of information between States signatories on the subject of national implementation measures. As part of its Programme of Legal Assistance, the Secretariat organizes Workshops on National Implementation Measures in order to provide a venue for States signatories interested in addressing the subject of national implementation measures for the CTBT and in participating in an exchange of information with other States. The aims of the workshops are the following: (i) promoting understanding and raising awareness of the measures needed to implement the CTBT; (ii) providing legal assistance to participating States in drafting CTBT implementing legislation; (iii) facilitating the exchange of information among participating States; and (iv) contributing to comparative analysis of existing national provisions and approaches for CTBT implementation.

¹⁵⁶ See *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 2006* (United Nations Publications Sales No. E.09.V.1), p. 256.

In 2014, a panel discussion on implementing Treaty obligations and the role of the National Authority was held in Vienna as part of the CTBT Public Policy Course with 514 participants, of which 130 were present in Vienna. Among the participants were government and non-governmental representatives from all but one of the remaining Annex 2 States, as well as government representatives from several other non-ratifying States. Panelists included experts from Argentina, Japan, Kenya and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The objectives of the panel discussion were to increase awareness of the important role National Authorities have in treaty implementation and to identify measures ensuring their continuing effectiveness.

The above-mentioned panel completed a series of outreach activities which commenced in 2011 with the aim of providing States with diverse tools for national self-assessment and legislative drafting assistance. The workshops were also designed to facilitate the exchange of information and the identification of the elements necessary for implementing legislation or other national measures in different legal systems while respecting different legal cultures. The results of these outreach activities have provided valuable input for the further development of the PTS programme of legal assistance.

The Secretariat continued to provide comments and assistance in 2014 on legal assistance requests from States parties or from within the Secretariat. It also maintains a Legislation Database on its website to facilitate the exchange of information on national implementing legislation, as well as other documentary assistance tools, including the Legislation Questionnaire.

14. International Atomic Energy Agency¹⁵⁷

(a) Membership

In 2014, Bahamas and Brunei Darussalam became Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). By 31 December 2014, there were 162 Member States.

(b) Treaties under IAEA Auspices

(i) *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*¹⁵⁸

In 2014, Iraq, Malawi and Singapore became parties to the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 151 parties.

(ii) *Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*¹⁵⁹

In 2014, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Peru, Qatar, Singapore and Tajikistan adhered to the Amendment. By the end of the year, there were 83 Contracting States.

¹⁵⁷ For official documents and more information on the International Atomic Energy Agency, see <http://www.iaea.org>.

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1456, p. 101.

¹⁵⁹ IAEA, "Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material", *IAEA International Law Series*, No. 2, 2006.

(iii) *Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident*¹⁶⁰

In 2014, Burkina Faso and Venezuela became parties to the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 119 parties.

(iv) *Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency*¹⁶¹

In 2014, Burkina Faso became party to the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 112 parties.

(v) *Convention on Nuclear Safety*¹⁶²

In 2014, Paraguay became party to the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 77 parties.

(vi) *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management*¹⁶³

In 2014, Vietnam became party to the Joint Convention. By the end of the year, there were 69 parties.

(vii) *Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage*¹⁶⁴

In 2014, Jordan became party to the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 40 parties.

(viii) *Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage*¹⁶⁵

In 2014, Jordan became party to the Protocol. By the end of the year, there were 12 parties.

(ix) *Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention*¹⁶⁶

In 2014, France became party to the Protocol. By the end of the year, there were 28 parties.

¹⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1439, p. 275.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1457, p. 133.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, vol. 1963, p. 293.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2153, p. 303.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1063, p. 265.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, p. 270.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1672, p. 293.

(x) *Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage*¹⁶⁷

In 2014, the United Arab Emirates signed and ratified the Convention. By the end of the year there were 18 signatories and 5 Contracting States.

(xi) *Optional Protocol Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes*¹⁶⁸

In 2014, the status of the Protocol remained unchanged with two parties.

(xii) *Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA (RSA)*¹⁶⁹

In 2014, Azerbaijan, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Rwanda concluded an RSA Agreement. By the end of the year, there were 124 Member States party to an RSA Agreement with the Agency.

(xiii) *Fifth Agreement to Extend the 1987 Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (RCA)*¹⁷⁰

In 2014, Cambodia and Fiji became parties to the Agreement. By the end of the year, there were 16 parties to the Agreement.

(xiv) *African Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) (Fourth Extension)*¹⁷¹

In 2014, Zambia became a party to the Agreement. By the end of the year, there were 36 parties.

(xv) *Co-operation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL)*¹⁷²

In 2014, the status of the Agreement remained unchanged with 21 parties.

¹⁶⁷ IAEA, document INFCIRC/567.

¹⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2086, p. 94.

¹⁶⁹ Model text available from <http://ola.iaea.org>.

¹⁷⁰ IAEA, document INFCIRC/167/Add.23.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/377 and INFCIRC/377/Add.19 (Fourth extension).

¹⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2338, p. 337.

(xvi) *Co-operative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (ARASIA) (Second Extension)*¹⁷³

The Second Extension of the Agreement entered into force on 29 July 2014, upon the expiration of the first extension, and will remain in force for an additional period of six years, *i.e.* through 28 July 2020. In 2014, the following States became party to the Second Extension: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. By the end of the year, there were eight parties.

