



Highlights of Security Council Practice 2024



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
A wide view of the Security Council Chamber prior to the meeting on the admission of new members. 18 April 2024.

In 2024, the Security Council maintained a high level of activity, holding the highest number of **meetings** on record and a similar number of **informal consultations** compared to 2023. Although fewer **decisions** were adopted (five per cent decrease in resolutions and presidential statements), in 2024, Council members issued more press statements (27 per cent increase) compared to 2023. The number of **unanimously adopted resolutions** continued to decrease (65 per cent in 2024 compared to 70 per cent in 2023). 2024 also saw a record number of **procedural votes**, with eight such instances compared to three in 2023. In 2024, the Council conducted one **visiting mission** to Colombia.

Introduction

In 2024, the Security Council was composed of its five permanent members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States), as well as ten elected members (Algeria, Ecuador, Guyana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and Switzerland).

A historical overview of the Security Council membership is available in the [Membership Dashboard](#) prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.

Meetings

Meetings of the Security Council are governed by Article 28 of the Charter of the United Nations, and rules 1-5 and 48 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure. The Council convenes [meetings](#), which are classified as either public or private. As codified in the presidential note of 13 December 2024 (S/2024/507, "Note 507"), public meetings may take the form of open debates, debates, briefings or adoptions, while private meetings may be held for conducting briefings or debates, including with the participation of police- and troop-contributing countries. Council members also frequently meet in informal consultations of the whole (also known as consultations).



UN Photo / Evan Schneider
Security Council discussions before the vote on a resolution demanding an immediate cease-fire in Gaza for the month of Ramadan. 25 March 2024.

In 2024, the Council held a total of 305 meetings and 124 informal consultations, averaging 25 meetings and 10 consultations per month.

305

public and private meetings

124

consultations

Overview



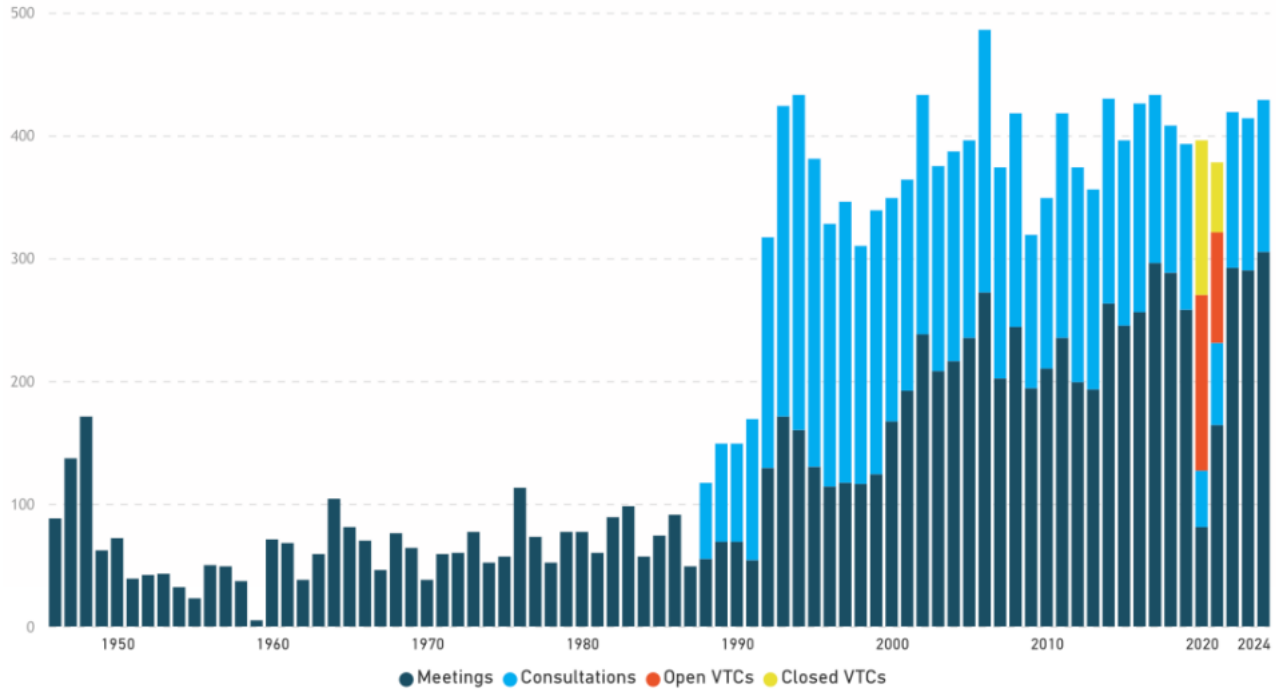
UN Photo / Mark Garten
Secretary-General António Guterres speaks with participants ahead of the Security Council meeting on the theme “Leadership for peace: United in respect of the UN Charter, in search of a secure future” under maintenance of international peace and security. 25 September 2024.

In 2024, the Council held the highest number of formal meetings on record. Out of the 305 formal meetings, 285 were public and 20 were held in private. Continuing the trend since 2021, prior to which private meetings were held predominantly with troop- and police-contributing countries, in 2024, more than half of the meetings held in this format were convened under country-specific or other thematic items. Eight of the private meetings were held in relation to Afghanistan, Haiti, Myanmar, Somalia and Sudan, two were convened under the thematic item entitled “Threats to international peace and security” on Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Ukraine, respectively, while the remaining nine were meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries. The Council also held a private meeting to hear the briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice. The Council held a total of 124 informal consultations in 2024, during which it heard briefings, and held discussions under “Other matters” (also known as “Any Other Business” (AOB)) on 30 occasions.

For further details, explore Chart 1 below.

CHART 1

Number of Security Council meetings and consultations 1946-2024



* Informal consultations of the whole were held since the inception of the Security Council. This chart only includes data on informal consultations of the whole from 1988 onwards since prior records are not verifiable.

SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

In 2024, the Presidency of the Council continued the practice of introducing the programme of work to the wider membership of the United Nations at the beginning of the month and conducting wrap-up sessions at the end of each month. Consistent with Note 507, most wrap-up sessions were held utilizing the “Toledo-style” format, whereby, in addition to the President, other Council members presented the activity of the Council for the month in an interactive manner.

Meetings and consultations

In 2024, on average, the Council held 25 meetings and 10 consultations per month. The highest number of formal meetings (35) was recorded in October, while the highest number of consultations took place in October and December (14 each).

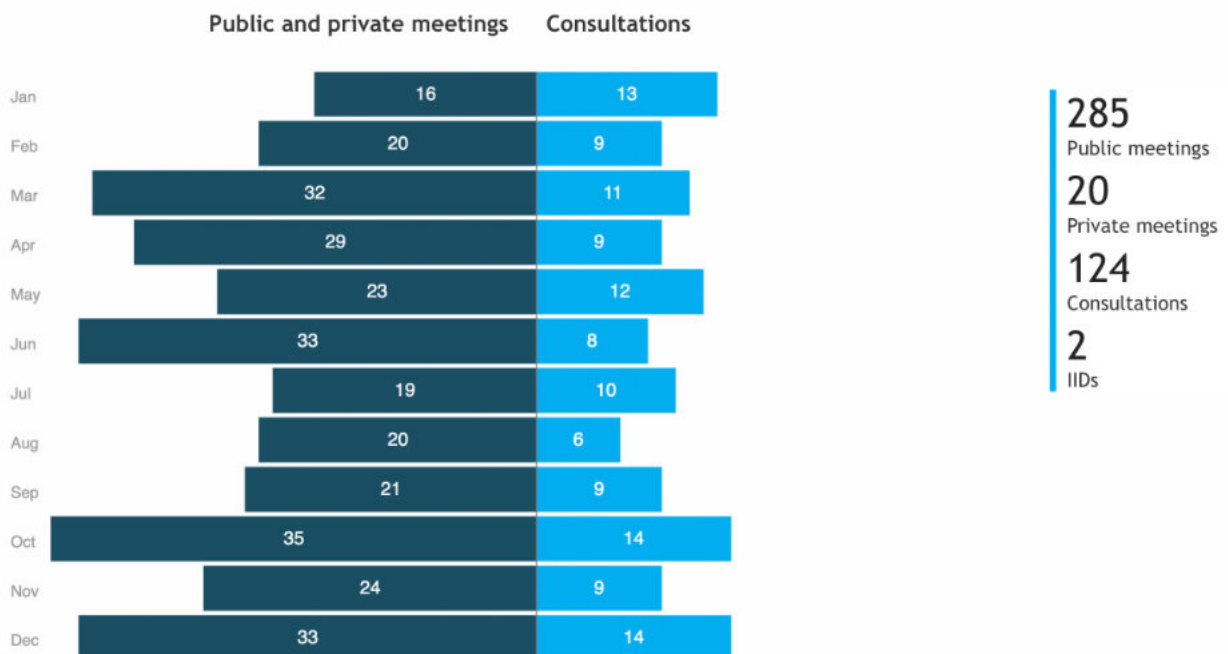
For further details, explore Chart 2 below.



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Delegates in conversation ahead of the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. 31 July 2024.

CHART 2

Number of Security Council meetings and consultations by month in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

High-level meetings



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
Cho Tae-yul, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, chairs the Security Council meeting on addressing evolving threats in cyberspace. 20 June 2024.

In 2024, the Council held 22 high-level meetings, in which two or more Council members were represented at ministerial level or above, reflecting a slight decrease compared to 2023.

10 of the high-level meetings were held under thematic items and focused on a variety of subjects. Eight of the high-level meetings were held under thematic item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, while one each took place under the items “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” and “Women and peace and security”. Moreover, 12 high-level meetings were held in relation to country-specific or regional situations, in connection with the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine and Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan.

For further details, explore section I of the [Annex](#).

Representatives on the Council

In 2024, the number of women Permanent Representatives (PRs) and Deputy Permanent Representatives (DPRs) on the Council was 13 out of a total of 26 (five women PRs out of a total of 15, and eight women DPRs out of a total of 24). For further details, explore Charts 3 a and b below.



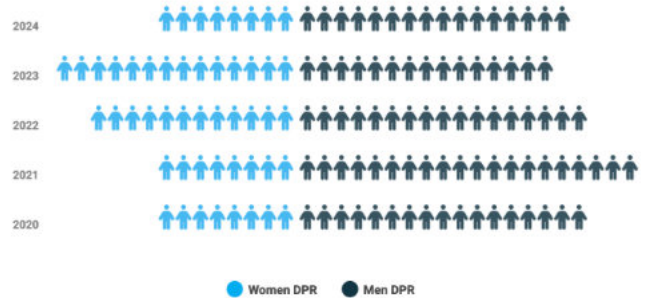
UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
A wide view of the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East. 2 October 2024.

CHART 3A
Permanent Representatives (PR) on the Council 2020-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 3B
Deputy Permanent Representatives (DPR) on the Council 2020-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Invitations under rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure

According to rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, the Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

While the overall number of invitations extended under rule 39 slightly decreased compared to the previous year, in terms of gender, 2024 marked the most balanced year on record, with an almost equal representation of women and men among the participants in Council meetings. There was a total of 464 rule 39 invitees in 2024 compared to 479 in 2023 (three per cent decrease). United Nations system officials accounted for 277 of those invitations, 61 were representatives of regional intergovernmental organizations, 18 were invitees from international organizations other than the UN, while 108 invitations were extended to participants from other entities, such as non-governmental organizations and civil society.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
 Beatriz Helena Quintero Garcia, co-founder of Red Nacional de Mujeres, Colombia, briefs the Security Council meeting on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. 15 October 2024.

