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Part IX

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

Contents

Introductory note	3
I. Committees	3
A. Standing committees	5
B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter	6
1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures	8
(a) Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities	10
(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	11
(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	11
(d) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan..	12
(e) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)	13
(f) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	14
(g) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya	14
(h) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	15
(i) Committee established pursuant to resolutions 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau	16
(j) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	16
(k) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan	17
(l) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022) concerning Haiti	18
(m) Committee pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023) concerning Al-Shabaab	19
(n) Committee pursuant to resolution 2745 (2024)	20
2. Other committees	21
(a) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism	22
(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	23
II. Working groups	24
III. Investigative bodies	28
IV. Tribunals	29
V. Special advisers, envoys and representatives	30
VI. Peacebuilding Commission	34
VII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established	40

Introductory note

Article 29

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

Rule 28

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

The power of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part IX of the present Supplement covers the practice of the Council relating to committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, and special advisers, envoys and representatives, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission. It also includes instances of subsidiary organs that were proposed but not established, where applicable. Field-based missions, including United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII. Each subsection below provides a summary of the major developments relating to each subsidiary organ during the period covered by this Supplement.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council adopted during 2024 concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination. Subsection A covers standing committees and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee includes the tasks of the committee, as mandated by the Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures such as an arms embargo, an asset

freeze and/or a travel ban. Information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III. The committees are discussed within each subsection below in the order of their establishment.

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

The Bureau of each committee generally consists of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council on an annual basis.¹ Since the issuance in 2012 of a note by the President of the Council on the matter, the process for the appointment of Chairs and Vice-Chairs is conducted with the participation of all Council members.² According to the note by the President of the Council dated 31 August 2017, the informal process would be undertaken in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way “so as to facilitate an exchange of information related to the work of the subsidiary bodies involved” and would be “facilitated jointly by two members of the Council working in full cooperation”.³ On 27 December 2019, a note by the President was issued, according to which the Council members stressed that the “informal consultation process should take into account the need for a shared responsibility and a fair distribution of work for the selection of the Chairs among all members of the Council, bearing in mind the capacities and resources of members”.⁴

In a new note by the President of the Council dated 21 August 2023, the Council reaffirmed the importance of “ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness ... in conducting its business” and agreed on two points to ensure that the Council can function continuously in accordance with Article 28 of the Charter. First, members of the Council remain committed to “making every effort to agree provisionally on the appointment of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for the following year no later than 1 October” and second, “unless agreement is reached

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in the present Supplement, see [S/2024/2](#) and [S/2024//2/REV.1](#).

² [S/2012/937](#).

³ [S/2017/507](#), Annex, paras. 111–114. It was also indicated in the note that the Council should make every effort to agree on the appointment of the Chairs for the following year no later than 1 October. Previous notes of this nature were [S/2006/507](#) and [S/2010/507](#).

⁴ [S/2019/991](#).

by 1 January” on the appointment of Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Council for the year, “as a contingency measure, the responsibilities of Chairs of all of the subsidiary bodies of the Council during the month of January shall devolve to the President for the month of January”.⁵

In its note by the President of the Security Council concerning its working methods (“Note 507”) dated 13 December 2024, concerning subsidiary bodies, the members of the Security Council further iterated that without prejudice to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and paragraphs 124 to 128 of the present note, unless agreement is reached by 1 January on the appointment of the Chairs and, consequently, Vice-Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Council for the year, as a contingency measure, the responsibilities of Chairs of all the subsidiary bodies of the Council during the month of January shall devolved to the President for the month of January.⁶

A. Standing committees

During 2024, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership, and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters, continued to exist but did not meet.

During the same period, the Committee on the Admission of New Members met to consider one application for membership to the United Nations

State of Palestine. At its 112th and 113th meetings, on 8 and 11 April respectively, the Committee reconsidered the application of the State of Palestine.⁷ Reference was made to the deliberations of the Committee on the Admission of News Members on the same application in 2011 and to the Committee report, contained in document [S/2011/705](#).⁸ On 16 April, the Committee approved its report to the Council, in which the Committee stated that it was unable

⁵ [S/2023/615](#).

⁶ [S/2024/507](#), para. 129.

⁷ [A/78/837-S/2024/286](#). See also [A/66/371-S/2011/592](#) of 23 September 2011.

⁸ [S/2024/313](#), para. 3.

to make a unanimous recommendation to the Council, thereby concluding its consideration of the application of the State of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations.⁹

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated monitoring teams, groups or panels of experts (expert groups) that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2024.¹⁰ Subsection 2 deals with subsidiary organs with a thematic scope, namely the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and expert groups are discussed together with the relevant committees.

In 2024, the committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation and reporting to the Council. During the year, the Council adopted resolution [2744 \(2024\)](#) by which it introduced new procedures for the consideration of delisting requests submitted by individuals, groups, undertakings or entities designated on the lists of the Committees, with the exception of the list of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, which remain under the purview of the Office of the Ombudsperson. These procedures replaced the delisting procedures outlined in resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#) and would be applied once the appointment by the Secretary-General of the new Focal Point for Delisting became effective.

In addition to reporting by means of written reports, some Committee Chairs delivered briefings to the Council in open meetings and closed consultations. As outlined in table 1, briefings by Chairs of subsidiary organs took place under both thematic and country-and region-specific items and briefings were delivered as joint or individual briefings, in the context of

⁹ Ibid., paras. 7-9.

¹⁰ For information concerning the sanctions measures relevant to each of the committees, see part VII, section III.

which Chairs reported at varying intervals on a variety of aspects of the work of subsidiary organs, including their mandates and/or any visits conducted by the Chairs.