(xvii) *Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project*¹⁷⁴

In 2014, the status of the Agreement remained unchanged, with seven parties.

(xviii) *Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project*¹⁷⁵

In 2014, the status of the Agreement remained unchanged, with six parties.

(c) IAEA legislative assistance activities

In 2014, the Agency continued to provide legislative assistance to Member States through its technical cooperation programme. Country specific bilateral legislative assistance was provided to 15 Member States through written comments and advice on drafting national nuclear legislation. The Agency also reviewed the legislative framework of a number of newcomer countries as part of its Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review missions. Short-term scientific visits to Agency Headquarters were organized for a number of individuals, allowing fellows to gain further practical experience in nuclear law.

The Agency organized the fourth session of the Nuclear Law Institute in Baden, Austria, from 6 to 17 October 2014. The comprehensive two-week course, which uses modern teaching methods based on interaction and practice, is designed to meet the increasing demand by IAEA Member States for legislative assistance and to enable participants to acquire a solid understanding of all aspects of nuclear law, as well as to draft, amend or review their national nuclear legislation. Sixty representatives from 51 IAEA Member States participated in this year's session. The Agency also continued to contribute to the activities organized at the World Nuclear University and the International School of Nuclear Law by providing lectures and sponsoring participants through appropriate technical cooperation projects.

Two workshops on nuclear law for Member States in the Latin American region were organized in Jamaica (March 2014) and the Dominican Republic (December 2014).

¹⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2203, p. 355.

¹⁷⁴ IAEA, document INF/CIRC/703.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

Altogether forty participants from 20 Member States attended these workshops which addressed all aspects of nuclear law and created a forum for an exchange of views on topics relating to relevant international legal instruments. They also allowed for the planning of future legislative assistance activities in participating Member States based on an assessment of their needs.

The fourth IAEA Treaty Event took place during the 58th regular session of the IAEA General Conference, and provided Member States with a further opportunity to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the treaties deposited with the Director General, notably those related to nuclear safety, security and civil liability for nuclear damage. The special focus of this year's Treaty Event was the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).¹⁷⁶ Representatives from several Member States were also briefed on the conventions adopted under IAEA auspices.

The Agency continued to dispatch "awareness missions" to Member States in order to raise the awareness of national policy-makers about the importance of adhering to relevant international legal instruments adopted under the Agency's auspices.

(d) Conventions

(i) *Convention on Nuclear Safety*¹⁷⁷

During the Sixth Review Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) held from 24 March to 4 April 2014, Contracting Parties considered a set of proposals to amend the CNS guidance documents, namely the Guidelines regarding the Review Process under the CNS,¹⁷⁸ the Guidelines regarding National Reports under the CNS,¹⁷⁹ and the Rules of Procedure and Financial Rules,¹⁸⁰ and made a number of Recommendations for actions to the Secretariat, the Contracting Parties and other organisations. Also, during the final plenary of the Review Meeting, a special session was held to report on actions carried out by Contracting Parties in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident.

Finally, Contracting Parties attending the meeting decided by a two-thirds majority to convene a Diplomatic Conference within one year to consider a proposal by Switzerland to amend article 18 of the CNS (the "Swiss Proposal").

To facilitate preparations for the Diplomatic Conference, an Informal Working Group (IWG) was established. The IWG met eight times in Vienna at the Agency's Headquarters during the period from July 2014 to February 2015. During these meetings, the Contracting Parties discussed draft rules of procedure, related organizational issues, and the substance of the Swiss Proposal.

¹⁷⁶ IAEA, document INFCIRC/274/Rev.1/Mod.1.

¹⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1963, p. 293.

¹⁷⁸ IAEA, document, INFCIRC/571/Rev.6.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/ 572/Rev.4.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/573/Rev.5.

The Diplomatic Conference was convened at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, Austria on 9 February 2015 and was attended by 71 Contracting Parties. The Conference thoroughly considered the Swiss Proposal and concluded that it would not be possible to reach consensus on the proposed amendment. Instead, in order to achieve the same objective as the proposed amendment, Contracting Parties unanimously adopted the “Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety” which includes principles for the implementation of the objective of the Convention to prevent accidents and mitigate radiological consequences should they occur.

(ii) *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management*¹⁸¹

During the Second Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention held on 12 to 13 May 2014, Contracting Parties agreed on a number of changes to the Rules of Procedure and Financial Rules for the Joint Convention,¹⁸² the Guidelines regarding the Review Process,¹⁸³ and the Guidelines regarding the Form and Structure of National Reports.¹⁸⁴ The Organizational Meeting for the Fifth Review Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention was also held in May 2014. The Fifth Review Meeting of the Joint Convention will be held at the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna from 11 to 22 May 2015.

(e) **Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage**

The International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) continues to serve as the Agency’s main forum for questions related to nuclear liability. At its 14th regular meeting held in May 2014, INLEX discussed, *inter alia*, the revision of the Board decision excluding small quantities of nuclear material from the scope of the nuclear liability conventions following the adoption of the 2012 edition of the IAEA Transport Regulations; liability issues in the context of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; whether there is a need to establish a special liability regime covering radioactive sources; the scope of application of the IAEA liability conventions as regards shutdown reactors or reactors being decommissioned; the revision of the model provisions on nuclear liability in the *Handbook on Nuclear Law* (vol. II); and outreach activities.