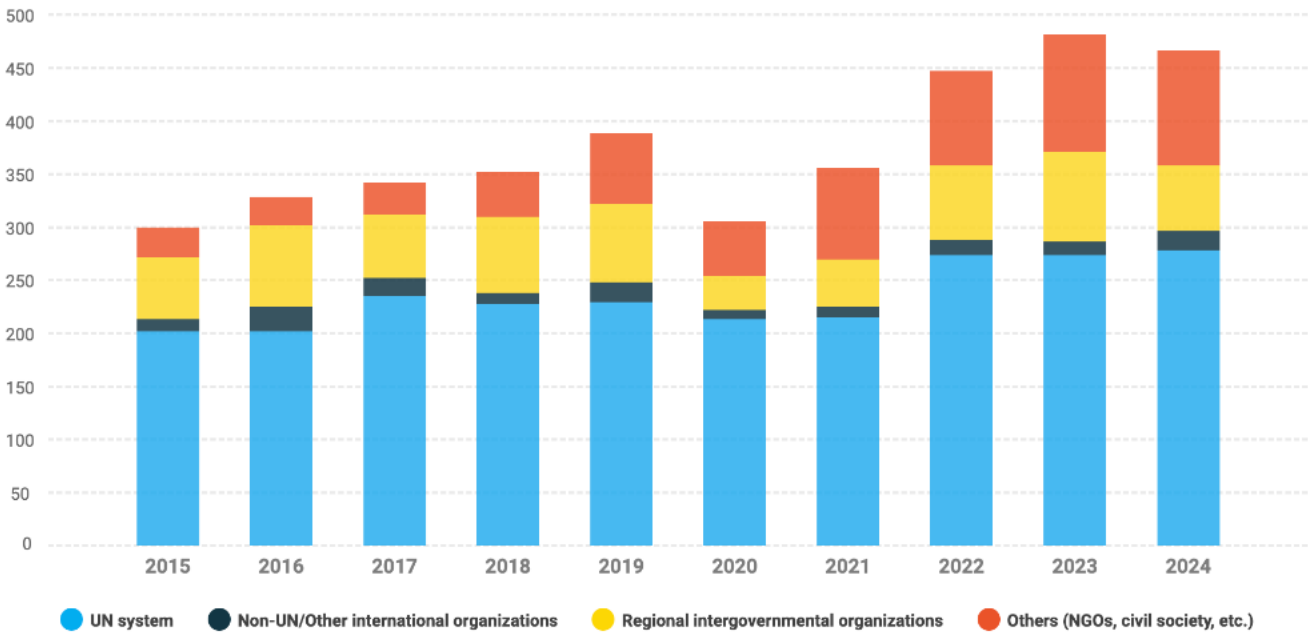


UN Photo / Manuel Elías
 Danai Gurira, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador, briefs the Security Council meeting on women and peace and security, with a focus on preventing conflict-related sexual violence through demilitarization and gender-responsive arms control. 23 April 2024.

In terms of gender, in 2024, a total of 235 rule 39 invitees were men (50.6 per cent) and 229 were women (49.4 per cent). Except for representatives of international organizations other than the United Nations, all other categories of invitees under rule 39 registered an increase in the representation of women compared to 2023. Notably, out of the 108 invitations extended to representatives of other entities, such as non-governmental organizations and civil society, 41 (or 38 per cent) were extended to men and 67 (or 62 per cent) to women, reflecting a significant increase with respect to the percentage of women under this category in 2023 and a similar trend observed in years prior.

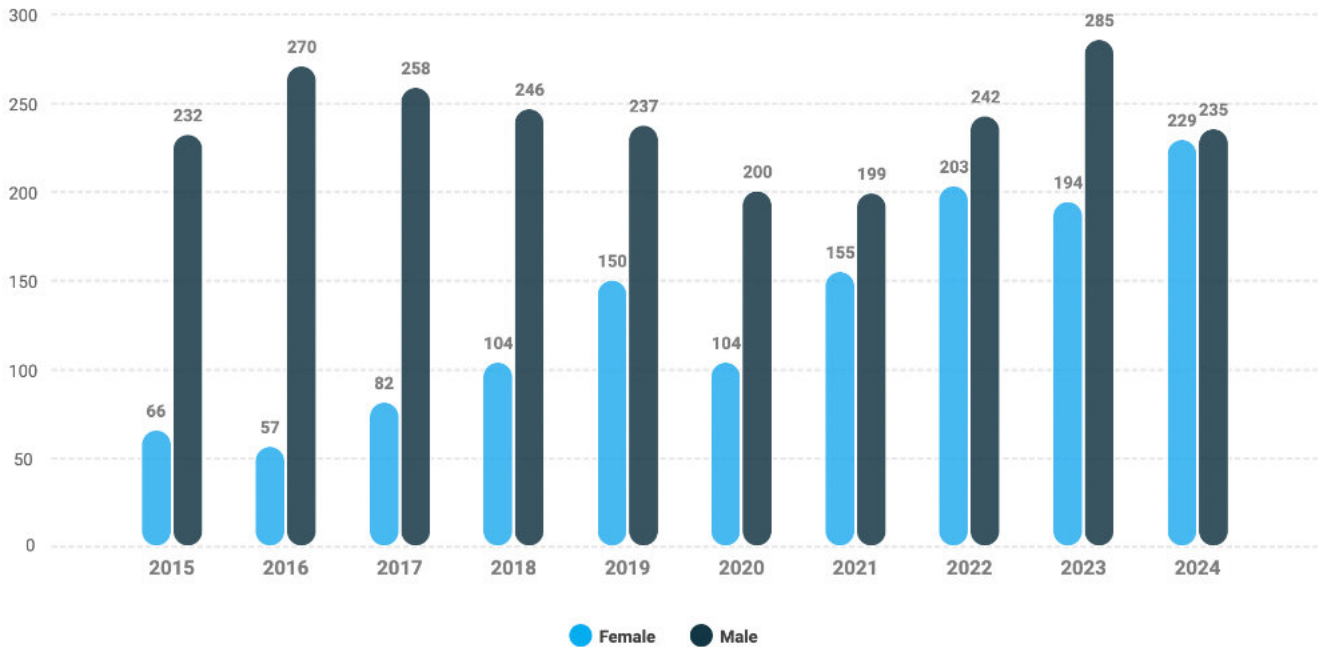
For further details, explore Charts 4 a and b below.

CHART 4A
Rule 39 invitees 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 4B
Rule 39 invitees 2015-2024 (by gender)



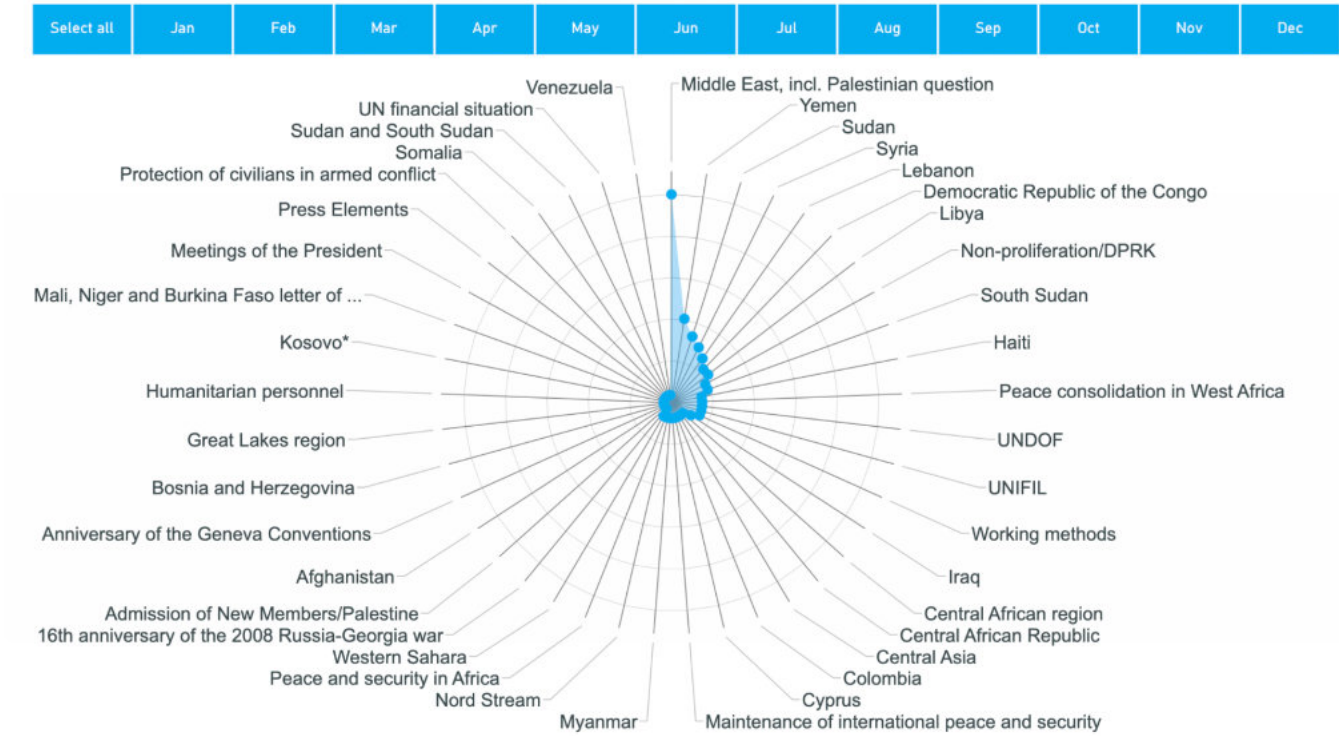
SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Informal consultations of the whole

In 2024, Council members held 124 consultations, including 30 discussions held under “Other matters” (also known as “Any Other Business” (AOB)). The most frequently discussed topics in consultations during 2024 were the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, Yemen and Sudan.

For further details, explore Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1
Frequency of topics discussed in informal consultations of the whole in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Informal interactive dialogues

Informal interactive dialogues ([IIDs](#)) are considered an activity of the Council. As such, they are convened at the initiative of one or more Council members, with the participation of all Council members and are presided over by the President of the Council for the month. They are intended to seek the views of Member States that are parties to a conflict and/or other interested and affected parties. IIDs are not open to the public or broadcast.

In 2024, the Council held two IIDs compared to six meetings held in that format in 2023. One IID was convened in connection with the European Union Naval Force Mediterranean Operation IRINI and the other, for the third time since 2021, was convened as a high-level meeting with the Arab Summit Troika (Bahrain, Iraq and Saudi Arabia) and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.

For further details, explore section II of the [Annex](#).



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Secretary General of the League of Arab States, briefs reporters following the informal interactive dialogue on cooperation between UN Security Council and the League of Arab States. 26 September 2024.

