

Subsidiary bodies of the UN Security Council

The United Nations Security Council has many subsidiary bodies of its own to carry out its tasks. Some have general functions while others have been created for special purposes. This article will briefly discuss some of the important subsidiary bodies of the UN Security Council within the context of the IAS Exam.

Important Subsidiary bodies of the UN Security Council

The name of the important subsidiary bodies of the Security Council are:

1. International Criminal Court (ICC): The International Criminal Court is an international tribunal located in The Hague Netherlands. The ICC is the only organisations with the powers and jurisdiction to prosecute those accused of heinous crimes such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity etc. It complements existing national judicial systems and exercises its powers only when national courts are unable or unwilling to prosecute criminals within their boundaries. It began operations on July 1 2002

2. ICTR – International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was an international court established in November 1994 by the United Nations Security Council in order to try those responsible for the Rwandan genocide and other serious violations of international law in Rwanda The court eventually convicted 85 individuals.

3. ICTY – International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) established to prosecute serious crimes committed during the Yugoslav Wars, and to try their perpetrators. A total of 161 persons were condemned; the final indictments were issued in December 2004. The final fugitive, Goran Hadžić, was arrested on 20 July 2011. The final judgment was issued on 29 November 2017 and the institution formally ceased to exist on 31 December 2017.

4. MSC – Military Staff Committee: The Military Staff Committee (MSC) is the United Nations Security Council subsidiary body whose role is to plan United Nations Military Operations as per the UN Charters. But the committee has been largely defunct since the Cold War and mainly exists in an advisory capacity.

5. United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee: In the wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373, which, among its provisions, obliges all States to criminalize assistance for terrorist activities, deny financial support and safe haven to terrorists The 15-member Counter-Terrorism Committee was established at the same time to monitor implementation of the resolution.