A Workshop on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage was held in May 2014 at IAEA Headquarters and was attended by 54 participants from 39 Member States. The workshop provided diplomats and experts from Member States with an introduction to the international legal regime of civil liability for nuclear damage.

Joint IAEA/INLEX missions were conducted in Nigeria (February 2014) and Saudi Arabia (April 2014) aimed at raising awareness among policy-makers and senior officials of the international legal instruments relevant for achieving a global nuclear liability

¹⁸¹ IAEA, document INFCIRC/546.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/602/Rev.5.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/603/Rev.6.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/604/Rev.3.

regime. In addition, a sub-regional workshop on civil liability for nuclear damage was held in Vietnam in March 2014 which provided participants with information on the existing international nuclear liability regime and to advise on the development of national implementing legislation. The event was attended by 35 participants from 12 Member States.

In its November 2014 meetings, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted the resolution on the “Establishment of Maximum Limits for the Exclusion of Small Quantities of Nuclear Material from the Application of the Vienna Conventions on Nuclear Liability”, which established new maximum limits in line with the current edition (2012) of the Agency’s Transport Regulations for the exclusion of small quantities of nuclear material from their respective scope of application.

(f) Safeguards Agreements

A Safeguards Agreement with Cambodia pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2014.¹⁸⁵ In 2014, Protocols Additional to the Safeguards Agreements between the IAEA and India,¹⁸⁶ and Saint Kitts and Nevis,¹⁸⁷ entered into force. An Additional Protocol was signed by the Lao People’s Democratic Republic but had not entered into force as of 31 December 2014.¹⁸⁸

15. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons¹⁸⁹

(a) Membership

In 2014, the number of States parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (“the Convention” or “CWC”) remained unchanged at 190.

(b) Legal Status, Privileges and Immunities and International Agreements

During 2014, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) continued to actively negotiate privileges and immunities agreements with Member States in accordance with paragraph 50 of article VIII of the Convention. As a result, the Executive Council of the OPCW approved a privileges and immunities agreement with Georgia. This agreement is yet to enter into force.¹⁹⁰

During 2014, the OPCW also concluded a number of international agreements, including, *inter alia*, facility agreements, arrangements governing on-site inspections at commercial facilities, voluntary contribution agreements, exchange of letters, agreements regarding the conduct of workshops, exercises, seminars and trainings, and memoranda

¹⁸⁵ IAEA, documents INFCIRC/586/Mod.1 and INFCIRC/586/Add.1.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/754/Add.6.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/514/Add.1.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, document INFCIRC/599.

¹⁸⁹ For official documents and more information on the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, see <http://www.opcw.org>.

¹⁹⁰ OPCW, document EC-77/DEC.6, dated 9 October 2014.

of understanding, that entail substantial undertakings at the policy level or that are intended to facilitate the day-to-day work of the Technical Secretariat in support of the objectives of the Convention. The OPCW, the United Nations and the Syrian Arab Republic concluded the following agreements: a Memorandum of Understanding for the Provision of Medical Services and Emergency Medical Evacuation Services; and an Agreement concerning the Status of the Joint OPCW-United Nations Mission for the Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons.¹⁹¹

Furthermore, the OPCW and the United Nations concluded the following agreements: a Technical Arrangement for the Provision of Mutual Support within the Framework of the Cooperation Established under the Supplementary Arrangement of 16 October 2013;¹⁹² an Agreement for the Transfer of Equipment; a Supplementary Arrangement in relation to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic; and an Exchange of Letters on the Proposed Modalities for the Financial Reimbursement for the provision of Security and Logistical Support by the United Nations to the OPCW within the Framework of the Supplementary Arrangement in relation to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Additionally, a Tripartite Agreement was concluded between the OPCW, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Syrian Arab Republic for the provision of equipment and services for the destruction of 12 Chemical Weapons Production Facilities by the Syrian Arab Republic and for the OPCW operations in the Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) Legislative Assistance Activities

Throughout 2014, the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW continued to render assistance, upon request, to States parties that had yet to adopt legislative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Convention, as well as to States parties wishing to update their legal framework. The OPCW continued to provide tailor-made assistance on national implementation of the Convention to the requesting States parties, pursuant to: (a) subparagraph 38(e) of article VIII of the Convention; (b) the decision on national implementation measures of article VII obligations adopted by the Conference of the States Parties (“the Conference”) at its fourteenth session;¹⁹³ and (c) paragraph 9.103(c) of the Report of the third special session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.¹⁹⁴

In its implementation support efforts, the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW also acted in accordance with the Conference’s decisions regarding the implementation of article VII obligations.¹⁹⁵ These decisions focused on, amongst other things, the obligations of States parties to designate or establish a National Authority to serve as national focal point

¹⁹¹ The text of the agreement is reproduced in Chapter II.A.

¹⁹² Supplementary Arrangement concerning Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the Implementation of the OPCW Executive Council Decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) relating to the Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons (concluded and entered into force on 16 October 2013).

¹⁹³ OPCW, document C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, document RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, document C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003; document C-10/DEC.16, dated 11 November 2005; document C-11/DEC.4, dated 6 December 2006; document C-12/DEC.9, dated

for effective liaison with the OPCW and other States parties, as required by paragraph 4 of article VII of the Convention, and the steps necessary to enact national implementing legislation, including penal legislation and administrative measures to implement the Convention, as required by paragraph I of article VII of the Convention.