Arria-formula meetings

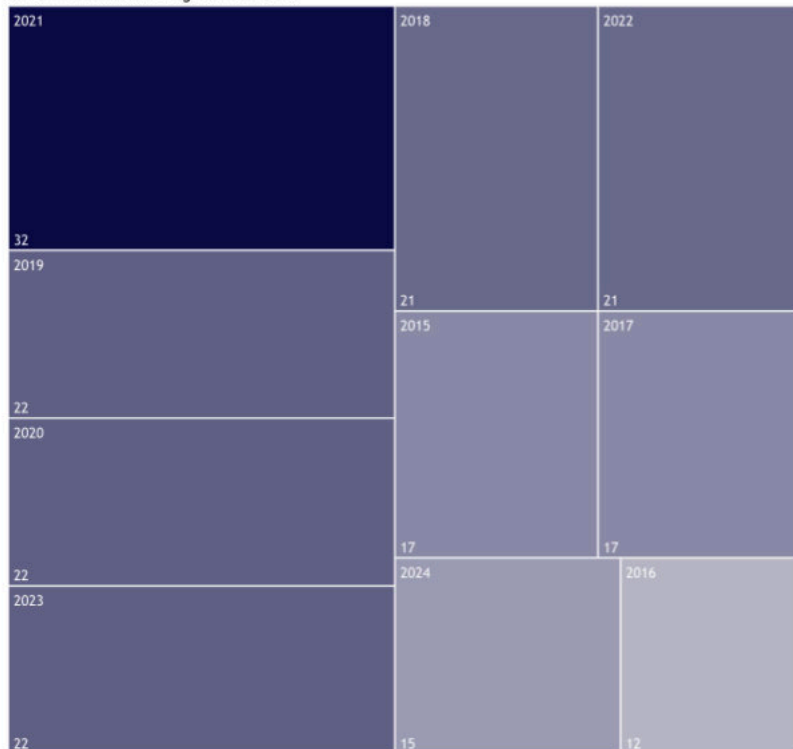
[Arria-formula meetings](#) are informal gatherings convened at the initiative of one or more Council members (in some instances, they are convened also by non-Council members) with the participation of all or some Council members. Arria-formula meetings do not constitute an activity of the Council and are not presided by the President of the Council. While in past practice Arria-formula meetings were closed to the public, since 2016, most of these meetings have been open to the public or even broadcast. In 2024, Council members organized 15 Arria-formula meetings in connection with both thematic and country-specific topics, a decrease compared to 2023 and the lowest number since 2017.

For further details, explore section III of the [Annex](#) and Chart 5.

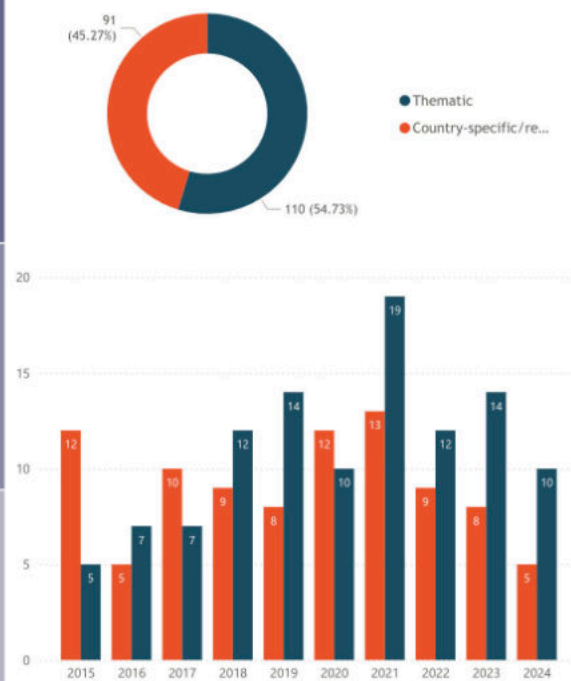
Additional information about all Arria-formula meetings held since 1992 is available in a dedicated [dashboard](#) prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.

CHART 5 Number of Arria-formula meetings 2015-2024

Arria-formula meetings 2015-2024



Percentage of Arria-formula meetings on country-specific/regional situations and thematic and other issues 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Other activities of the Council

In 2024, Council members held “sofa talks” at the level of Permanent Representatives during the July (Russian Federation) and September (Slovenia) presidencies, continuing the [practice initiated in 2019](#) for Council members to raise issues of concern related to international peace and security in an informal setting.

Additionally, following the practice launched in 2007, the Council held its ninth informal joint seminar and [18th annual joint consultative meeting](#) with the African Union Peace and Security Council in New York in October 2024.

Missions

Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. Missions of Council members to the field have taken place since 1964.



UN Photo / Santiago Puentes Viana
Security Council members meet with members of the Humanicemos Project, during the UN Security Council's visit to Colombia. Council members traveled there to learn first-hand about the implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement and the new challenges and progress of peace efforts in the country. 9 February 2024.

In 2024, the Council conducted one mission to Colombia, co-led by Guyana, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Missions in 2024



In 2024, the Council undertook one visiting mission. In accordance with the terms of reference of the mission the Council, co-led by Guyana, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, visited Colombia during the period from 7 to 11 February ([S/2024/165](#)), to demonstrate the Council's full commitment for the implementation of the Colombian peace agreement and express support for the work of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia. Further to the completion of the mission, the Council held a briefing in the context of a public meeting ([S/PV.9555](#)).

For further details, explore section IV of the [Annex](#) and Chart 6.

UN Photo / Santiago Puentes Viana

Security Council members meet with members of the Humanicemos Project, during the UN Security Council's visit to Colombia. Council members traveled there to learn first-hand about the implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement and the new challenges and progress of peace efforts in the country. 9 February 2024.

FIGURE 2 Security Council missions in 2024

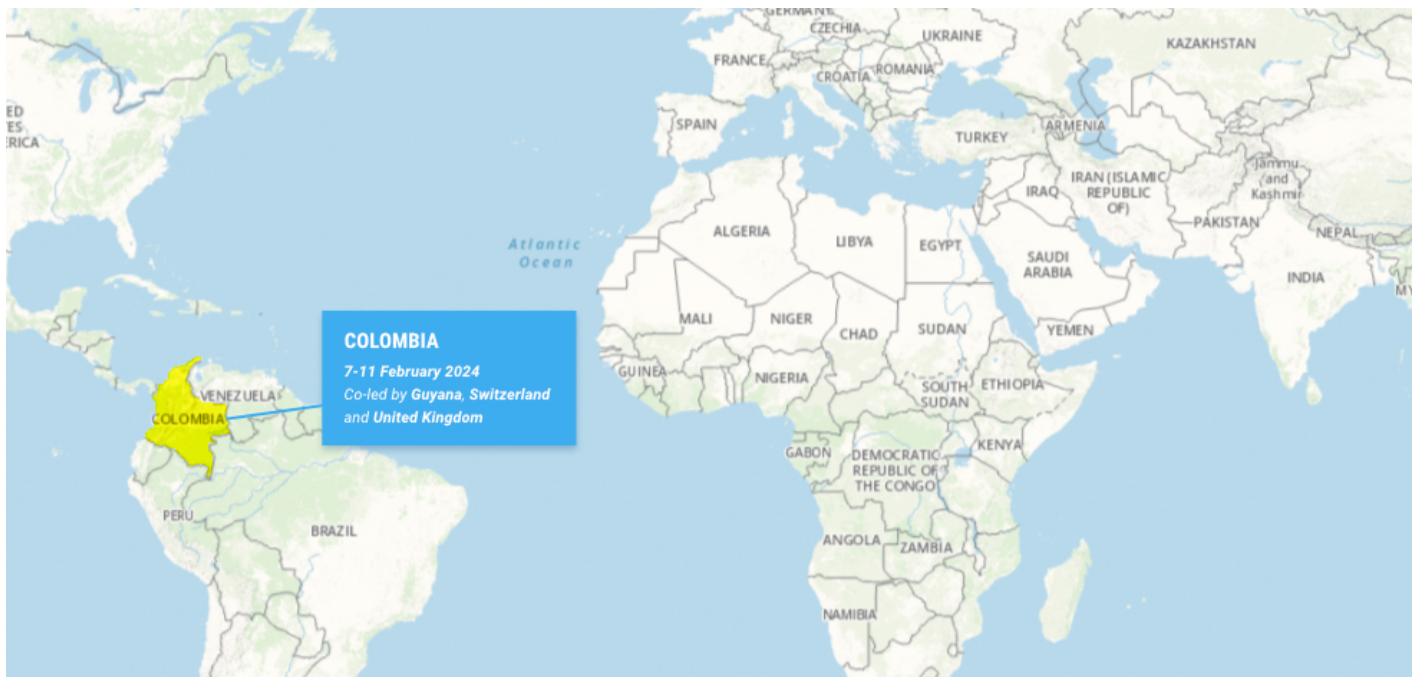
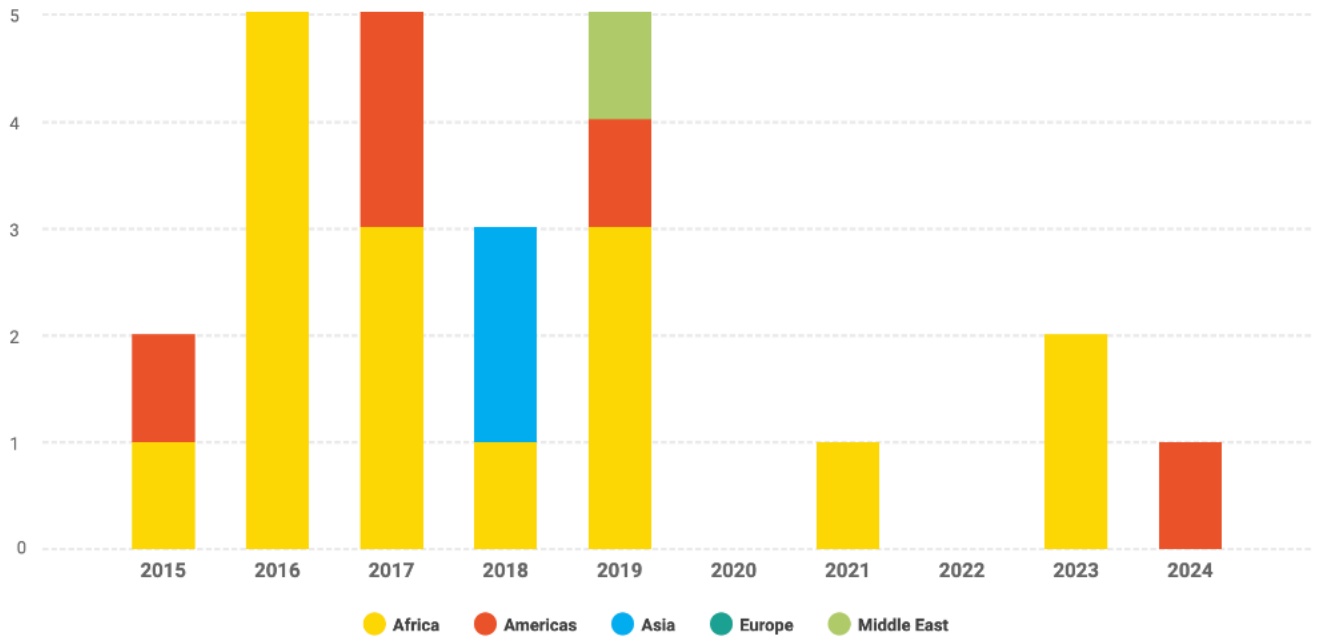


CHART 6

Number of Security Council missions by region 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Agenda

In accordance with rule 11 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure and Note 507, every January, the Council reviews the list of matters of which it is seized. Agenda items which have not been considered at a Council meeting in the preceding three years are deleted, unless a Member State requests that an item be retained on the list. In the latter case, an item will remain on the list for an additional year, unless the Council decides otherwise, and will be subject to the same procedure described above if not considered by the Council during that subsequent year.



