

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LEBANON (STL)

UN BUSINESS SEMINAR 2016



Mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)



The primary mandate of the Tribunal is to hold trial for the people accused of carrying out the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut which killed 22 people, including the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and injured many others. The Tribunal also has jurisdiction over:

- Attacks carried out in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005 if they are connected with the attack of 14 February 2005 and are of a similar nature and gravity;
- Crimes carried out on any later date, decided by the parties and with the consent of the UN Security Council, if they are connected to the 14 February 2005 attack

History and Establishment



Following the attack on 14 February 2005, the UN Secretary-General sent a fact-finding mission to Beirut in March 2005 to enquire into the circumstances, causes and consequences of the attack. The group recommended the establishment of an independent international investigation in the attack; subsequently, the UN Security Council established the UNIIC in April 2005 by Resolution 1595.

On 13 December 2005, following a series of other killings and bombing in Lebanon, the Lebanese government requested the UN to establish a tribunal of international character to try all those who are found responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 and other attacks.

History and Establishment



- On 23 January 2007, the UN and the Lebanese government signed an agreement on the establishment of the STL.
- The UN brought the provisions of the agreement into force through UN Security Council Resolution 1757.
- Guided by considerations such as fairness and justice, administrative efficiency and security, the STL opened on 1 March 2009 in Leidschendam, near The Hague, Netherlands. It also has an office in Beirut and a Liaison Office in New York.

STL Procurement



- The Procurement Section is a service function within STL. The mandate of the STL influences its needs. The STL has a different mandate than a peacekeeping mission consequently, a different budget structure and requirements.
- Procurement is carried out under the STL Financial Regulations and Rules and is guided by the UN Procurement Rules and Regulations. Our General Terms and Conditions are similar to the UN General Terms and Conditions.
- The Procurement Section consists of 6 Staff: The Chief of Procurement, 1 Supervisor; 3 Buyers and 1 Administrative Assistant.

STL Procurement



The Procurement Section is required to procure the goods and services to ensure operations in its offices in The Hague and in Beirut.

The goods and services include a variety of commodities such as: communications equipment (computers, telephones, audio visual, etc.), office equipment and supplies (shredders, stationery, photocopy paper and toners), office furniture.

IT hardware and Software, building maintenance contracts, building supplies, waste disposal services, cleaning services, catering services, interpreters, translations, subscriptions,

STL Procurement



Competitive tenders are carried out by inviting local vendors as well as international companies.

STL wish to establish a vendor's roster that includes local as well as international vendors.