Table 1
Briefings by Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2024 (meetings)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Country and region-specific		
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/PV.9581 19 March 2024
		S/PV.9656 13 June 2024
		S/PV.9722 11 September 2024
		S/PV.9807 11 December 2024
The question concerning Haiti	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022)	S/PV.9808 11 December
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	S/PV.9736 30 September 2024
The situation in Afghanistan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	S/PV.9810 12 December 2024
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/PV.9549 15 February 2024
		S/PV.9605 16 April 2024
		S/PV.9709 20 August 2024
		S/PV.9743 9 October 2024
		S/PV.9815 16 December 2024
The situation in the Middle East	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	S/PV.9776 5 November 2024
Peace and Security in Africa	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)^a	S/PV.9768 31 October 2024
Thematic		
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	a. Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	S/PV.9784 14 November 2024
	b. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	
	c. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/PV.9814

	d. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	13 December 2024
	e. Committee established pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	
	f. Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	
	g. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	h. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	
	i. Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/PV.9589 26 March 2024

^a By resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#), the Council decided that the Committee should cease being described as “pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#)” and instead be described as “pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#)”.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

During the period under review, the total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures remained 14 by the end of 2024. It also amended the name of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic to “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#)”¹¹.

Table 2 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2024.

¹¹ Resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#), para. 12.

Table 2

Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2024

S a n c t i o n s C o m m i t t e e	<i>Arms embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban or restrictions</i>	<i>Non- proliferation measures/ restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Economic and financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources^a</i>	<i>Others^b</i>
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	X	X	X					X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)		X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	X	X	X		X	X		
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)			X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	X	X	X				X	X
Committee pursuant to resolution 2745 (2024)	X	X	X					

^a This category refers to a variety of measures on natural resources including charcoal, coal, iron, gold, titanium, copper, nickel, silver and zinc.

^b Including measures relating to, inter alia, transport and aviation, the ban on components of improvised explosive devices, trade restrictions and/or diplomatic restrictions.

(a) Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

In 2024, the Council addressed matters relating to the Committee under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.¹² The mandates of the Committee, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson remained largely unchanged.¹³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.¹⁴

By its resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions [1526 \(2004\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson until 17 June 2027. By its resolution [2761 \(2024\)](#), the Council extended the humanitarian exemption for the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, initially established for two years by resolution [2664 \(2022\)](#). This exemption permits the provision, processing or payment of funds, financial assets, economic resources, goods or services necessary for timely humanitarian assistance or activities addressing basic human needs.¹⁵

¹² For more information, see part I, sect. 30.

¹³ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, deciding on requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. The mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance with the sanctions measures, providing to the Committee information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list, assisting the Ombudsperson to the Committee in carrying out its mandate and providing periodic reports. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson included, inter alia, reviewing requests from individuals and entities seeking to be removed from the sanctions list and making a recommendation to the Committee on those requests.

¹⁴ [S/2024/915/Rev.1](#)

¹⁵ It applies to United Nations entities, other international and humanitarian organizations with observer status in the General Assembly, bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organizations involved in United Nations humanitarian response plans, refugee response plans or other United Nations appeals, or Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs-coordinated humanitarian clusters, or their employees, grantees, subsidiaries or implementing partners, while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities, or by appropriate others as added by any individual committees established by the Security Council within and with respect to their respective mandates. Such activities are not considered violations of the asset freeze measures imposed by the Council or its committees.

More information on the work of the Monitoring Team¹⁶ and on the Office of the Ombudsperson can be found in its reports for 2024.¹⁷

(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#)

In 2023, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#). By its resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#).¹⁸ During the reporting period, the Committee did not convene any meetings but continued to reach agreement on delisting requests. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.¹⁹

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

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) remained largely unchanged.²⁰ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.²¹

In its resolution [2738 \(2024\)](#), by which the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) was extended until 1 August 2025, the Council expressed its intention to review the Group's mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 1 July 2025.²² In addition, the Council called for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, and the Group of Experts, and requested the Group of

¹⁶ [S/2024/92](#) and [S/2024/556](#).

¹⁷ [S/2024/274](#) and [S/2024/696](#).

¹⁸ For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V, part I.B.2.

¹⁹ [S/2024/926](#).

²⁰ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, which comprise an arms embargo, an asset freeze, transport and customs controls and a travel ban, monitoring implementation and deciding on requests for exemptions.

²¹ See [S/2024/945](#).

²² Resolution [2738 \(2024\)](#), para. 5. The mandate of the Group of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analyzing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

Experts to provide a mid-term report and final report.²³ The Council also reaffirmed the reporting provisions set out in resolutions [2360 \(2017\)](#) and [2478 \(2019\)](#).²⁴ The Council recalled the Secretary-General's commitment that the United Nations would do everything possible to ensure that the perpetrators of the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them were brought to justice and stressed the importance of a continued deployment by the Secretary-General of the follow-on mechanism to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assist with the national investigation, within existing resources.²⁵

In its resolution [2765 \(2024\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the Council requested MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution [2738 \(2024\)](#), in cooperation with the Group of Experts and further requested MONUSCO to assist and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts.²⁶

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

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan remained unchanged.²⁷ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.²⁸

In its resolution [2725 \(2024\)](#), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) was extended until 12 March 2025, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding the further extension of the mandate no later than 12

²³ Ibid., para. 6.

²⁴ Ibid., para. 7.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 9.

²⁶ Resolution [2765 \(2024\)](#), para 45. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), see part X, sect. I.

²⁷ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation of the measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures.

²⁸ [S/2024/984](#).