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Permanent Representative of the United States, greets Fu Cong, Permanent Representative of China, ahead of the Security Council meeting on the question concerning Haiti. 3 July 2024.

In 2024, the Security Council considered 45 agenda items in meetings, compared to 47 the year before. Out of the 45 agenda items, 23 addressed country-specific or regional situations and 22 thematic and other issues.

45

agenda items

23

addressed
country-specific or
regional situations

22

addressed
thematic and
other issues

Overview



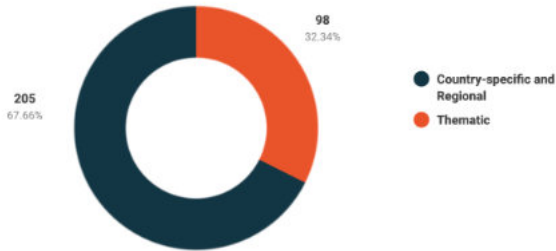
UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Michael Imran Kanu (center), Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of August, chairs the Security Council meeting on threats to international peace and security, 8 August 2024.

In 2024, the Council considered a total of 45 agenda items, of which 23 addressed country-specific or regional situations and 22 thematic and other issues. In 2024, the Council deleted the item entitled "[The situation in Guinea-Bissau](#)" from its agenda, as described in the [summary statement by the Secretary-General](#). In 2024, Council members did not agree on the adoption of the informal provisional programme of work for the months of November and December, instead of which the Presidents of the Council for those months circulated informal "plans of work".

For further details, explore section V of the [Annex](#) and Charts 7 and 8 below.

CHART 7

Percentage of meetings on country-specific/regional situations and thematic and other issues in 2024



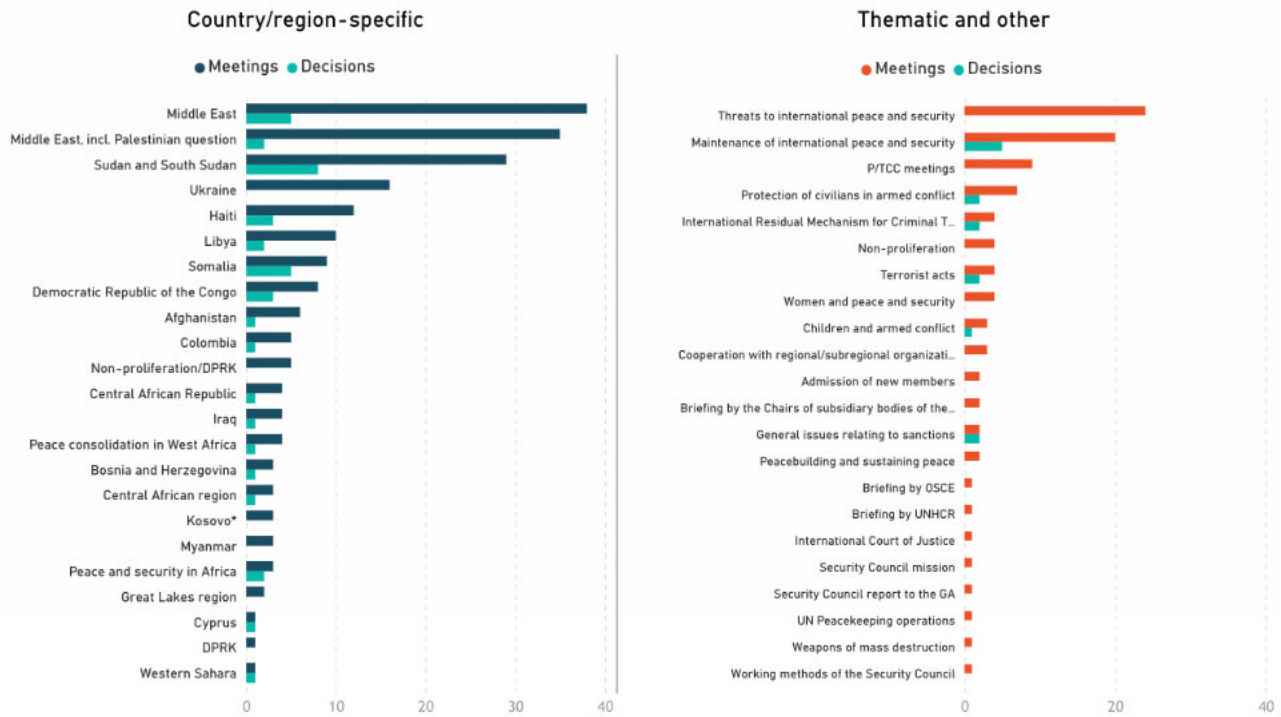
SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
 Mohamed Irfaan Ali (centre), President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, speaks at the Security Council meeting on climate change and food insecurity. To the left is UN Secretary-General António Guterres. 13 February 2024.

CHART 8

Number of meetings held and resolutions/PRSTs adopted by agenda item in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

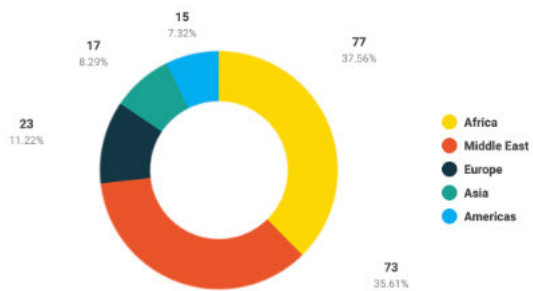
Country-specific and regional situations

In 2024, the Council discussed country-specific or regional situations in 205 of its meetings. The Middle East accounted for 77 of those meetings, followed by Africa with 73, Europe with 23, the Americas with 17 and Asia with 15.

For further details, explore Chart 9 below.

CHART 9

Percentage of meetings by geographic region in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
A wide view of the Security Council meeting on peace consolidation in West Africa. 11 January 2024.

Thematic and other issues

In 2024, 98 formal meetings (32 per cent) were held under agenda items of a thematic or cross-cutting nature. Continuing with the recent practice, almost half of those meetings took place under the items "Threats to international peace and security" and "Maintenance of international peace and security", under which the Council considered a broad range of topics. Similarly to 2023, of the meetings held in 2024 in connection with "Threats to international peace and security", which accounted for one quarter of all thematic meetings, most were focused on the conflict in Ukraine and discussions about the 2022 Nord Stream incident. Country- and region-specific issues were also addressed under other thematic items, including discussions on the situations in Gaza and Sudan held under the items entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict" as well as on Ukraine and the Middle East under "Maintenance of international peace and security".



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Leonne Kandolo Omoyi, Minister of Gender, Family and Children of the Democratic Republic of The Congo, addresses the Security Council meeting on "Women building peace in a changing environment" under the theme of Women and Peace and Security. 24 October 2024.

Decisions and Voting

According to Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Council member has one vote. An affirmative vote of nine members is required for decisions to be adopted on procedural and substantive matters, including the concurrent votes of the permanent members for substantive matters. The Council adopts resolutions and presidential statements and takes procedural decisions related to the adoption of the agenda, extension of invitations and adjournment of meetings. Council decisions also take the form of notes and letters by the President of the Council.



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
A wide view of the Security Council Chamber as Security Council members vote during the Security Council meeting on the situation concerning Democratic Republic of Congo. 6 August 2024.

In 2024, the Security Council adopted 46 resolutions and seven presidential statements and issued nine notes by the President and 22 letters by the President. Council members also issued 43 press statements. The Council failed to adopt eight draft resolutions. The decision-making of the Council in 2024 registered an overall decrease in unanimity and an increase in the number of vetoes and procedural votes compared to recent years.

46

resolutions

7

presidential statements

9

notes by the President

22

letters by the President

Overview

In 2024, the Council adopted 46 resolutions and seven presidential statements, reflecting a five per cent decline compared to 2023 and a continuation of the downward trend in recent years. The Council issued 22 letters by the President. The subjects covered in those letters included issues relating to, inter alia, the appointment of senior United Nations and other officials, conclusions of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on various country-specific items, terms of reference of Council missions, as well as the extension of various mandates, including UNOCA and the reporting by the Senior Humanitarian and Reconstruction Coordinator for Gaza.

On 13 December, the Council adopted an updated note by the President [S/2024/507](#) ("Note 507") on the working methods of the Council. The new Note 507 supersedes the previous compilation note ([S/2017/507](#)), incorporates 15 notes by the President issued since 2017 and introduces new measures on briefers, access to documentation and collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission.

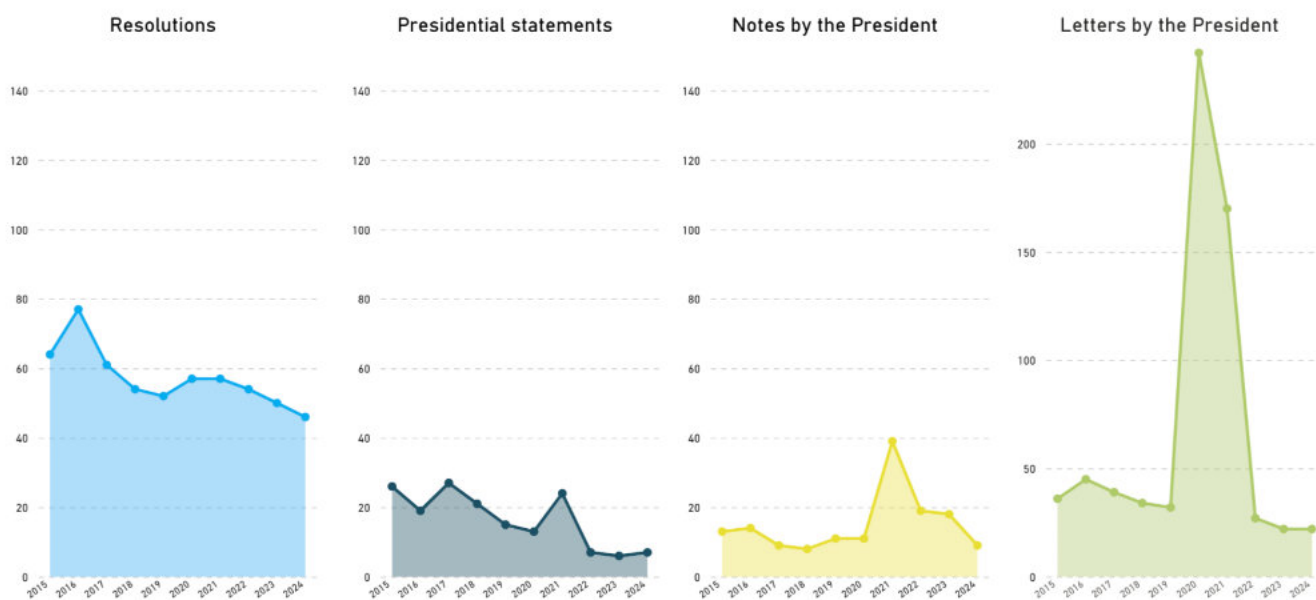
For further details on decisions, explore Chart 10 below.



