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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

United Nations Security Counsil Resolutions 2791-2796*

United Nations Security Council Resolutions are available at:
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S/RES/2791 (2025) Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and (September 12, 2025) –

The Security Council restated its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Sudan. The Council emphasized the importance of protecting civilians, and the need to promote accountability for human rights violations.

The situation in Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, decided to renew and reaffirm existing measures until September 12, 2026. A decision on any further renewal to be made no later than that date.

The resolution requested the Panel of Experts to submit an interim report by March 12, 2026, to the Security Council Committee concerning Sudan and a final report by July 13, 2026, to contain its findings and recommendations.

https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2791(2025)

Resolution 2792 The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (September 17, 2025) –

The Security Council recalled its relevant resolutions on cooperation between Iraq and Kuwait concerning the return of Kuwaiti property and national archives, as well as the repatriation or identification of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. It underlined the humanitarian importance of enabling families to learn the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives, consistent with international humanitarian law, and recognized Iraq's commitment to post-conflict reconciliation, as well as the shared expertise of Iraq and Kuwait in addressing missing persons.

The Council highlighted the significant scientific and technological advances that had improved the effectiveness of searches and identifications, and encouraged Member States to provide technical, financial, and capacity-building assistance, including in forensic sciences, DNA analysis, satellite imagery, and ground-penetrating radar. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Senior Representative dedicated to facilitating efforts related to missing persons and the return of Kuwaiti property, and to keep the Council informed of progress through regular reporting.

The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on an appropriate follow-on mechanism should the issue remain unresolved after the termination of UNAMI's mandate in December 2025. It encouraged continued cooperation with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross and affirmed that it would review the need for continued United Nations oversight by December 31, 2030, with an interim review by June 30, 2028, based on the good-faith efforts of all stakeholders and the Secretary-General's assessment of progress.

https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2792(2025)

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Resolution 2793 The question concerning Haiti (September 30, 2025) –

The Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of Haiti and emphasized that the Government of Haiti hold primary responsibility for security, stability, the protection of its civilians. The Council welcomed the contribution of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission and expressed appreciation for Kenya's leadership and the support of contributing Member States.

The Council expressed concern over the worsening security and humanitarian situation in Haiti, including gang violence, mass displacement, human rights abuses, recruitment and use of children, sexual violence against women and girls, food insecurity, and restrictions on humanitarian access.

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council decided to transition the MSS mission into a Gang Suppression Force (GSF) for an initial period of 12 months, in close coordination with the Government of Haiti. The Council authorized the GSF to deter gangs, protect critical infrastructure, support the Haitian National Police (HNP) and Haitian armed forces, combat illicit arms trafficking, improve security conditions for humanitarian access and elections, and, on an exceptional and temporary basis, assist in maintaining law and order in full compliance with international law.

The Council requested regular reporting by the Secretary-General and the development of benchmarks to strengthen Haiti's security forces and border management.

https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2794(2025)

Resolution 2794 The question concerning Haiti (Haiti sanctions) (October 17, 2025) –

The Security Council expressed deep concern that the illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and ammunition to armed gangs in Haiti, which engaged in persistent and destabilizing criminal activities, contributed to undermining the rule of law and respect for human rights, impeded the provision of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, concerned for the ongoing impunity for perpetrators, enablers, and financiers, corruption, recruitment of children by gangs, and the broader implications of Haiti's situation for the region.

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Council decided to renew the travel ban, asset freeze, and arms embargo measures for one year from the date of adoption of the resolution. Under the arms embargo, all Member States were required to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to Haiti.

The Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 13 months from the date of adoption of the resolution and directed the Committee to consider expeditiously updating the list of designated individuals and entities, including those acting in violation of the arms embargo.

The Council affirmed that it would keep the situation in Haiti under continuous review and remain prepared to assess the appropriateness of the measures contained in the resolution and decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Resolution 2795 The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina –

On October 31, 2025, the Security Council determined that the situation in the region of the former Yugoslavia continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security. Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations adopted a resolution authorizing the continuation of a multinational stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a further period of twelve months.

Under the resolution, the Council authorized Member States to maintain the EU-led force EUFOR ALTHEA as the legal successor to (SFOR), operating under unified command and control. EUFOR ALTHEA was reaffirmed as having the primary responsibility for peace stabilization under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement.

The Security Council authorized Member States to take all necessary measures to implement and ensure compliance with Annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, In addition, the resolution authorized Member States to take all necessary measures in defense of the EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO presence respectively, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack.

Member States are to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing the command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic.

https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2795(2025)

Resolution 2796 The situation in Libya –

On October 31, 2025, the Security Council reaffirmed its respect for the sovereignty of Libya and the need to refrain from external interference. The Council referenced the September 25, 2025, UN General Assembly address that called for free and fair elections based on a clear constitutional framework, and for the reunification of Libya's sovereign institutions and emphasized the importance of the political process in Libya being led and owned by Libyans.

There is concern over Libya's fragile security situation, including the escalation of violence in May 2025. The Council welcomed the engagement of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the efforts of Libyan authorities to restore order. An emphasis was placed on the need for comprehensive security sector reform, including the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of armed groups. As well as expressing concern over inadequate basic services and the situation of internally displaced persons. It urged all parties to implement the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, to protect children, and hold perpetrators of human rights violations accountable.

The Council further expressed concern at the threat posed by the spread of arms and ammunition in Libya, which undermines stability, and called on key Libyan institutions to plan for the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of armed groups.

The Council extended UNSMIL's mandate until October 31, 2026, and called on Member States to respect Libya's sovereignty and refrain from actions that could undermine stability in the country and the region.

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