February 2025.²⁹ The Council took note of the Panel's reporting on the complex financing schemes established by armed groups active in Darfur and requested it to further investigate all relevant funding sources, whether local, national or international, of these groups.³⁰ Finally, the Council requested the Panel to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing all violations of the sanctions measures by all parties and progress towards promotion of peace and stability in Darfur, violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including those that involve attacks on the civilian population, sexual- and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against children, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#).³¹

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

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission or by the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.³² The Committee held no meetings during 2024. As of 31 December 2024, no individual had been registered.

²⁹ Resolution [2725 \(2024\)](#), para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports. Resolution [2725 \(2024\)](#) was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions. For more information on the outcome of the vote, see part I, sect. 7.

³⁰ Ibid., para. 3.

³¹ Ibid., para. 6.

³² For more information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V part I.B.10.

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

During the period under review, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).³³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.³⁴

On 28 March 2024, the Security Council considered a draft resolution with regard to the renewal of the mandate of the Panel of Experts.³⁵ The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. Thus, the mandate of the Panel, which was established by the Council in its resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) and last renewed in its resolution [2680 \(2023\)](#), ended on 30 April 2024.

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

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya remained largely unchanged.³⁶ The role of the Committee in terms of disposal of items seized during the vessel inspections pursuant to resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) was further elaborated, as indicated below. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.³⁷

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution [2733 \(2024\)](#), by which it extended the authorizations related to inspection of vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya, as set out in resolution [2684 \(2023\)](#) for a further 12 months from the date of adoption of the resolution.³⁸ By the same resolution, the Council also decided that paragraph 5 of resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) would be replaced by a new paragraph (paragraph 2 of resolution 2733 (2024)),

³³ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising, among others, an arms embargo, an embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban, an asset freeze, a ban on the provision of financial services and a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes.

³⁴ [S/2024/939](#).

³⁵ [S/2024/255](#). For more details, see [S/PV. 9591](#) and part I. sect. 31.

³⁶ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, gathering and analysing information on compliance, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze and measures aimed at preventing illicit exports of petroleum.

³⁷ [S/2024/983](#).

³⁸ Resolution [2733 \(2024\)](#), para. 1.

which authorizes all Member States to seize and dispose (through destruction or rendering inoperable) of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) (as modified by paragraph 13 of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#) and paragraph 8 of resolution [2174 \(2024\)](#), or to dispose of such items subject to approval by the Committee within 90 days after request, and to collect evidence directly related to the carriage of such items in the course of inspections.³⁹

By the same resolution, the Council decided that the Member State shall notify the Committee of such disposal within 30 days and provide details of all items and the precise manner in which they were disposed of. If the Committee shall be deemed to have refused the request in the absence of an approval within 90 days, subject to any extension to that period agreed by the Committee, and following any such lack of approval, the relevant State may submit an updated request for approval to the Committee.⁴⁰

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

In 2024, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee under two different items of its agenda, namely: (a) “The situation in Afghanistan” and (b) “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.⁴¹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁴²

The mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) remained largely unchanged.⁴³ The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. By its resolution [2763 \(2024\)](#), the Council extended for a period of 14 months, until February 2026, the mandate of the Monitoring Team in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#),

³⁹ Ibid., para. 2.

⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 3 and 4.

⁴¹ For more information, see part I, sects. 13 and 28.

⁴² [S/2024/923](#).

⁴³ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, which comprised an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the sanctions list. The Committee was supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

with further details on the mandate set forth in the annex to the resolution.⁴⁴ In the resolution, the Council also directed the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building. In addition, the Council encouraged Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee and directed the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance.⁴⁵ More information on the work of the Monitoring Team can be found in its fifteenth report.⁴⁶

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

During 2024, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, the Committee continued to oversee the implementation of the travel ban, designate individuals who met the listing criteria contained in resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#), and consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁴⁷

(j) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee remained unchanged.⁴⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ Resolution [2763 \(2024\)](#), para. 2. See the annex to the resolution for a comprehensive overview of the mandate of the Monitoring Team. The mandate of the Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance with the sanctions measures, providing to the Committee information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 3.

⁴⁶ [S/2024/499](#).

⁴⁷ [S/2024/936](#)

⁴⁸ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁴⁹ [S/2024/935](#)

In its resolution [2758 \(2024\)](#), the Council renewed until 15 November 2025 the measures as set out in resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#).⁵⁰ By its resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 December 2025, and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 15 November 2025.⁵¹ By the resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Panel of Experts until 15 December 2025.⁵² Furthermore, the Council requested the Panel to provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than 15 April 2025 and a final report including information as set out in paragraph 16 of resolution [2624 \(2022\)](#) no later than 15 October 2025.⁵³

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

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan remained unchanged.⁵⁴ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁵⁵

In its resolution [2731 \(2024\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 1 July 2025 and requested the Panel to provide periodic reports.⁵⁶ The Council reiterated its request to the Secretariat to include the necessary gender expertise on the Panel and encouraged the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigation and reporting.⁵⁷ By the same resolution, the Council encouraged the Committee to consider, where and when

⁵⁰ Resolution [2758 \(2024\)](#), para. 1.

⁵¹ Ibid., para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in the resolutions, in particular incidents of undermining the political transition, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing a midterm update and a final report.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid., para. 3.

⁵⁴ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁵⁵ [S/2024/925](#).

⁵⁶ Resolution [2731 \(2024\)](#), para. 18. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analyzing information on compliance and, as of 2018, information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports. Resolution [2731 \(2024\)](#) was adopted with 9 votes in favour and six abstentions. For more information on the outcome of the vote, see part I, sect. 7.