UN Photo / Evan Schneider
Permanent Representative of Japan briefs press on the adoption of revised Note by the President (S/2024/507) on the working methods of the Security Council. 20 December 2024

CHART 10

Number of resolutions, presidential statements, notes, and letters by the President 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Decisions by geographic region

In 2024, 37 of the 46 resolutions and two of the seven presidential statements concerned country- or region-specific situations or conflicts. Africa accounted for 22 resolutions and two presidential statements, followed by the Middle East with eight resolutions, the Americas with four, Europe with two and Asia with one resolution.

For further details, explore Chart 11.

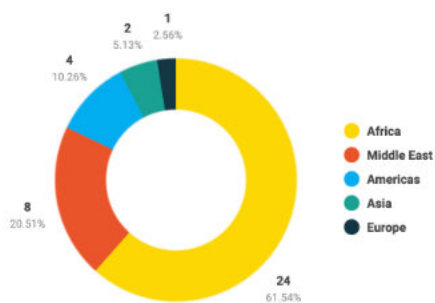


UN Photo / Loey Felipe

Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 2755 (2024) extending until 31 January 2025 the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). 31 October 2024.

CHART 11

Percentage of decisions by geographic region in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Press statements

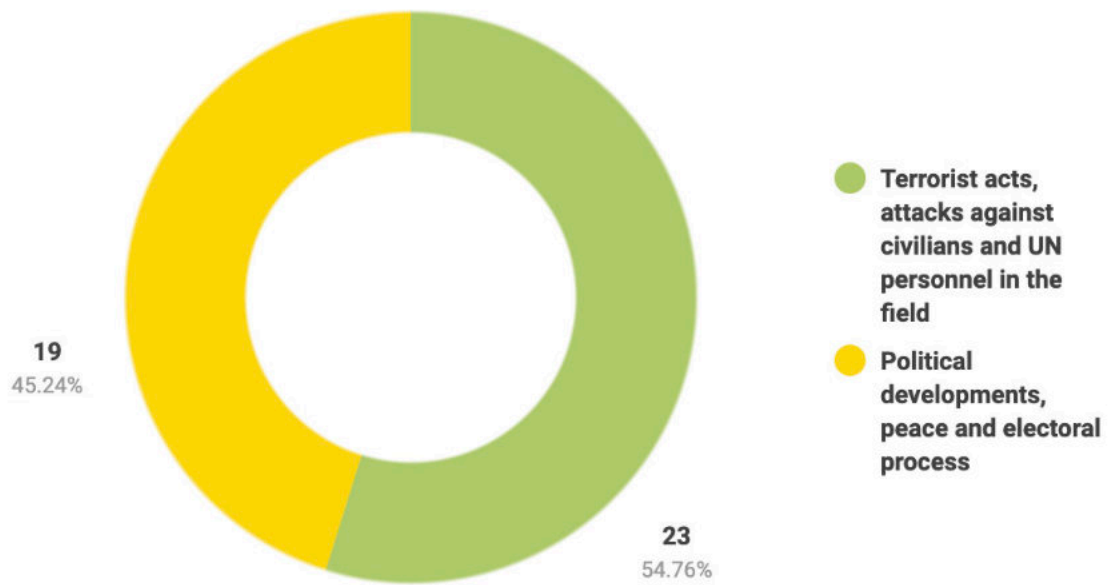


UN Photo / Mark Garten
Journalists wait for press briefings at the Security Council media stakeout area. 25 September 2024.

In 2024, Council members issued 43 press statements, an increase of 27 per cent compared to 2023. 20 press statements concerned political developments, peace and electoral processes, including one on the closure of MINUSMA and one on the updated Note 507, while 23 were issued following terrorist incidents, attacks against civilians or attacks against United Nations personnel. Most press statements focused on Africa (36 per cent), followed by the Middle East (24 per cent), the Americas (19 per cent), Asia (14 per cent) and Europe (seven per cent).

For further details, explore Figure 3 below.

FIGURE 3
Frequency of countries or regions referred to in press statements in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Procedural votes

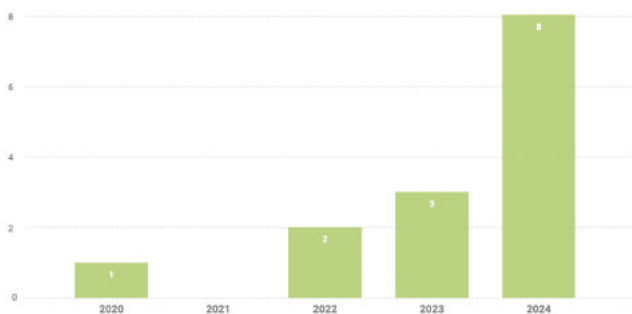
In 2024, procedural matters were put to a vote on eight occasions, compared to three such instances in 2023. Seven of the procedural votes had to do with the adoption of the provisional agenda, while one was in connection with an invitation to participate in a Council meeting pursuant to rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

Specifically, in March, on two occasions, both in connection with a proposed meeting of the Council on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1999 NATO bombing of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the provisional agenda under the items “Threats to international peace and security” and “Maintenance of international peace and security”, respectively, was not adopted, having failed to garner a sufficient number of votes (see [S/PV.9587](#) and [S/PV.9592](#)). On four other occasions, the provisional agenda was adopted unanimously and meetings took place under the items “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question” (see [S/PV.9588](#)), “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction” (see [S/PV.9589](#)), “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo” (see [S/PV.9590](#)) and “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” (see [S/PV.9591](#)).



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Security Council members vote on the provisional agenda of the meeting on Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.28 March 2024

CHART 12 Procedural votes 2020-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Additionally, in June, at the outset of a meeting held under the item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, the provisional agenda was put to a vote and was adopted (see [S/PV.9653](#)).

In December, the proposal to invite a civil society briefer in accordance with rule 39 to participate in the meeting on “The situation in the Middle East”, was also put to a vote and was adopted (see [S/PV.9798](#)).

For further details, see Chart 12.

Sponsorship

A Council member or any other Member State, whether Council member or not, that directly submits a draft resolution is referred to as a sponsor or co-sponsor. A draft resolution co-sponsored by all Council members is referred to as a “presidential text”. In 2024, no presidential text was adopted, as was the case in the last two years, in contrast to six presidential texts adopted in 2021.

In terms of resolutions with the highest number of co-sponsors, resolution [2764 \(2024\)](#) on children and armed conflict recorded the third highest number of co-sponsors on record, with 110 Member States, including 12 Council members. In addition, the Council adopted resolution [2730 \(2024\)](#), calling upon States to respect and protect humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, with 98 Member State co-sponsors, including 12 Council members; and resolution [2744 \(2024\)](#) on general issues relating to sanctions, with 53 co-sponsors, including 11 Council members.

In 2024, two draft resolutions were jointly drafted and submitted by all ten elected members of the Council acting as co-penholders, which were the first such instances on record. In March, the elected members jointly submitted resolution [2728 \(2024\)](#), which demanded an immediate cease^{re} in the Gaza Strip for the month of Ramadan, the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages and emphasized the urgent need to expand the ^{ow} of humanitarian assistance to and reinforce the protection of civilians in the entire Gaza Strip. In November, the elected members jointly submitted another draft resolution ([S/2024/835](#)) demanding an immediate, unconditional and permanent cease^{re} in the Gaza Strip, which was not adopted due to a veto cast by a permanent member.

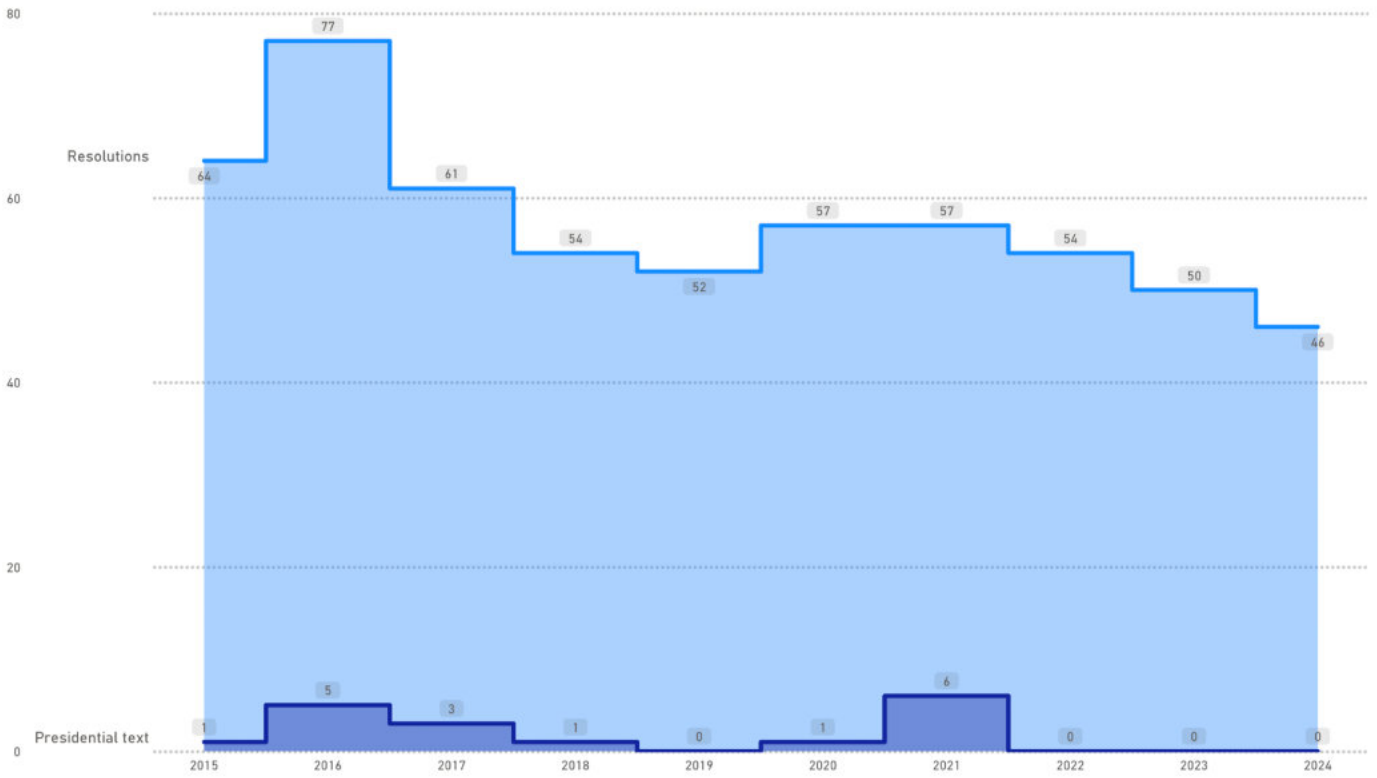
For further details, see Chart 13 below.