In the course of 2014, the number of National Authorities remained unchanged, namely 188. There remain only two States parties that have not yet fulfilled the requirement under article VII (4) of the CWC to designate or establish a National Authority. Additionally, with regard to the adoption of the necessary legislative and/or administrative measures 134 States parties (70%) have submitted the full text of their implementing legislation. Furthermore, regarding legislation covering all initial measures, as at the end of 2014, 114 States parties (60%) have informed the Technical Secretariat of having adopted such legislative or administrative measures.

The Technical Secretariat continued to maintain formal and informal working contacts with States parties with which it had built a relationship through technical assistance visits and consultations, in order to identify additional needs for assistance, to follow up on assistance already provided and to coordinate future assistance activities.

In addition to the assistance to individual States parties, the Technical Secretariat participated and/or organised events to promote national legislative and/or administrative implementation of the Convention, such as global and regional annual meetings for National Authorities, legal workshops, on-site bilateral technical assistance visits, and the Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and National Authorities' Representatives.

16. World Trade Organization¹⁹⁶

(a) Membership

(i) General

One new Member formally joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2014: Yemen (26 June 2014). As of 31 December 2014, the WTO Membership counted 160 Members.

On 10 December 2014, the General Council adopted the Decision on the Accession of the Republic of Seychelles. Formal membership will occur following ratification of Seychelles' Accession Protocol by the Parliament of the Seychelles and the subsequent notification and deposit with the WTO Director-General of the Instrument of Acceptance of the Protocol.

Applications for WTO Membership are examined in individual Accession Working Parties, which are established by the Ministerial Conference/General Council. The legal framework of WTO accessions is set out in article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. As a result of bilateral and multilateral negotiations with WTO Members, acceding States/separate customs territories undertake

9 November 2007; document C-13/DEC.7, dated 5 December 2008; and document C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009.

¹⁹⁶ For official documents and more information on the World Trade Organization, see <http://www.wto.org>.

trade liberalizing commitments on market access; specific commitments on WTO rules; and agree to comply with the WTO Agreement.

(ii) *On-going accessions in 2014*

In 2014, the following States/separate customs territories were in the process of acceding to the WTO (in alphabetical order):

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan* | 14. Lebanese Republic |
| 2. Algeria | 15. Liberia, Republic of* |
| 3. Andorra | 16. Libya |
| 4. Azerbaijan | 17. Sao Tomé and Príncipe* |
| 5. Belarus | 18. Serbia |
| 6. Bhutan* | 19. Seychelles** |
| 7. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 20. Sudan* |
| 8. Comoros, Union of the* | 21. Syrian Arab Republic |
| 9. Equatorial Guinea* | 22. The Bahamas |
| 10. Ethiopia* | 23. Uzbekistan |
| 11. Islamic Republic of Iran | |
| 12. Iraq | |
| 13. Kazakhstan | |

* LDCs (8)

** The Accession Working Party completed its mandate on 17 October 2014. The Decision on the Accession of the Republic of Seychelles was adopted by the General Council on 10 December 2014. The Republic of Seychelles will become a WTO Member 30 days after notifying the WTO Director-General of the domestic ratification of its Protocol of Accession.

In the year under review, progress in various accession processes was registered as follows:

- draft Reports were revised and circulated by the Secretariat for the Working Parties on the Accessions of Afghanistan (one revision); Algeria (one revision); Kazakhstan (three revisions); Seychelles (two revisions);
- two draft Accession Packages were prepared by the Secretariat and circulated on the Accessions of Afghanistan and Seychelles; and
- one Accession Working Party (Seychelles) completed its mandate and the Decision on the Accession was adopted by the General Council on 10 December 2014.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁷ WTO, documents WT/ACC/SYC/64; WT/ACC/SYC/64/Add.1; WT/ACC/SYC/64/Add.2; WT/L/944.

(b) Dispute Settlement

The General Council convenes as the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) to deal with disputes arising under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization; the multilateral trade agreements covering trade in goods, trade in services, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights; and, under a specific decision, the plurilateral trade agreement on government procurement. The DSB has the sole authority to establish dispute settlement panels, adopt panel and Appellate Body reports, maintain surveillance over the implementation of recommendations and rulings contained in such reports, and authorize suspension of concessions in the event of non-compliance with those recommendations and rulings.¹⁹⁸

(i) *Requests for consultations received and panels established*

During 2014, the DSB received 14 requests for consultations (the first formal step in dispute settlement proceedings) pursuant to article 4 of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). The DSB established 13 new panels to adjudicate 13 new cases. The DSB established panels in the following disputes:

- Australia—Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging (WT/DS441)—complaint by the Dominican Republic;
- India—Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules (WT/DS456);
- Australia—Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging (WT/DS458)—complaint by Cuba;
- United States—Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Large Residential Washers from Korea (WT/DS464);
- Australia—Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging (WT/DS467)—complaint by Indonesia;
- Ukraine—Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Passenger Cars (WT/DS468);
- European Union—Measures on Atlanto-Scandian Herring (WT/DS469);
- United States—Certain Methodologies and their Application to Anti-Dumping Proceedings Involving China (WT/DS471);
- European Union—Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina (WT/DS473);
- European Union—Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (WT/DS474);
- Russian Federation—Measures on the Importation of Live Pigs, Pork and other Pig Products from the European Union (WT/DS475);

¹⁹⁸ Further information on WTO dispute settlement in 2014 can be found in the WTO Annual Report 2015.