⁵⁷ Resolution [2731 \(2024\)](#), para. 19.

appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.⁵⁸ The Council further encouraged the timely exchange of information between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts and requested the Mission to assist the Committee and the Panel, within its mandate and capabilities.⁵⁹ By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2025, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021)⁶⁰ regarding the arms embargo measures. The Council also requested the South Sudan authorities to report to the Committee on the progress achieved on the same benchmarks in the said resolution as well as on the progress achieved on implementation of reforms.⁶¹

(I) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) concerning Haiti

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee remained largely unchanged.⁶² For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁶³

In 2024, the Council adopted resolution [2752 \(2024\)](#) which extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 18 November 2025 and requested the Panel to provide to the Council an interim report by 28 March 2025, a final report no later than 1 October 2025, and periodic updates in between.⁶⁴ In the resolution, the Council directed the Committee to consider expeditiously the update of the list of individuals and entities designated pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#), taking into account the reports submitted by the Panel of Experts.⁶⁵ Furthermore, the Council renewed, for one year from the date of the adoption, the measures imposed on resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#), affirmed that paragraphs 15 and 16 of resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) should

⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 17.

⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 22. For more information on the mandate of UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 4.

⁶¹ Ibid., para. 5.

⁶² The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶³ [S/2024/930](#).

⁶⁴ Resolution [2752 \(2024\)](#), paras. 8 and 10. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information, in particular incidents regarding the source and routes of arms trafficking to Haiti and incidents of undermining the political transition, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 9.

continue to apply, and decided that actions as described in paragraph 15 included engaging in activities that destabilized Haiti through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources.⁶⁶

In the same resolution, the Council broadened the arms embargo by deciding that, all Member States should take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material of all types to Haiti, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and paramilitary equipment, as well as technical or financial assistance and training related to military activities.⁶⁷ The Council further decided that this measure should not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms to or by the United Nations, a UN-authorized mission or by a security unit that operated under the command of the Government of Haiti, intended solely to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti;⁶⁸ other supplies, sales, or transfers of arms and related materiel as approved in advance by the Committee to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti;⁶⁹ and supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use when intended to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti.⁷⁰

In the same resolution, the Council encouraged greater coordination among the Committee and its Panel of Experts, BINUH,⁷¹ UNODC, and other regional frameworks, on the implementation of the sanctions, and urged Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, and the Multinational Security Support Mission to ensure cooperation with the Panel.⁷² The Council further encouraged all Member States to regularly inform the Panel of Experts and the Committee on concrete actions they had taken to implement effectively the provisions of that resolution⁷³ and requested the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 1 October 2025, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks.⁷⁴

(m) Committee pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#) concerning Al-Shabaab

⁶⁶ Ibid., para. 1.

⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 2.

⁶⁸ Ibid., para. 2 (a).

⁶⁹ Ibid., para 2 (b).

⁷⁰ Ibid., para 2 (c).

⁷¹ For more information on the mandate of BINUH, see part X, sect. II.

⁷² Ibid., para. 12.

⁷³ Ibid., para. 11.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 14.

In 2024, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#) remained unchanged.⁷⁵ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁷⁶

In its resolution [2762 \(2024\)](#) by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#) was extended until 31 March 2025, the Council expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 28 February 2025.⁷⁷ The Council also renewed the provisions set out in resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#) and [2607 \(2021\)](#) on the maritime interdiction of charcoal, weapons or military equipment, and IED components.

(n) Committee pursuant to resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#)

In 2024, the Council adopted resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#) of 30 July by which it decided to lift the arms embargo on the Central African Republic established under resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#), as amended and extended by resolution [2693 \(2023\)](#), and that Member States shall take all necessary measures in implementing a targeted arms embargo on armed groups and associated individuals operating in the Central African Republic.⁷⁸ In the same resolution, the Council decided to rename the Committee the Committee pursuant to resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#) and its Panel the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#). For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2024.⁷⁹

In its resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 31 August 2025, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further

⁷⁵ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise an arms embargo on Al-Shabaab, a targeted arms embargo, an asset freeze, a travel ban, a charcoal ban and an IED components ban, and deciding upon requests for exemptions.

⁷⁶ [S/2024/997](#).

⁷⁷ Resolution [2762 \(2024\)](#), para 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts as set forth in paragraph 11 of resolution 2444 (2018) and paragraphs 5, 11 and 17 of resolution 2713 (2023) included, inter alia, assisting the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures, reporting on the implementation of the maritime interdiction of charcoal, weapons or military equipment, and IED components, compiling information on the draft list of those individuals and entities that potentially meet the designation criteria, and providing thematic reports, a midterm update and a final report.

⁷⁸ Resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#), paras. 1-2.

⁷⁹ [S/2024/934](#).

extension no later than 31 July 2025.⁸⁰ The Council also strongly condemned attacks and human rights abuses committed by armed groups and requested the Panel to consider proposing or updating further statements of cases for possible designation pursuant to paragraphs 20 to 21 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) taking into account the decisions imposed by resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#).⁸¹

The Council also requested the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of illicit transnational trafficking networks and threats relating to explosive ordnances, in cooperation with experts from subregional communities and with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council.⁸² The Council further reaffirmed the Committee provisions and the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#).⁸³

In its resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of MINUSCA, the Council reiterated the Mission's tasks to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, including by monitoring the implementation of sanctions measures, supporting the Panel of Experts in collecting information of acts of incitement to violence, particularly on religious or ethnic grounds, and ensuring unhindered access and safety for the Panel of Experts.⁸⁴

2. Other committees

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee remained active.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) also remained active in 2024, holding seven formal sessions and two informal sessions over the year. The Council adopted one resolution related to the Committee.

⁸⁰ Resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#), paras. 6-7.

⁸¹ Ibid., para. 8.

⁸² Ibid., para. 9.

⁸³ Ibid., para. 12. See also resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), paras. 26 and 41.

⁸⁴ Resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), para. 40 (a)-(d). For more information on the mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I.