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Amar Bendjama, Permanent Representative of Algeria, speaks with Yamazaki Kazuyuki, Permanent Representative of Japan and President of the Security Council for the month of March, ahead of the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question at which the Council adopted resolution 2728 (2024), submitted by the 10 elected members. 25 March 2024

CHART 13

Number of presidential texts for the period 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Voting

In 2024, 65 per cent of resolutions (or 30 out of 46) were adopted unanimously compared to 70 per cent in 2023 and compared to 84 per cent over the previous decade (2014-2023). Three of the 15 resolutions not adopted unanimously related to sanctions regimes (Al-Qaida/ISIL (Da'esh), Sudan and South Sudan), three to the mandates of peacekeeping operations (UNMISS, MINURSO and UNISFA), while the remaining resolutions not adopted unanimously concerned a variety of topics, including maritime security in the Red Sea, calls for cessation of hostilities in Sudan, cease-fire in the Gaza Strip, protection of civilians in armed conflict, the renewal of authorizations to intercept vessels off the Libyan coast suspected of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, the appointment of the Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, as well as the mandate of ATMIS/AUSSOM. In 2024, for the first time since 2003, one Council member did not participate in the voting (see [S/PV.9771](#)).

For further details, explore section VI of the [Annex](#).

In 2024, the Council failed to adopt eight draft resolutions in connection with "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question", "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea", "Admission of new members", "Non-proliferation" and "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan". In addition, the Council failed to adopt seven sets of amendments in connection with draft resolutions submitted under the items "Maintenance of international peace and security" (see [S/PV.9527](#)), "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question" (see [S/PV.9586](#)), "Non-proliferation" and "The situation concerning Western Sahara" (see [S/PV.9771](#)).

Out of the eight draft resolutions and seven sets of amendments not adopted in 2024, eight vetoes were cast on seven draft resolutions, four of which were under the items "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question" and "Admission of new member," while one was in relation to the renewal of the mandate of the Panel of Experts under the item "Non-proliferation/ Democratic People's Republic of Korea", one was in connection with the situation in Sudan, and one concerned the prevention of arms race in outer space under the item "Non-proliferation". In connection with the latter, one draft resolution was not adopted having failed to garner the requisite number of votes. Moreover, for the first time since 2011, the Council considered a draft resolution recommending the admission of a new Member State to the United Nations (State of Palestine), which was not adopted owing to a veto cast by a permanent member (see, [S/PV.9609](#)).



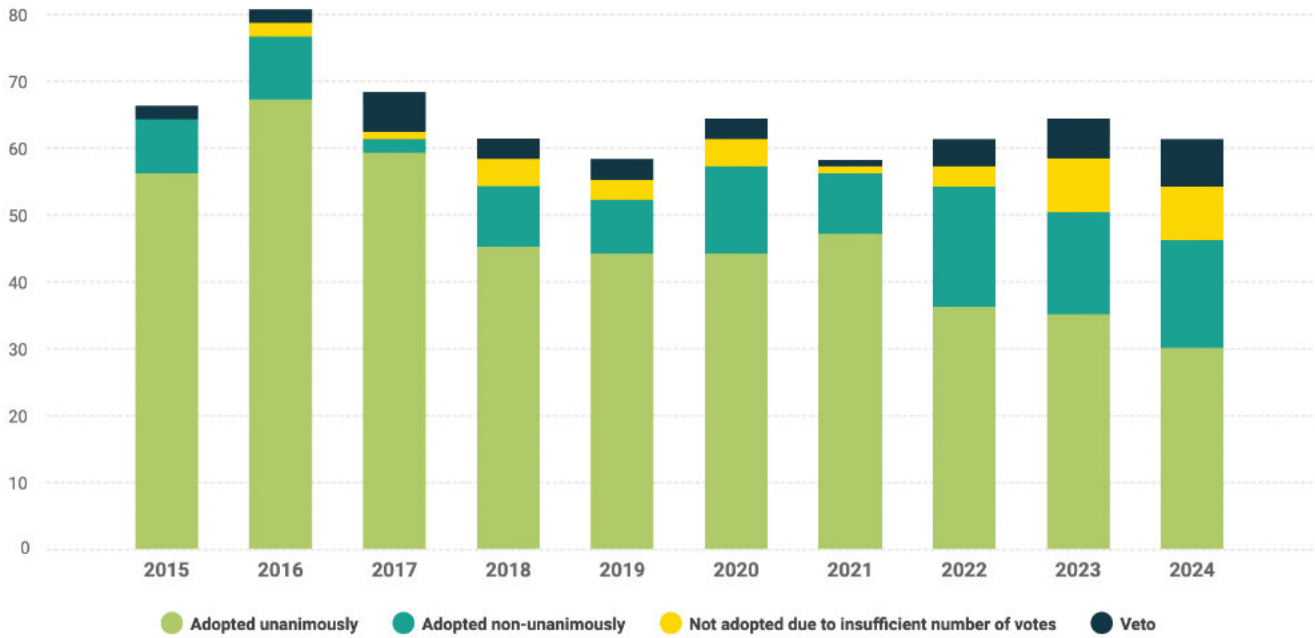
UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 2741 (2024) on Somalia. 28 June 2024.

For further details, explore section VII of the [Annex](#).

Between 2015 and 2024, a total of 47 vetoes were cast in connection with 37 draft resolutions and amendments. Chart 15 below shows the voting record for draft resolutions tabled in the period 2015 to 2024, illustrating the number of draft resolutions adopted unanimously and non-unanimously, as well as the number of draft resolutions vetoed or not adopted due to the failure to obtain the required number of votes. By way of comparison, a total of 17 vetoes were cast in the period 2005 to 2014. For a historic and up-to-date [overview of vetoes](#) at the Council, see [Peace and Security Data Hub](#).

In accordance with General Assembly resolution [76/262](#) of 26 April 2022, the Council submitted seven special reports to the Assembly in 2024, after the casting of a veto by a permanent member.

CHART 14
Voting on draft resolutions in the period 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Cross-cutting issues in country-specific decisions of the Security Council

In 2024, the Council continued its practice of including provisions on cross-cutting issues, namely the protection of civilians in armed conflict (POC), women and peace and security (WPS) and children and armed conflict (CAAC), in its resolutions and presidential statements relating to country-specific or regional situations. In 2024, the Council adopted 39 resolutions and presidential statements relating to country-specific or regional situations, 27 of which contained one or more provisions on POC (69 per cent); 24 of which contained one or more provisions on WPS (62 per cent); and 17 of which contained one or more provisions on CAAC (44 per cent), continuing the downward trend since 2021 for all three topics.

For further details, explore Chart 15 below.

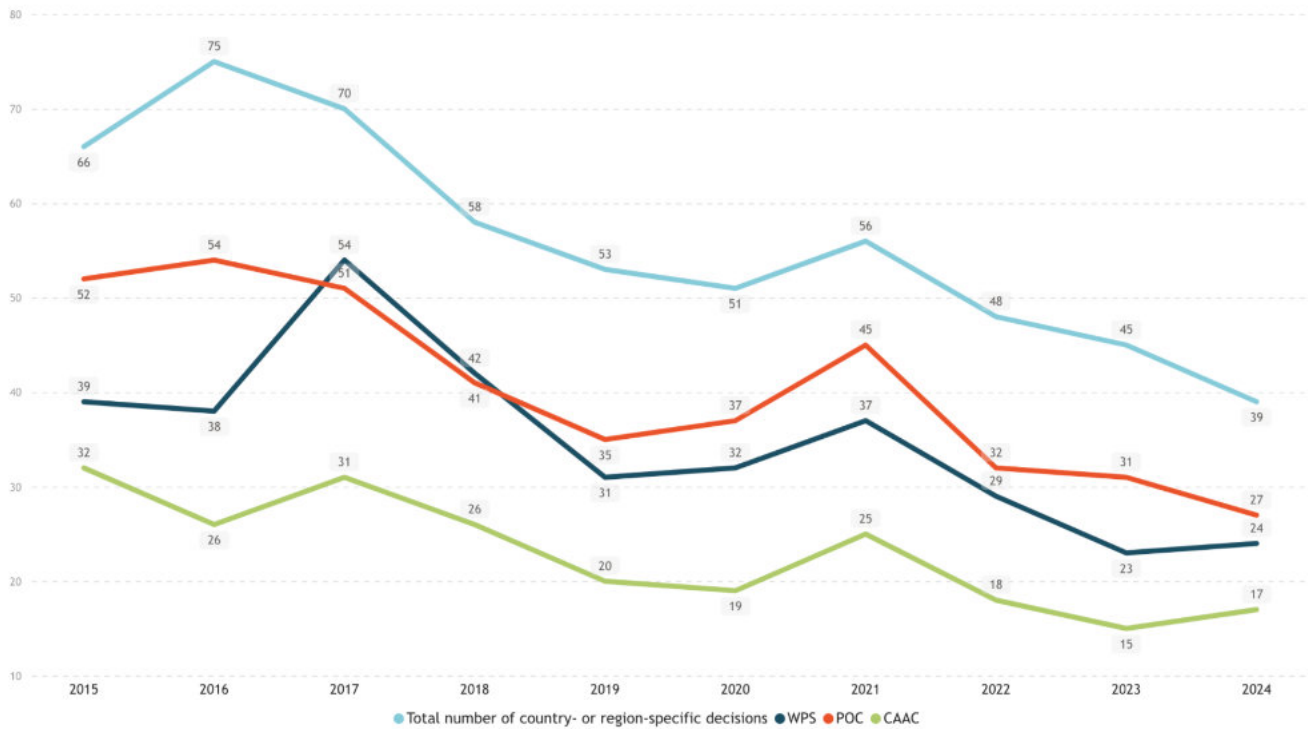
Additional information is available in the [CAAC](#), [POC](#) and [WPS](#) interactive dashboards prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Vanessa Frazier, Permanent Representative of Malta and President of the Security Council for the month of April, chairs the meeting on children and armed conflict focused on addressing the consequences of the denial of humanitarian access for children. 3 April 2024

CHART 15

Number of decisions adopted under country-specific or regional situations with provisions on POC, WPS or CAAC 2015-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Resolutions under Chapter VII