- Russia—Anti-Dumping Duties on Light Commercial Vehicles from Germany and Italy (WT/DS479);
- Brazil—Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges (WT/DS472).

(ii) *Appellate Body and Panel reports adopted by the DSB*

The DSB adopted the following five panel reports covering eight disputes and four Appellate Body reports covering seven disputes during 2014:

- European Communities—Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products (WT/DS400, WT/DS401) (Appellate Body and Panel Reports);
- China—Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum (WT/DS431, WT/DS432, WT/DS433) (Appellate Body and Panel Reports);
- United States—Countervailing Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India (WT/DS436) (Appellate Body and Panel Reports);
- China—Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Automobiles from the United States (WT/DS440) (Panel Report);
- United States—Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Products from China (WT/DS449) (Appellate Body and Panel Reports).

(c) **Acceptance of the protocols amending the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)**

The amended GPA, which streamlines and modernizes the 1994 WTO agreement on Government Procurement, entered into force on 6 April 2014. As of 31 December 2014, the following Members had deposited instruments of acceptance of the amended agreement: Liechtenstein, Norway, Canada, Chinese Taipei, United States, Hong Kong, China, European Union, Iceland, Singapore, Israel, and Japan.

The amended TRIPS Agreement incorporating a decision on patents and public health will enter into force when two-thirds of the WTO Members have accepted the change. During 2014, the Central African Republic, Turkey, Botswana, and Uruguay accepted the amended agreement.

(d) **Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization**

In December 2013, WTO Members concluded negotiations on a Trade Facilitation Agreement at the Bali Ministerial Conference, as part of a wider “Bali Package”. The Trade Facilitation Agreement contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.

On 27 November 2014, in line with the decision adopted in Bali and following a legal review of the text, WTO Members adopted a Protocol of Amendment to insert the new Trade Facilitation Agreement into the WTO Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization,¹⁹⁹ and opened it for acceptance by Members. As stipulated in the Protocol, it shall enter into force in accordance with article X:3 of the WTO Agreement. Specifically, the Protocol shall take effect upon acceptance by two thirds of the Members for those Members that have accepted the Protocol; thereafter, the Protocol shall take effect for each other Member upon acceptance by that Member. Also on 27 November 2014, WTO Members adopted other decisions related to the Bali Ministerial outcomes: a Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes,²⁰⁰ and a decision on Post-Bali Work.²⁰¹

As of 31 December 2014, Hong Kong, China has accepted the Protocol of Amendment.

17. International Criminal Court²⁰²

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent permanent court established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998,²⁰³ which entered into force on 1 July 2002. The ICC, although is not part of the United Nations, was born under its auspices and brought into relationship with it pursuant to the Rome Statute and the Negotiated Relationship Agreement between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations.²⁰⁴

(a) Mandate

The ICC was established to investigate, prosecute and try individuals accused of committing the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, namely the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as the crime of aggression, once the conditions under which the Court can exercise its jurisdiction on the latter have been fulfilled.

(b) Location

The ICC headquarters are located in The Hague (The Netherlands) and it has opened six field offices, in Kinshasa and Bunia (Democratic Republic of the Congo, “DRC”); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (Central African Republic, “CAR”); Nairobi (Kenya); and Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire).

¹⁹⁹ WTO, document WT/L/940.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, document WT/L/939.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.*, document WT/L/941.

²⁰² For official documents and more information on the International Criminal Court, see <http://www.icc-cpi.int>.

²⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, p. 3.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2283, p. 195.

(c) Structure

The ICC is composed of four organs: the Presidency, the Judicial Divisions (Chambers), the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. The ICC also includes a number of semi-autonomous offices such as the Office of the Public Counsel for Victims and the Office of Public Counsel for Defence. The Court's 18 judges are elected for nine years by the Assembly of States Parties. The ICC currently counts 800 staff members from approximately 100 States.

(d) Assembly of States Parties

The Assembly of States Parties is the management oversight and legislative body of the ICC that decides on various items, such as the adoption of normative texts, the budget and the election of the judges and of the Prosecutor.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court had 123 parties by the end of 2014. To date, 23 States have ratified the amendments on the crime of aggression and 24 States have ratified the amendments on war crimes.

(e) Investigations

Nine investigations by the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC are currently in process: Uganda, the DRC, Central African Republic (CAR and CAR II), Darfur (Sudan), Kenya, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali.

(f) Preliminary examinations

The Office of the Prosecutor is currently conducting preliminary examinations relating to Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Nigeria, Palestine and Ukraine.

(g) Situations and case updates²⁰⁵

Up to date, 22 cases have been brought before the ICC of which 8 are currently at the trial stage and 2 at the appeals stage; 8 persons are in custody while 12 suspects are still at large; 27 arrest warrants have been issued, 13 of which have been implemented whereas 2 warrants were withdrawn following the death of the suspects. The ICC relies on the cooperation of states and international organisations in the implementation of its arrest warrants.

(i) *The situation in Uganda*

The situation in UGANDA was referred to the Court by the government of Uganda in December 2003. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in July 2004.

²⁰⁵ For a complete list of situations and cases before the Court, see chapter VII of this publication.