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

On 23 February 2024, the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) transmitted to the President of the Security Council the work programmes of the Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024.⁸⁵

On 28 February, the Committee convened a regional open briefing on counter-terrorism efforts in South-East Europe, as a follow-up to a Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate-led event held previously in mid-2022. The briefing focused on taking stock of progress achieved, changing approaches by Member States, and alignment of counter-terrorism efforts amongst stakeholders. Member States were encouraged to review and update their national counter-terrorism strategies.⁸⁶

On 29 April and 6 June, the Committee convened open meetings respectively to discuss strategies to build community resilience against radicalization to terrorism and the codification of the terrorist offence in Member State's domestic criminal law. The chair of the Committee noted the importance of addressing underlying drivers that fueled radicalization to violence and emphasized that effective counter-terrorism measures required a multi-dimensional approach. He called upon Member States to ensure that measures to counter terrorism complied with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.⁸⁷

On 10 June, the Council adopted resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#) which reaffirmed resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and reiterated the need to enhance ongoing cooperation amongst the United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), with the Committee pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.⁸⁸ The same resolution also reiterated the need to enhance ongoing cooperation amongst their respective groups of experts, including through, as appropriate,

⁸⁵ [S/2024/187](#).

⁸⁶ See <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/news/security-council-holds-first-open-briefing-counter-terrorism-efforts-south-east-europe>

⁸⁷ See <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/news/counter-terrorism-committee-meeting-focuses-strengthening-community-resilience>

⁸⁸ Resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#), para. 97.

enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to these bodies.⁸⁹

On 19 June, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate participated in an Arria-formula meeting on “Combating the Rise of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in West Africa and the Sahel”.⁹⁰ The meeting addressed the challenging security situation in the region, the recent rise in terrorism and violent extremism, root causes, and shared experiences on countering terrorist groups and organized crime.

On 15 August and 21 November, the Maldives and Qatar respectively briefed the Committee on steps taken to implement the recommendations from the post-assessment visit by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), which was acting on behalf of the Committee, as well as efforts to counter and prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism and the adoption of good practices.⁹¹

On 14 November, the chair of the Committee briefed the Council under a separate item of the agenda entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.⁹² In 2024, acting on behalf of the Committee, its Executive Directorate also conducted assessment and follow-up visits to the following countries: Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritania, Montenegro, Tanzania, Thailand and Togo.⁹³

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

In 2024, the Security Council adopted one resolution related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). In resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#), the Council reiterated the need to enhance ongoing cooperation among United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism established pursuant to the General Assembly resolution [71/291](#), as well as their respective groups of experts,

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ The meeting was co-sponsored by the “A3 plus one” group (Algeria, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, and Guyana).

⁹¹ See <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/news/qatar-first-country-middle-east-brief-un-security-council-counter-terrorism-committee> and <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/news/maldives-becomes-eleventh-member-state-brief-counter-terrorism-committee-developments-2019>.

⁹² See [S/PV.9784](#).

⁹³ [S/PV.9784](#).

including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to these bodies.⁹⁴

On 30 January, the Committee submitted its 21st programme of work covering the period from 1 February 2024 to 31 January 2025, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution [2663 \(2022\)](#).⁹⁵ On 30 December, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Committee submitted its annual review of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) for 2024.⁹⁶

In 2024, the Council heard twice the briefings by the chair of the Committee. On 26 March, in relation with the agenda item entitled “non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the chair briefed the Council on the activities of the Committee during the year of 2023.⁹⁷ On 14 November, the chair of the Committee briefed the Council under a separate item of the agenda entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.⁹⁸

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, working groups of the Council continued to meet. As in the case of the committees, the working groups were composed of all 15 members of the Council and meetings were held in private unless otherwise decided. Decisions were reached by consensus. In 2024, five of the seven existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ Resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#), para. 97. For more information on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter terrorism, see part IX, sect. I. B.

⁹⁵ See [S/2024/115](#).

⁹⁶ See [S/2024/996](#).

⁹⁷ See [S/PV.9589](#). For more details, see part I, sect. 32A.

⁹⁸ See [S/PV.9784](#). For more details, see part I, sect. 31.

⁹⁹ Thirty-nine meetings (formal and informal) were held. This includes one joint meeting of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review.

Table 3 provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, chairs and vice-chairs of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council and the annual reports of their activities in 2024.

Table 3
Working Groups of the Security Council, 2024

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chairs)</i>	<i>Annual Report</i>
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations			
Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3)	<p>To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council, and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations</p> <p>Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, so that their views are taken into account by the Council</p>	Republic of Korea (China and United Kingdom)	S/2024/992
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa			
Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a	<p>To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.</p> <p>To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa.</p> <p>To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution.</p> <p>To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations.</p>	Mozambique (Sierra Leone)	S/2024/954

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chairs)</i>	<i>Annual Report</i>
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)			
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	<p>To consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, and preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures.</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council.</p>	Algeria (France and Russian Federation)	N/A
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict			
Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict.</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005).</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it.</p> <p>To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict.</p> <p>To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of</p>	Malta (Ecuador)	S/2024/929

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chairs)</i>	<i>Annual Report</i>
resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates.			
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions			
Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions.	Japan (Republic of Korea and Slovenia)	S/2024/970
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals			
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal made by some Council members at the 4161st meeting (no formal decision was taken) ^b	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals.	Sierra Leone (Japan and Mozambique)	S/2024/1001
Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General United Nations Security Council Sanctions Issues			
Established on 19 July 2024 (resolution 2744 (2024))	To examine, inter alia, the following general issues, with a view to improving the effectiveness of sanctions imposed by the United Nations: the Focal Point mechanism; good practices of working methods of sanctions Committees and coordination between and amongst sanctions Committees, panel/group/team of experts, Member States, regional/international organizations; best practices on the design, implementation and assessment of sanctions; assessing and identifying options for strengthening Member States' capacity in connection with implementation of UN sanctions; and general practices of usage and implementation of exemption measures and sustaining efforts to mitigate unintended humanitarian consequences.	NA	NA

^a In notes by the President of the Security Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see [S/2003/1138](#), [S/2004/1031](#), [S/2005/814](#), [S/2007/6](#), [S/2008/795](#), [S/2009/650](#) and [S/2010/654](#)). From that date onward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

^b See [S/PV.4161](#).

III. Investigative bodies

Note

The mandate of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) ended on 17 September 2024.¹⁰⁰ The Council did not authorize the establishment of any new investigative bodies.

United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

UNITAD formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018.¹⁰¹ On 24 May, the Acting Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD submitted to the Council the twelfth and final report on the activities of the Team pursuant to resolution [2697 \(2023\)](#)¹⁰². She briefed the Council on the report on 5 June.¹⁰³

The report included the overall achievements of UNITAD and an update on its activities during the reporting period. In April 2024, the Team initiated its drawdown, and liquidation plans for the purpose of ensuring an orderly withdrawal from Iraq by 17 September 2024. Liquidation, including the preservation and storage of evidentiary and non-evidentiary records and archives, was being undertaken in close coordination with relevant departments of the United Nations Secretariat. In addition to open engagement with the National Coordinating Committee on the drawdown and liquidation, other Iraqi authorities and relevant stakeholders were consulted regarding the final phase of the mandate. The preparation of evidence, other materials and analyses for delivery to the competent Iraqi authorities, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2379 \(2017\)](#) and [2697 \(2023\)](#) and the Team's terms of reference ([S/2018/118](#)), was the main priority of the Team.

¹⁰⁰ As last extended by resolution [2697 \(2023\)](#), para. 2.

¹⁰¹ [S/2018/1031](#), para. 4. For more information on the establishment and history of UNITAD, see supplements 2016-2022, part IX, sect. III.

¹⁰² See [S/2024/408](#). For more information on the investigative priorities, see previous reports of the Special Advisor and Head of UNITAD ([S/2018/1031](#), [S/2019/407](#), [S/2019/878](#), [S/2020/386](#), [S/2020/1107](#), [S/2021/419](#), [S/2021/974](#), [S/2022/434](#), [S/2022/836](#), [S/2023/367](#) and [S/2023/882](#)).

¹⁰³ [S/PV.9645](#)

IV. Tribunals

Note

In a note by the President of the Council dated 2 February 2018,¹⁰⁴ the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,¹⁰⁵ under which would be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.¹⁰⁶ During the period under review, the Council adopted one presidential statement and one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning, inter alia, the reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism, as well as other aspects regarding the management, reporting and completion of functions of the Tribunal. The Council also took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reappoint 25 judges, including the President of the Mechanism.¹⁰⁷

Developments in 2024

On 4 March 2024, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it recalled its decision that the Mechanism should operate for an initial period of four years starting from 1 July 2012, and its decision to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of that initial period and every two years thereafter. The Council also recalled its decision that the Mechanism should continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Council decided otherwise, and that the Mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size

¹⁰⁴ [S/2018/90](#).

¹⁰⁵ By its resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions 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 (International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (International Tribunal for Rwanda) after the completion of their mandates. For more information on the activities of the Council during 2024 in connection with the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 23, “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”.

¹⁰⁶ See *Repertoire, Supplement 2014-2015 to Supplement 2022*.

¹⁰⁷ For more information on the appointment procedure, see part IV, sect. I.D.

would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions.¹⁰⁸

By its resolution [2740 \(2024\)](#), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism with effect from 1 July 2024 until 30 June 2026.¹⁰⁹ In the resolution, the Council once again emphasized that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and requested the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by those elements.¹¹⁰ In addition, the Council welcomed the report submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its presidential statement of 4 March 2024 for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, as required by paragraph 17 of resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism.¹¹¹ The Council also took note of the conclusions of OIOS on the Mechanism's implementation of the OIOS recommendations and paragraph 10 of resolution [2637 \(2022\)](#).¹¹² The Council further noted the views and recommendations made with regard to the Mechanism's work by the Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, and requested the Mechanism to take into account those views and implement the recommendations, enumerating a series of steps the Mechanism should continue to take to further enhance efficiency and effective and transparent management.¹¹³

V. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

¹⁰⁸ [S/PRST/2024/1](#), second and third paragraphs.

¹⁰⁹ Resolution [2740 \(2024\)](#), para. 3.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 10. For the report submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its presidential statement of 4 March 2024 ([S/PRST/2024/1](#), fifth paragraph) for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, see [S/2024/308](#). For the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, see [S/2024/199](#).

¹¹² Resolution [2740 \(2024\)](#), para. 10.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 13.

Section V provides a list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Special representatives appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions are covered in part X and those authorized by the General Assembly are covered in part IV. Previous supplements should be consulted for information concerning special advisers, envoys and representatives whose functions have ceased.

During the period under review, the following envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General continued to exercise their functions:

- Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus
- Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on Cyprus
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#)¹¹⁴
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
- Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan
- Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant¹¹⁵

¹¹⁴ The Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has fulfilled the reporting functions of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) since former Special Envoy Terje Rod Larsen ended his functions in May 2016.

¹¹⁵ By its resolution [2697 \(2023\)](#), the mandate of the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team was extended until 17 September 2024 only.

Decisions of the Council acknowledging the appointment of special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred during the period under review are listed in Table 4.

Table 4

Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2024

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2756 (2024) , second, third, fourth, twelfth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3, 5 and 6
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	There were no developments in 2024
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	
S/2024/526 3 July 2024	Resolution 2723 (2024) , third and fifth preambular paragraph and para. 3.
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2729 (2024) , para. 3 (d) (iii)
S/2004/568 13 July 2004	
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	
S/PRST/2004/36 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2024
S/2004/974 14 December 2004	
S/2004/975 16 December 2004	
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect	
S/2007/721 31 August 2007	There were no developments in 2024
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	
Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2731(2024) , para. 21
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2759 (2024) , seventeenth preambular paragraph and para. 38 (a)(vi)
S/2010/63	

2 February 2010

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa

[S/2018/955](#) Resolution [2760 \(2024\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph and paras. 13, 34, and 35.

24 October 2018

[S/2018/979](#)

31 October 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

[S/2012/469](#) There were no developments in 2024

18 June 2012

[S/2012/470](#)

21 June 2012

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

[S/2013/166](#) [S/PRST/2024/7](#), twentieth paragraph

15 March 2013

[S/2013/167](#) Resolution [2765 \(2024\)](#), paras. 2, 19, 36 (ii) (n) and 51.

18 March 2013 Resolution [2746 \(2024\)](#), seventh preambular paragraph.

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan

[S/2024/204](#) Resolution [2724 \(2024\)](#), para. 3.

29 February 2024 Resolution [2736 \(2024\)](#), para. 8.

Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#) There were no developments in 2024¹¹⁶

21 September 2017

[S/2018/118](#)

9 February 2018

[S/2018/119](#)

13 February 2018

¹¹⁶ See [S/PV.9645](#). The mandate of the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team ended on 17 September 2024 and in line with resolution [2697 \(2023\)](#), the team initiated its draw down and liquidation to ensure an orderly withdrawal from Iraq by that date.

VI. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by the Council in resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹¹⁷ During the period under review, the Commission held a total of 17 meetings and produced a total of 35 outcome documents.¹¹⁸ The Commission also continued to submit advice to the Security Council in the form of letters and formal briefings in line with the previous practice. The Commission undertook two field visits: one to Sao Tome and Principe, by the Chair, and one to Liberia by the Chair of the Liberia configuration. In 2024, the Commission addressed the situations in the Central African Republic, Colombia, Liberia, and for the first time, Guatemala, Mauritania, and Sao Tome and Principe.¹¹⁹

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2024, Algeria and Guyana were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of one year, until the end of 2024.¹²⁰

Developments in 2024

In 2024, consistent with past practice, the Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on their activities and on the situations on the agenda of the Commission.¹²¹

¹¹⁷ In its resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#), the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be to, inter alia, bring together all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding to marshal the resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict, and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. For more information, see part I, sect. 32.

¹¹⁸ For the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eighteenth session, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, see [S/2025/86](#), paras. 3 and 5.

¹¹⁹ Ibid., paras. 7-12.

¹²⁰ See [S/2024/83](#).

¹²¹ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established in the note by the President of the Council dated 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), para. 61) and was reaffirmed in the note by the President dated 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#), para. 95) and the note by the President dated 14 December 2024 ([S/2024/507](#), para. 106).

Recalling resolutions [75/201](#) and [2558 \(2020\)](#), in a letter dated 30 April, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council referred to the upcoming comprehensive review of United Nations peacebuilding planned for 2025.¹²² They noted that the proposed terms of reference, modalities and structure for conducting the 2025 review was circulated to all Member States on 16 April, and taking into consideration the need to ensure an inclusive and consultative process, they stated that the informal phase of the review process would be conducted in 2024, and for the second, formal stage of the review to take place in 2025 under two co-facilitators.

In a letter dated 13 November addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission shared the main elements which emerged from a series of consultations with Member States, parts of the United Nations system, civil society representatives and independent experts, with a view to taking stock of the work of the Commission as well as identifying areas that the 2025 review could consider in its formal phase.¹²³

In a letter dated 21 November addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter which he received from a small group of independent eminent persons, which had been tasked to carry out consultations and provide independent perspectives on the implementation of the resolutions on the peacebuilding architecture. He further informed that the letter contained the group's reflections and recommendations in support of the 2025 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, as part of the first phase of the review.¹²⁴

In addition, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission transmitted written advice from the Commission to the Council in the form of letters addressed to the President of the Security Council on 11 occasions (see table 5 below).

Table 5

Peacebuilding Commission Written Advice by the Peacebuilding Commission transmitted as letters to the President of the Security Council, 2024

¹²² [A/78/870-S/2024/339](#).

¹²³ [A/79/609-S/2024/827](#).

¹²⁴ [A/79/634-S/2024/869](#).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Related Council meeting or document</i>
22 January 2024	Peacebuilding and sustaining peace	N/A
11 March 2024	United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	S/2024/232
11 April 2024	Peacebuilding and Coordination within the United Nations System	S/2024/315
16 April 2024	Great Lakes region	S/2024/314
23 May 2024	Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Role of Women and Young People	S/2024/404
9 August 2024	United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	S/2024/604
20 August 2024	Peacebuilding and sustaining peace	S/2024/622
10 October 2024	Colombia	S/2024/726
17 October 2024	Women and peace and security	S/2024/757
13 November 2024	Renewal of the MINUSCA mandate	S/2024/821
13 November 2024	Peacebuilding and Coordination within the United Nations System	S/2024/827

(i) Briefings and discussions

During a meeting held on 13 March, at the initiative of Japan, the Council held a high-level open debate under item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” and subitem “Promoting conflict prevention – empowering all actors including women and youth”¹²⁵. The representative of Brazil, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, emphasized the importance of conflict prevention as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace and highlighted key resolutions – Security Council resolutions [2282 \(2016\)](#) and [2558 \(2020\)](#), and General Assembly resolutions [70/262](#) and [75/201](#) that affirmed this. He further noted the important role of women and youth in conflict prevention and resolution and reaffirmed the Commission’s commitment to sharing good practices and serving as a bridge in the Council’s consideration on countries in conflict or transitioning from conflict.¹²⁶

During a meeting held on 23 May, at the initiative of Mozambique, the Council held a meeting under the agenda item “Maintenance of international peace and security” and the subitem “Strengthening the role of the African state in addressing global security and

¹²⁵ A concept note was circulated in a letter dated 1 March 2024 ([S/2024/210](#)). Please also refer to Part I, 32. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace of the present supplement.

¹²⁶ See [S/PV.9574](#) and [S/PV.9574 \(Resumption 1\)](#).

development challenges”.¹²⁷ The representative of Brazil, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, stated that the Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund were fully committed to partnering with Africa in promoting sustained peace and noted that Africa had made impressive progress in institutionalizing its regional policies. He stated that partnerships were fundamental, including the informal annual joint consultative meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the Commission, and the implementation of resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) to support African Union-led peace operations with United Nations-assessed contributions. He further noted that efforts must be made to ensure coherence and complementarity between peacebuilding, peacekeeping missions and counter-terrorism operations, and that the Commission was ready to offer its expertise and engagement.¹²⁸

At a meeting held on 21 August, at the initiative of Sierra Leone, the Council held an open debate under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” and subitem “The new agenda for peace – addressing global, regional and national aspects of conflict prevention”.¹²⁹ In her briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support stated that the Secretary-General’s *A New Agenda for Peace* prioritized conflict prevention and peacebuilding and outlined three key areas— promoting and supporting voluntary, inclusive and nationally-owned and -led prevention and peacebuilding efforts and strengthening national infrastructure for peace; ensuring coherence and a comprehensive approach to prevention and sustaining peace; and strengthening critical partnerships and increasing available resources. She also noted that prevention and peacebuilding could break the cycle of violence, lay the foundation to ensure possible sustainable development, and that the United Nations could play a pivotal role to support these efforts due to its unique tools, expertise and networks.¹³⁰

During a meeting held on 23 October, concerning the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council heard a briefing by the representative of Morocco, in his capacity as the Chair of the Central African Republic country-specific configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹³¹ Noting that the Council was meeting at a decisive juncture, if not a critical turning point in the Central African Republic’s trajectory towards lasting peace and security, he

¹²⁷ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 22 April 2024 ([S/2024/327/Rev.1](#)).

¹²⁸ [S/PV.9633](#).

¹²⁹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 30 July 2024 ([S/2024/581](#)).

¹³⁰ [S/PV.9710](#).

¹³¹ [S/PV.9758](#).

said that the country had resolutely striven to create a paradigm shift towards sustainable recovery and development, having adopted a new national development plan in September 2024, which encompassed a vision of peace, reconciliation and prosperity. Commending the adoption of such an ambitious plan, he further noted that as a steadfast partner, the Commission was committed to supporting its implementation and outlined five areas of specific support – inclusive dialogue and reconciliation; institutional capacity-building; justice and rule of law; inclusive economic development; and citizen participation.

There was no informal interactive dialogue between the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and Council members in 2024.¹³²

(ii) Decisions

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several decisions adopted under country- and region-specific items. No decisions of the Council adopted under thematic items contained references to the Peacebuilding Commission.

Country- and region-specific decisions

On 29 April, under the item “Reports of the Secretary-General concerning the Sudan and South Sudan”, the Council adopted resolution [2729 \(2024\)](#), in which it encouraged the Government of South Sudan to continue engaging with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to enhance international support for South Sudan’s peacebuilding objectives.¹³³

On 30 October the Council adopted resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#) under the agenda item “the situation in Somalia”, encouraging the Federal Government of Somalia to continue engaging with the Peacebuilding Commission to enhance international support for Somalia’s peacebuilding objectives.¹³⁴

On the same day, under the item entitled “Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/53](#))”, the Council adopted resolution

¹³² For further information on informal interactive dialogues in which the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission has participated, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012-2013 to Supplement 2021*. For more information on Arria-formula meetings, see part II, sect. I.C.

¹³³ Resolution [2729 \(2024\)](#), eleventh preambular paragraph.

¹³⁴ Resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#), seventeenth preambular paragraph.

[2754 \(2024\)](#), in which it took note of the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission with the Government of Colombia and looked forward to further cooperation, including with the relevant UN agencies, in order to ensure an integrated and coherent approach to the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace.¹³⁵

On 31 October, under the agenda item “the situation in Libya”, the Council adopted resolution [2755 \(2024\)](#), in which it encouraged further international support and regional cooperation between Libya, neighbouring countries and relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission, in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the country and the region.¹³⁶

On 14 November, the Council, under the agenda item “the situation in the Central African Republic”, adopted resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), in which it stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in offering strategic advice, providing observations for the Security Council’s consideration, and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts.¹³⁷ The Council also encouraged continued coordination among the Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and other relevant international organizations and institutions in support of long term peace building needs of the Central African Republic (CAR), including for support to the peace process.

In the same resolution, the Council mandated MINUSCA to coordinate support provided by multilateral and bilateral partners, including the World Bank, the Africa, Development Bank and the Peacebuilding Commission, to the efforts of the CAR authorities on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) programs to reintegrate eligible and vetted former members of the armed groups into peaceful civilian life and to help ensure that these efforts will lead to sustainable socioeconomic reintegration.¹³⁸

¹³⁵ Resolution [2754 \(2024\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph.

¹³⁶ Resolution [2755 \(2024\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph.

¹³⁷ Resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), para. 17.

¹³⁸ Ibid., para. 39(d)(iv).

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

During the period under review, there were no instances of a subsidiary organ being proposed but not established.