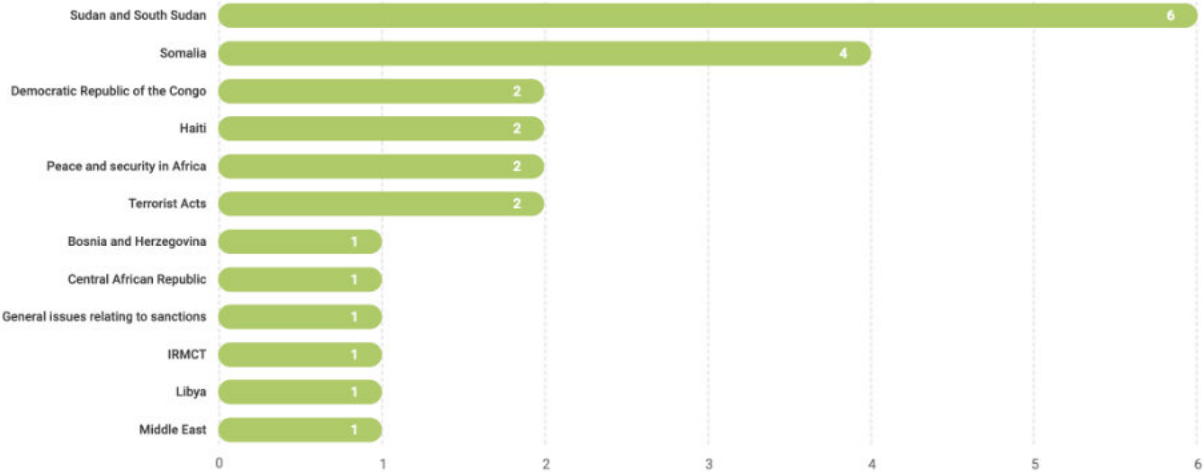
UN Photo / Rick Bajornas
Domingos Estevão Fernandes, Deputy Permanent Representative of Mozambique and President of the Security Council for the month of May, chairs the meeting at which the Council adopted resolution 2731 (2024) on South Sudan sanctions.
30 May 2024

In 2024, out of a total of 46, the Council adopted 24 resolutions explicitly under Chapter VII of the Charter, 16 of which concerned the African continent. Resolutions adopted under Chapter VII were mainly related to the renewal of sanctions regimes, mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the authorization of operations led by regional arrangements. The latter included resolution [2733 \(2024\)](#), by which the Council extended for one additional year the authorizations for inspections on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels believed to be carrying arms or related material to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, and required Committee approval for certain modes of disposal of seized items: resolution [2751 \(2024\)](#), extending the mandate of the Multinational Security Support mission in Haiti for an additional year, and resolution [2767 \(2024\)](#), endorsing the African Union Peace and Security Council's decision to replace ATMIS with the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM). 16 of the 24 resolutions adopted under Chapter VII received unanimous support. Finally, the authorizations initially provided by the Council under resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#) to inspect and seize vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya reasonably suspected to be used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking expired at the end of September.

For further details, explore section IX of the [Annex](#) and Chart 16 below.

CHART 16

Resolutions adopted explicitly under Chapter VII of the Charter in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Subsidiary Bodies

Article 29 of the Charter provides that the Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. This is also reflected in Rule 28 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

Throughout its history, the Council has established a wide variety of subsidiary organs, such as committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, as well as peacekeeping and special political missions and sanctions committees, and their mandate can range from procedural matters to substantive ones.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
Roza Otunbayeva, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), briefs reporters after the Security Council meeting on the situation in Afghanistan. 6 March 2024

In 2024, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of eight peacekeeping operations (out of 11 active ones) and eight special political missions (out of 11 that were in operation), primarily extending their mandates.

8

peacekeeping operations

8

special political missions

UN Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions



UN Photo / Nektarios Markogiannis
Cheryl Pearce (left), Acting Military Advisor of the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) at UN Headquarters, visits the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to meet with Mission leadership and peacekeepers. 16 May 2024.

In 2024, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of eight peacekeeping operations (out of 11 that were in operation) and eight special political missions (out of 11 that were in operation), primarily extending their mandates.

The Council extended the mandates of eight peacekeeping operations (UNFICYP, UNMISS, UNDOF, UNIFIL, MINURSO, UNISFA, MINUSCA and MONUSCO), as well as eight special political missions (UNAMA, UNAMI, UNMHA, BINUH, UNOCA, UNSMIL, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and UNSOM/UNTMISS). In the case of UNAMI, the Council extended its mandate for a final 19-month period until 31 December 2025. The mandates of the three long-standing peacekeeping missions (UNMOGIP, UNMIK and UNTSO), and two special political missions (UNRCCA and UNSCOL) remained open-ended. The mandate of UNOCA was extended in 2024 by an exchange of letters until 2027 (see [S/2024/648](#) and [S/2024/649](#)), while that of UNOWAS had been extended in 2023 until 2026.

Changes to mission configuration and mandates

In 2024, all peacekeeping operations maintained their previously authorized troop ceilings. The mandates of several peacekeeping operations, however, were modified. Specifically, MINUSCA and UNMISS were tasked with supporting electoral processing in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, with the latter mission also provided with new elements to its protection of civilians mandate. Furthermore, the Council authorized MONUSCO to provide support to the Southern African Development Community Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (SAMIDRC). In the case of special political missions, BINUH was called upon to develop a strategy in consultation with the Government of Haiti on how it would continue to support a Haitian-led and Haitian-owned political process through its good offices, complementing the efforts of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). By resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#), the Council changed the name of UNSOM into the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), decided that UNTMIS would begin the formal two-year transition of its functions from 1 November 2024 with 31 October 2026 set as the anticipated termination of its mandate. Additional information on the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions is available in the [Field Missions Dashboard](#) prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.



UN Photo/Manuel Elías
Bintou Keita, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO, briefs the Security Council on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 30 September 2024.

In 2024, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of eight sanctions committees and monitoring groups, teams and panels of experts that support the work of 10 of the 14 sanctions committees. While the Council did not renew the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it established a new subsidiary organ - an informal working group on general issues relating to sanctions.

Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups

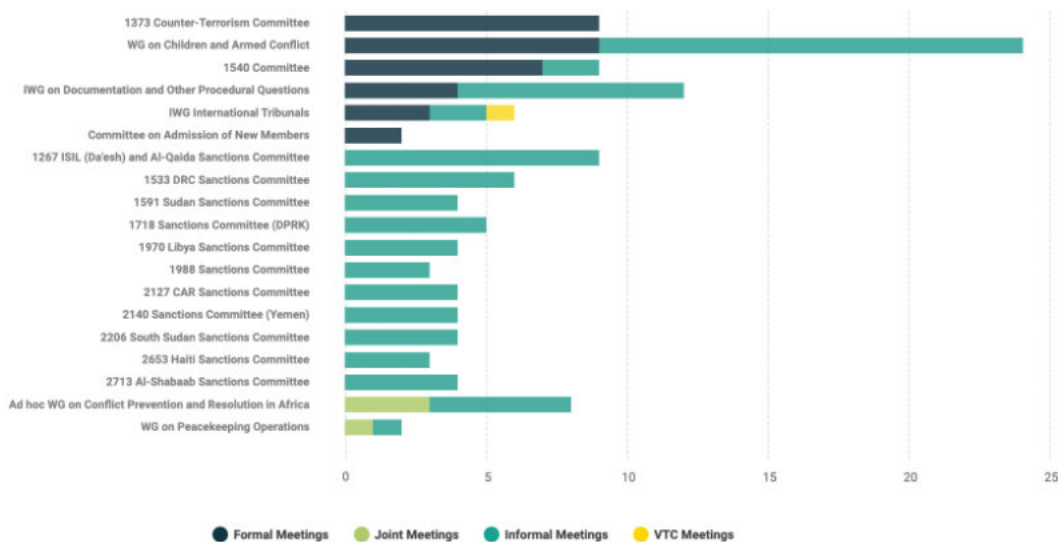
In 2024, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of eight sanctions committees and monitoring groups, teams and panels that support the work of 10 of the 14 sanctions committees. The Council did not renew the mandate of the Panel of Experts supporting the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which expired on 30 April. Having decided to lift the arms embargo on the Central African Republic, the Council also decided to rename the Committee and the Panel of Experts concerning the Central African Republic to be known as "pursuant to resolution [2745 \(2024\)](#)".

Concerning the investigative bodies established by the Council, the mandate of UNITAD expired in September and was not renewed. In resolution [2744 \(2024\)](#), the Council established an informal working group on general issues relating to sanctions, with a mandate to examine various issues with a view to improving the effectiveness of sanctions imposed by the United Nations. In addition, for the first time since 2011, the Council convened the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the State of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations which issued its report to the Council on 17 April (see [S/2024/313](#)).

The Committees and Working Groups established by the Council met a cumulative number of 135 times in 2024, in the context of both formal and informal meetings, as well as briefings, including joint briefings to Member States. In August, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and resolution in Africa held a joint meeting draw lessons from United Nations peacekeeping transitions on the African continent and to discuss the role the Council could play in that regard. For further details, explore Chart 17 below.

CHART 17

Meetings and briefings per Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups in 2024 press statements in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Chairs of Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups



UN Photo / Loey Felipe
Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Permanent Representative of Guyana, addresses the Security Council meeting on the question concerning Haiti in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022).
11 December 2024.

According to Note 507, members of the Council should make every effort to agree provisionally on the appointment of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for the following year by no later than 1 October ([S/2024/2](#)). The note also provides further that the selection of the Chairs should take place in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way. In 2024, a total of six women served as Chairs of subsidiary bodies (26 per cent), while the number of men who served as Chairs stood at 17 (74 per cent). Among the Panels and Groups of Experts, a total of 27 (45 per cent) were women, while a total of 33 (55 per cent) were men.

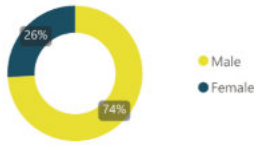
For additional information about the composition of the bureaux of the Security Council subsidiary organs, see [Chairs and Vice-Chairs Dashboard](#), prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.

For further details, explore Chart 18 below.

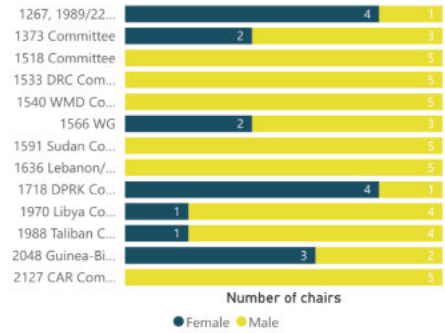
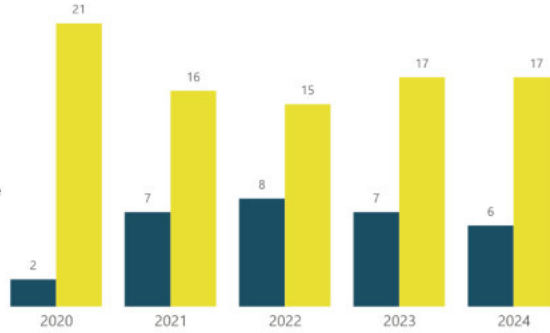
CHART 18

Chairs of Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups 2020-2024

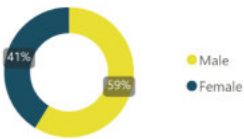
Overall gender composition of Chairs of Committees/WGs



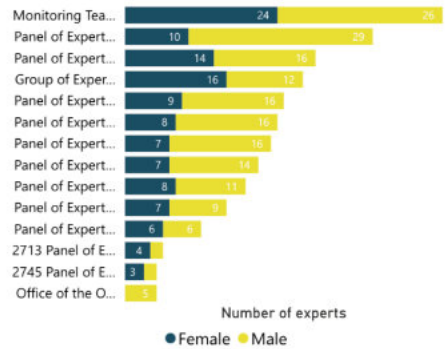
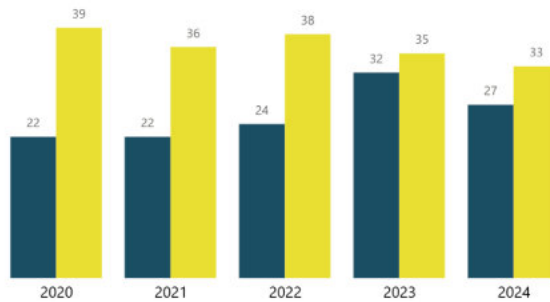
Gender composition of Chairs of Committees and WGs 2020-2024