In *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, and Okot Odhiambo (Pre-trial stage)*,²⁰⁶ Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, and Okot Odhiambo, as top members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), are suspected of crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in Uganda since July 2002. The three suspects are not in the Court's custody.

(ii) *The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was referred to the Court by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in April 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in June 2004.

In *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (Reparations stage)*,²⁰⁷ Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, founder of the *Union des patriotes congolais* [Union of Congolese Patriots] (UPC) and the *Force patriotiques pour la libération du Congo* [Patriotic Force for the Liberation of Congo] (FPLC), former Commander-in-Chief of the FPLC and president of the UPC, was found guilty on 14 March 2012 by Trial Chamber I, as co-perpetrator, of committing the war crimes of the enlistment and conscription of children under the age of 15 into the FPLC and using them to participate actively in hostilities between September 2002 and August 2003. On 10 July 2012, he was sentenced to a total period of 14 years of imprisonment. The time he spent in the ICC's custody will be deduced from his total sentence. On 1 December 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the verdict declaring Mr. Lubanga guilty and the decision sentencing him to 14 years of imprisonment. On 7 August 2012, Trial Chamber I issued a decision on the principles and the process to be implemented for reparations to victims in the case. On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber amended the Trial Chamber's order for reparations and instructed the Trust Fund for Victims to present a draft implementation plan for collective reparations to the newly constituted Trial Chamber I no later than six months from the 3 March 2015 judgment. At this stage, Mr. Lubanga Dyilo remains in the Court's custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (Reparations stage)*,²⁰⁸ on 7 March 2014, Trial Chamber II found Germain Katanga guilty as an accessory of one count of crime against humanity (murder) and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging) committed on 24 February 2003 during the attack on the village of Bogoro, in the Ituri district of the DRC. The Chamber acquitted Germain Katanga of the other charges that he was facing. On 23 May 2014, Trial Chamber II, ruling in the majority, sentenced Germain Katanga to a total of 12 years' imprisonment. On 25 June 2014, the Defence for Germain Katanga and the Office of the Prosecutor discontinued their appeals against the judgment in the Katanga case. The judgment is now final. The time spent in detention at the ICC—between 18 September 2007 and 23 May 2014—will be deducted from the sentence. Decisions on possible reparations to victims will be rendered later.

²⁰⁶ *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen*, Case No. ICC-02/04-01/05.

²⁰⁷ *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/06.

²⁰⁸ *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/07.

In *The Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui (Acquittal final)*,²⁰⁹ Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui, alleged former leader of the *Front des nationalistes et intégrationnistes* [National Integrationist Front] (FNI), was acquitted, on 18 December 2012, of three counts of crimes against humanity (murder, rape and sexual slavery) and seven counts of war crimes (using children under the age of 15 to take active part in the hostilities; directing an attack against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities; wilful killing; destruction of property; pillaging; sexual slavery and rape) allegedly committed on 24 February 2003 during the attack on the village of Bogoro, in the Ituri district of the DRC. On 21 December 2012, Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui was released from custody. On 20 December 2012, the Office of the Prosecutor appealed the verdict.

In *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda (Trial stage)*,²¹⁰ Bosco Ntaganda, former alleged Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the *Force Patriotiques pour la Libération du Congo* [Patriotic Force for the Liberation of Congo] (FPLC), is accused of 13 counts of war crimes (murder and attempted murder; attacking civilians; rape; sexual slavery of civilians; pillaging; displacement of civilians; attacking protected objects; destroying the enemy's property; and rape, sexual slavery, enlistment and conscription of child soldiers under the age of fifteen years and using them to participate actively in hostilities) and five crimes against humanity (murder and attempted murder; rape; sexual slavery; persecution; forcible transfer of population) allegedly committed in Ituri (DRC). On 9 June 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II unanimously confirmed the charges against Bosco Ntaganda and committed him for trial before a Trial Chamber. The trial is scheduled to open on 2 June 2015 and will be conducted before Trial Chamber VI. Mr. Ntaganda is in the Court's custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Callixte Mbarushimana (Charges declined)*,²¹¹ Callixte Mbarushimana, alleged Executive Secretary of the *Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Rwanda—Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi* (FDLR-FCA), was charged with five counts of crimes against humanity (murder, torture, rape, inhumane acts and persecution) and six counts of war crimes (attacks against the civilian population, destruction of property, murder, torture, rape and inhuman treatment) allegedly committed in the Kivus in 2009. On 16 December 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided by majority to decline to confirm the charges against Mr. Mbarushimana. On 23 December 2011, he was released from custody. On 30 May 2012, the Appeals Chamber rejected the Prosecutor's appeal against this decision.

In *The Prosecutor v. Sylvestre Mudacumura (Pre-trial stage)*,²¹² Sylvestre Mudacumura, alleged Supreme Commander of the *Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda—Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi* (FDLR-FOCA), is charged with nine counts of war crimes (attacking civilians, murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, rape, torture, destruction of property, pillaging and outrages against personal dignity) allegedly committed from 20 January 2009 to the end of September 2010, in the context of the conflict in the Kivus. Mr. Mudacumura is not in the Court's custody.

²⁰⁹ *The Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*, Case No. ICC-01/04-02/12.

²¹⁰ *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, Case No. ICC-01/04-02/06.

²¹¹ *The Prosecutor v. Callixte Mbarushimana*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/10.

²¹² *The Prosecutor v. Sylvestre Mudacumura*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/12.

(iii) *The situation in Darfur, Sudan*

The situation in Darfur, Sudan, was referred to the Court by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 1593 of 31 March 2005. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in June 2005.

In *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun (“Ahmad Harun”) and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”)* (Pre-trial stage),²¹³ former Minister of State for the Interior, Ahmad Harun, and the alleged leader of *Janjaweed* militia, Ali Kushayb are charged with 20 counts of crimes against humanity (including, *inter alia*, murder, forcible transfer of population, imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty and torture) and 22 counts of war crimes (including, *inter alia*, murder, attacks against the civilian population, outrage upon personal dignity, destruction of property and pillaging) allegedly committed in Darfur, Sudan, in 2003 and 2004. The two suspects are not in the Court’s custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir* (Pre-trial stage),²¹⁴ Sudanese President Omar Al Bashir is charged with five counts of crimes against humanity (murder, extermination, forcible transfer, torture and rape), two counts of war crimes (intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking part in hostilities, and pillaging), and three counts of genocide allegedly committed against the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups in Darfur, Sudan, from 2003 to 2008. The suspect is not in the Court’s custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Bahar Idriss Abu Garda* (Charges declined),²¹⁵ Bahar Idriss Abu Garda, chairman and general coordinator of military operations of the United Resistance Front, was charged with three counts of war crimes (violence to life, intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units and vehicles involved in a peacekeeping mission, and pillaging) allegedly committed during an attack carried out on 29 September 2007, against the African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan. He appeared voluntarily before the Court following a summons to appear and the confirmation of charges hearing in the case took place from 19 to 29 October 2009. On 8 February 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I declined to confirm the charges due to insufficient evidence.

In *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain* (Trial stage),²¹⁶ Abdallah Banda faces three charges of war crimes (violence to life in the form of murder, whether committed or attempted; intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a peacekeeping mission; and pillaging). These crimes were allegedly committed in an attack carried out on 29 September 2007, against African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan, at the Haskanita Military Group Site, in the Umm Kadada locality of North Darfur, Sudan. While the case initially involved Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus, Trial Chamber IV terminated the proceedings against him on 4 October 2013, upon receiving evidence pointing towards his death. On 11 September 2014, Trial Chamber IV issued an arrest warrant against Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain. The Chamber also vacated the trial date—previously scheduled for 18 November 2014—and directed the ICC

²¹³ *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun (“Ahmad Harun”) and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”)*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/07.

²¹⁴ *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/09.

²¹⁵ *The Prosecutor v. Bahar Idriss Abu Garda*, Case No. ICC-02/05-02/09.

²¹⁶ *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain*, Case No. ICC-02/05-03/09.

Registry to transmit the new requests for arrest and surrender to any State, including the Sudan, on whose territory Mr. Banda may be found.

In *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein (Pre-trial stage)*,²¹⁷ Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, current Minister of Sudan National Defence and former Minister of the Interior and former Sudanese President's Special Representative in Darfur, is charged with seven counts of crimes against humanity (persecution, murder, forcible transfer, rape, inhumane acts, imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty and torture) and six counts of war crimes (murder, attacks against civilian population, destruction of property, rape, pillaging and outrage upon personal dignity) allegedly committed in Darfur, Sudan, from 2002 on. The suspect is not in the Court's custody.

(iv) *The situation in the Central African Republic*

The situation in the Central African Republic was referred to the Court by the CAR government in December 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in May 2007.

In *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo (Trial stage)*,²¹⁸ Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, alleged President and Commander-in-chief of the *Mouvement de libération du Congo* [Movement for the Liberation of Congo] (MLC), faces two counts of crimes against humanity (rape and murder) and three counts of war crimes (rape, murder and pillaging). His trial started on 22 November 2010. Closing oral statements in the case took place on 12 and 13 November 2014. The judges have commenced their deliberations and the judgment will be pronounced in due course. Mr. Bemba is in the Court's custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido (Trial stage)*,²¹⁹ Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido are accused of offences against the administration of justice allegedly committed in connection with the case *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, consisting of corruptly influencing witnesses before the ICC and presenting evidence that they knew to be false or forged. On 11 November 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of offences against the administration of justice for the five suspects and committed them to trial before a Trial Chamber. On 21 October 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II ordered the interim release from the ICC detention center of Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido. Jean-Pierre Bemba, the fifth suspect in this case, remains in detention in connection with ongoing proceedings in his original case before the Court, *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*.

In the situation in the Central African Republic II (CAR II), the ICC Prosecutor received a referral from the Central African authorities on 30 May 2014, regarding crimes allegedly committed on CAR territory since 1 August 2012. On 24 September 2014, following an independent and comprehensive preliminary examination, the Office of the

²¹⁷ *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/12.

²¹⁸ *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, Case No. ICC-01/05-01/08.

²¹⁹ *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido*, Case No. ICC-01/05-01/13.

Prosecutor announced the opening of a second investigation in the Central African Republic with respect to crimes allegedly committed since 2012. The situation is assigned to Pre-Trial Chamber II.

(v) *The situation in Kenya*

On 31 March 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber II authorised the Prosecutor to open an investigation *proprio motu* in the situation in the Republic of Kenya, in relation to the 2007/2008 post-election violence in the country.

In *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang (Trial stage)*,²²⁰ William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang face three counts of crimes against humanity (murder, deportation or forcible transfer of population and persecution) allegedly committed in the context of the 2007–2008 post-election violence in Kenya. The trial in this case started on 10 September 2013. The accused are not in the Court’s custody as they are facing trial under summonses to appear.

In *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta (Charges withdrawn)*,²²¹ Uhuru Kenyatta faced five counts of crimes against humanity (murder, deportation or forcible transfer of population, rape, persecution and other inhumane acts) allegedly committed in the context of the 2007–2008 post-election violence in Kenya. On 19 September 2014, Trial Chamber V(b) vacated the trial commencement date, which had been provisionally scheduled for 7 October 2014. On 3 December 2014, ICC Trial Chamber V(b) rejected the Prosecution’s request for further adjournment and directed the Prosecution to indicate either its withdrawal of charges or readiness to proceed to trial. Subsequently, on 5 December 2014, the Prosecutor filed a notice to withdraw charges against Mr. Kenyatta.

In *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa (Pre-trial stage)*,²²² Walter Osapiri Barasa is charged with three counts of offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly or attempting to corruptly influencing three ICC witnesses. Mr. Barasa is not in the Court’s custody.

(vi) *The situation in Libya*

On 26 February 2011, the United Nations Security Council decided unanimously in its resolution 1970 to refer the situation in Libya since 15 February 2011 to the ICC. On 3 March 2011, the ICC Prosecutor opened an investigation in the Libya situation.

In *The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi (Pre-trial stage)*,²²³ Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi is charged with two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and persecution) allegedly committed across Libya from 15 until at least 28 February 2011. On 31 May 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Libya’s challenge to the admissibility of the case against Saif Al Islam Gaddafi and reminded Libya of its obligation to surrender the suspect to the Court. On 21 May 2014, the ICC Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I

²²⁰ *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/11.

²²¹ *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*, Case No. ICC-01/09-02/11.

²²² *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/13.

²²³ *The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi*, Case No. ICC-01/11-01/11.

declaring the case against Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi admissible. The suspect is not in the Court's custody. While an arrest warrant was initially issued against Abdullah Al-Senussi, on 11 October 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided that the case against Mr. Al-Senussi was inadmissible before the ICC as it was currently subject to domestic proceedings conducted by the Libyan competent authorities and that Libya is willing and able genuinely to carry out such investigation. On 24 July 2014, the Appeals Chamber unanimously confirmed Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision, declaring the case against Abdullah Al-Senussi inadmissible before the ICC and proceedings against Abdullah Al-Senussi before the ICC came to an end. An arrest warrant had also been issued for Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi but his case was terminated on 22 November 2011, due to his death.

(vii) *The situation in Côte d'Ivoire*

On 3 October 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber III granted the Prosecutor's request for authorisation to open investigations *proprio motu* into the situation in Côte d'Ivoire with respect to alleged crimes within the Court's jurisdiction, committed since 28 November 2010, as well as with regard to crimes that may be committed in the future in the context of this situation. On 22 February 2012, Pre-Trial Chamber III expanded its authorisation to include crimes within the Court's jurisdiction allegedly committed between 19 September 2002 and 28 November 2010. Côte d'Ivoire had accepted the Court's jurisdiction on 18 April 2003 and this was reconfirmed by the Ivoirian Presidency on 14 December 2010 and 3 May 2011. On 15 February 2013, Côte d'Ivoire ratified the Rome Statute.

In *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo (Trial stage)*,²²⁴ Laurent Gbagbo is accused of four counts of crimes against humanity (murder, rape, other inhumane acts or—in the alternative—attempted murder, and persecution) allegedly committed in the context of post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011. On 12 June 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed by majority the charges against Laurent Gbagbo and committed him for trial. The trial is scheduled to open on 7 July 2015 before Trial Chamber I. Mr. Gbagbo is in the Court's custody.

In *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo (Pre-trial stage)*,²²⁵ Simone Gbagbo is charged with four charges of crimes against humanity (murder, rape and other sexual violence, persecution, and other inhuman acts) allegedly committed in the context of post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011. Mrs. Gbagbo is not in the Court's custody. On 11 December 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire's challenge to the admissibility of the case against Simone Gbagbo before the Court, and reminded Côte d'Ivoire of its obligation to surrender Simone Gbagbo to the Court without delay. The decision is currently subject to appeal.

In *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé (Trial stage)*,²²⁶ Charles Blé Goudé is accused of four counts of crimes against humanity (murder, rape and other sexual violence, persecution, and other inhuman acts) allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011. On 11 December 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed four charges

²²⁴ *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*, Case No. ICC-02/11-01/11.

²²⁵ *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*, Case No. ICC-02/11-01/12.

²²⁶ *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé*, Case No. ICC-02/11-02/11.

of crimes against humanity against Charles Blé Goudé and committed him to trial. On 20 December 2014, the ICC Presidency referred the case to Trial Chamber I, which will be in charge of the trial. Mr. Blé Goudé is in the Court's custody.

(viii) *The situation in Mali*

The situation in Mali was referred to the Court by the Government of Mali on 13 July 2012. On 16 January 2013, the Prosecutor opened an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012.