Overall gender composition of Panels/Groups of Experts



Gender composition of Panels/Groups of Experts 2020-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Individuals and entities on Security Council sanctions and restrictive measures lists

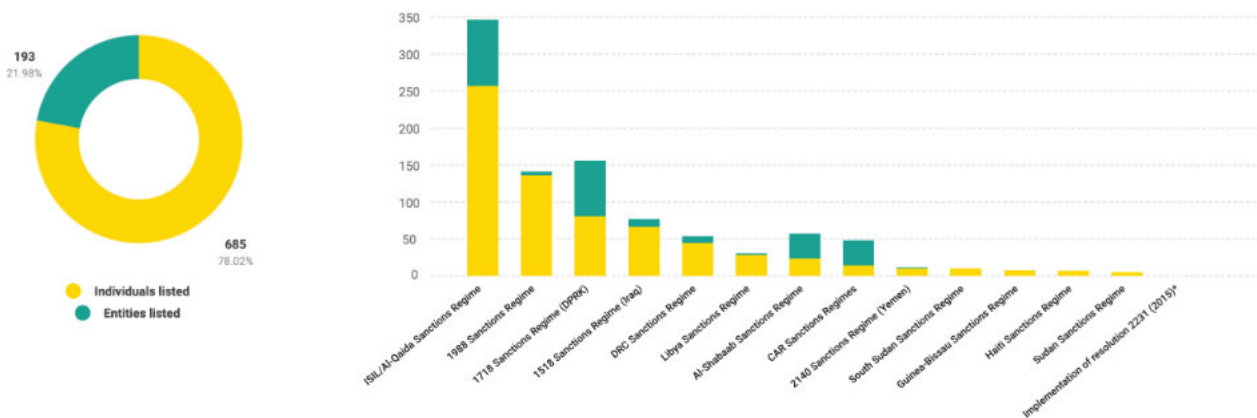
In 2024, a total of 685 individuals and 193 entities were subject to United Nations targeted sanctions and restrictive measures such as asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. A [consolidated list](#) containing the names of the individuals and entities subject to United Nations targeted measures is also available on the [Security Council website](#). In 2024, 27 individuals and one entity were added to the list. The charts below illustrate the number of listed individuals and entities for each sanctions committee as well as those added in 2024. Information on each committee, including individuals and entities designated by the relevant committee and the applicable sanctions measures, as well as the procedures for the processing of listing and delisting requests can be found on the [Security Council website](#).

For further details, explore Chart 19 below.



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 2744 (2024) on Focal Point Mechanism, at the meeting on general issues relating to sanctions. 19 July 2024.

CHART 19 Individuals and entities listed as of 31 December 2024



* Upon implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)

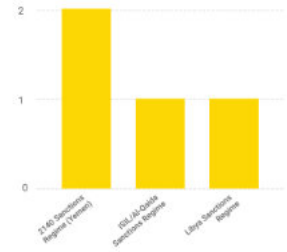
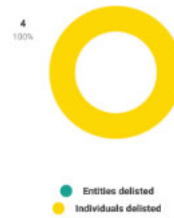
SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

De-listings from Security Council sanctions committees' lists in 2023

In 2024, four individuals and no entities were removed (also referred to as “de-listed”) from the respective sanctions lists. De-listing requests in relation to the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List are submitted directly to the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee or the Office of the Ombudsperson. De-listing requests with respect to all other sanctions lists are submitted to the respective sanctions committees or through the Focal Point for De-listing in the Secretariat. Any Member State can propose the de-listing of an individual or an entity. The relevant committee then considers the proposal, often in consultation with the designating State, and makes a final decision on whether or not to de-list. Often those proposing de-listings are the State of citizenship or residence of a listed individual, the State of location or place of registration of a listed entity, the designating State itself, or a Council member. For further details, see Chart 20.

CHART 20

De-listings from Security Council Sanctions Committees in 2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

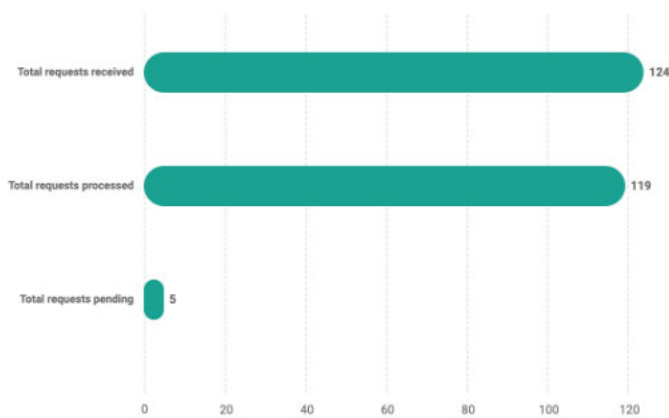
Activities of the Focal Point for De-listing and Office of the Ombudsperson



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
The Security Council adopts resolution 2734 (2024) on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts in relation to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. 10 June 2024.

In addition to the ability of Member States to de-list, two mechanisms have been established to strengthen the de-listing process: the Office of the Focal Point for De-listing and the Office of the Ombudsperson. In 2024, in its resolution [2744 \(2024\)](#), the Council adopted a new delisting procedure, which replaced the one set out in resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#), and expressed its intention to keep the mandate and tasks of the Focal Point under continuous review. Since its establishment in 2006, the Office of the Focal Point for De-listing has received a total of 124 requests to de-list individuals and/or entities. A total of 119 of these requests have been processed, while five are pending. As a result of this process, a total of 20 individuals and 17 entities have been de-listed and 59 individuals and 21 entities remain on the list. The Office of the Ombudsperson, established to serve as the de-listing mechanism for the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, has received a total of 111 requests to de-list individuals and/or entities since 2009, of which 108 have been processed and three are pending. As a result, a total of 66 individuals and 28 entities have been de-listed and 31 listings remain. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson was also extended for an additional period of 36 months until June 2027 by resolution [2734 \(2024\)](#), followed by the reappointment of the current Ombudsperson ([S/2024/493](#)). For further details, explore Charts 21 and 22 below.

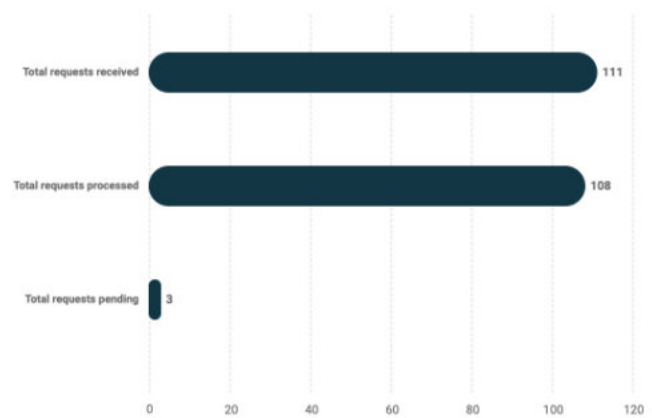
CHART 21
De-listings by the Focal Point for De-listing as of the end of 2024



* For details on the procedures of the Focal Point for De-listing and the Office of the Ombudsperson, visit the [website](#).

SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 22
De-listings by the Office of the Ombudsperson as of the end of 2024



* For details on the procedures of the Focal Point for De-listing and the Office of the Ombudsperson, visit the [website](#).

SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Mandate extensions of Security Council Subsidiary Bodies

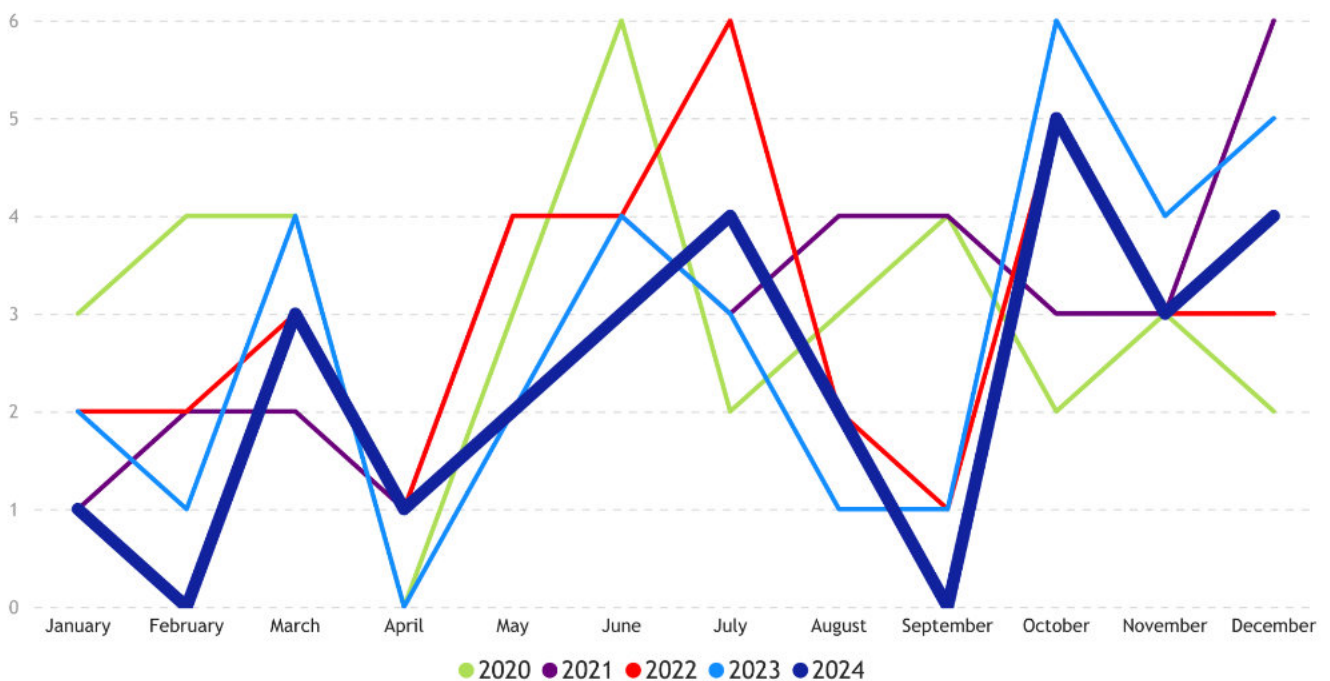
The chart below shows the number of Council resolutions extending the mandate of subsidiary bodies of the Council per month over the last five years. In 2024, the highest number of mandate renewals occurred in October (five).

For further details, explore section X of the [Annex](#).



MINUSCA / Myriam Asmani
Valentine Rugwabiza, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of MINUSCA, leads a high-level delegation in visit to Kaga-Bondoro in the Central African Republic. 3 October 2024.

CHART 23
Mandate renewal per month 2020-2024



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD