



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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Report on the meeting of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants held in Vienna on 11 and 12 July 2024

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to resolution 5/3, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fifth session, an open-ended intergovernmental interim working group on the smuggling of migrants was established to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate with regard to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The first meeting of the Working Group was held from 30 May to 1 June 2012, the second from 11 to 13 November 2013, the third from 18 to 20 November 2015, the fourth from 11 to 13 September 2017, the fifth on 4 and 5 July 2018, the sixth from 11 to 13 September 2019, the seventh on 8 and 9 September 2020, the eighth on 14 and 15 October 2021, the ninth on 27 and 28 June 2022 and the tenth on 5 and 6 October 2023.

2. In its resolution 7/1, entitled “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, the Conference decided, inter alia, that the Working Group would be a constant element of the Conference of the Parties, forwarding its reports and recommendations to the Conference, and encouraged the Working Group to consider meeting on an annual basis, as needed, and to hold its meetings consecutively, in order to ensure the effective use of resources.

3. The procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, which are annexed to Conference resolution 9/1 establishing the Mechanism, envisage a significant role for the working groups of the Conference, including the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants, in the Mechanism. According to paragraph 12 of the procedures and rules, the Conference and its working groups are to add the review process to their agendas as an item consistent with their areas of expertise and without prejudice to their respective existing mandates. In addition, in order to ensure that the working groups are able to contribute to the Mechanism while also carrying out their respective existing mandates, each working group should dedicate no more than one agenda item per session to matters pertaining to the functioning of the review process.



II. Recommendations

4. At its meeting held in Vienna on 11 and 12 July 2024, the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants adopted the recommendations presented below.

A. **Recommendations on preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants through international cooperation while addressing its root causes, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto**

Recommendation 1

States parties are encouraged to enhance their responses to the smuggling of migrants by strengthening partnerships that are guided by a whole-of-route approach aimed at including all countries along migratory flows, and that consider migration as an interdependent, multifaceted phenomenon and integrate comprehensive, sustainable and human rights-compliant approaches.

Recommendation 2

States parties are encouraged to enhance their responses to the smuggling of migrants by strengthening international cooperation, in particular to coordinate responses to crises and their connection with the crime of migrant smuggling, and to strengthen the development of emergency care plans protecting the human rights of migrants and build the related capacities of States parties.

Recommendation 3

States parties are encouraged to cooperate in addressing the root causes of irregular migration based on the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity and bearing in mind the related guiding principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Recommendation 4

States parties are encouraged to assist other States in their efforts to further address the root causes of irregular migration through consideration of sustainable development issues, such as the eradication of poverty, the development of education and employment opportunities in countries of origin, the provision of livelihoods and economic inclusion, and through recognition of the need to effectively enhance safe, orderly and regular channels for labour migration and address the gender dimension of migration.

Recommendation 5

States parties are encouraged to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance to support the work of judicial, law enforcement and other competent authorities in countering migrant smuggling, especially in addressing new phenomena such as the use of digital tools for the purpose of migrant smuggling, in cooperation with specialized international and regional organizations and relevant mechanisms, and to recognize the global and regional efforts in this regard.

Recommendation 6

States parties are encouraged to strengthen national capacities and international cooperation to prevent, detect and combat illicit financial transactions, including online transactions, that are linked to migrant smuggling and related offences, in accordance with the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto.

B. Recommendations on protection and assistance measures for smuggled migrants

Recommendation 7

Where there is evidence that smuggled migrants might have been subjected to abuse or exploitation, States parties are encouraged to take a human-rights-based, victim-centred and trauma-informed approach that provides smuggled migrants, as victims of crime, with access to protection and assistance measures so as to avoid re-victimization. To this end, States parties are encouraged to identify smuggled migrants requiring international protection.

Recommendation 8

States parties are encouraged, consistent with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international maritime law, as well as the Organized Crime Convention, the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to conduct and continue search and rescue operations at sea and on land when they are necessary to protect the right to life of people on the move, including smuggled migrants, and to ensure their immediate access to life-saving assistance in close cooperation with relevant international organizations and referral to appropriate protection services.

Recommendation 9

States parties are encouraged, in accordance with their national legislation, to support efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants, including smuggled migrants, and to ensure that their national anti-smuggling policies and measures, including awareness-raising campaigns, do not exacerbate xenophobia and discrimination. States are encouraged in this regard to protect the human rights of migrants by ensuring that they are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse.

Recommendation 10

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in partnership with Member States and with the contribution of relevant stakeholders, should continue to assist States, based on the needs and priorities of the requesting States, in their efforts to prevent and combat migrant smuggling so as to protect and promote the rights of smuggled migrants, especially those in vulnerable situations, in line with the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol.

Recommendation 11

States are encouraged to establish or strengthen mechanisms to prevent and respond to the smuggling of children that uphold the principle of the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in all situations concerning children, including unaccompanied and separated children, regardless of their migration status.

C. Recommendations on matters pertaining to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Recommendation 12

Parties that have not yet done so are strongly urged to nominate national focal points for the Review Mechanism, given the negative impact that the lack of focal points has had on the ability of some reviewing and reviewed States to complete their reviews in a timely manner. Pending such nominations, parties are to implement paragraph 18 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Review Mechanism, providing

that permanent representatives are to act as temporary focal points for the review process in such cases.

Recommendation 13

Within the framework of the Review Mechanism, States parties are strongly encouraged to:

(a) Appoint a focal point with the most appropriate professional knowledge to discharge the functions set forth in the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Review Mechanism;

(b) Ensure their continuous institutional engagement in the review process;

(c) Take full advantage of the support that the secretariat may provide in finalizing the country reviews, including the resources already made available by UNODC, in particular reports prepared for sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention, as well as legislative guides developed by the Office.

III. Summary of deliberations

5. The following summary of deliberations was prepared by the secretariat after the meeting, in close coordination with the Co-Chairs. It was not subject to negotiation and adoption during the meeting and is, instead, a summary by the Co-Chairs.

A. Preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants through international cooperation while addressing its root causes, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

6. At its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 11 and 12 July 2024, the Working Group considered agenda item 2, entitled “Preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants through international cooperation while addressing its root causes, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”. The discussion under the agenda item was facilitated by Martina Berger, Coordinator, Department of Migration Affairs, European Union and International Affairs, Ministry of Interior of Austria, and Michael Schotter, Director of Migration and Asylum, Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission.

7. Ms. Berger showcased the Austrian response to the smuggling of migrants, indicating that migration partnerships, in their diverse forms, were at the heart of the response. In that regard, she emphasized that migration partnerships were key to facilitating international cooperation. She referred to a migration mobility partnership agreement signed between Austria and India, which, among other things, provided for the exchange of skilled labour to fill employment gaps in the two countries through a working holiday programme. She also presented the strategic pillars guiding the Austrian response to migrant smuggling. She explained that components of migration partnerships addressed root causes of migration, as well as protection-related issues along migration routes, with a strong victim-centred approach. In that regard, she stressed the necessity of adopting a whole-of-route approach. She also described the Task Force of the Western Balkans, a partnership among 23 countries to counter migrant smuggling that enabled joint investigations into the crime.

8. Mr. Schotter presented the main objectives of the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling, aimed at preventing and responding to the smuggling of migrants while supporting alternatives to irregular migration, such as efforts to address the root causes through the development of livelihood opportunities and offer regular pathways for migration.

9. In the discussion that followed, several speakers emphasized the importance of international cooperation, especially along migratory routes, and of partnerships between States of origin, transit and destination, including through networks such as the Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, the Organization of American States, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. Some speakers encouraged the use of liaison officers.

10. Several speakers emphasized the need to address the root causes of migrant smuggling, such as conflict, political turmoil, crime, sexual and gender-based violence, economic inequalities and natural disasters, which were pushing people to migrate and engage the services of smugglers. In order to address the root causes of migration, several speakers noted their positive efforts to raise awareness of the dangers of migration, including in partnership with civil society organizations, and to create youth employment initiatives and employment opportunities in countries of origin that could ensure long-term prospects for those otherwise seeking to migrate.

11. One speaker noted the environmental damage caused by large, irregular migratory flows and risks to the safety and security of refugees and migrants travelling through inhospitable areas, and insisted on the need to better address migrant smuggling to reduce those perils. Some speakers emphasized the need to better protect the rights of migrants, their lives and their dignity, noting that civil society actors should be encouraged to post about protection and assistance measures on social media platforms to have a greater chance of reaching smuggled and other irregular migrants. One speaker related details of an initiative launched by her country to partner with influencers to convey messages about the dangers of migrant smuggling. Another speaker underlined the importance of better analysing migratory flows and activities related to the smuggling of migrants to better address the issue.

12. Some speakers noted the importance of creating more regular pathways for migration, with the offering of new visa options, such as temporary agricultural and employment visas, while establishing better controls over forged documents. One speaker said that voluntary returns should be accompanied by assistance measures regarding employment, studies, housing and social support to encourage returns. Some speakers insisted on the principle of solidarity and burden-sharing as being key to developing national responses that were effective globally. Several speakers further underscored the importance of international instruments, such as the Global Compact for Migration.

13. Several speakers welcomed the cooperation and support provided by UNODC in coordinating efforts to combat the smuggling of migrants, and encouraged the Office to research the financial benefits of migration for the communities along migratory routes and to publish a new edition of the *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*.

B. Protection and assistance measures for smuggled migrants

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 July 2024, the Working Group considered agenda item 3, entitled “Protection and assistance measures for smuggled migrants”. The discussion under the agenda item was facilitated by Steven Mora, Operations Chief for Central and South America, Investigations, Department of Homeland Security (United States of America), Mohamed Rachedi, Police Divisional Commander (Algeria) and Olivia Torrevillas, Deputy State Prosecutor, Department of Justice (Philippines).

15. Mr. Mora provided an overview of the various initiatives that the United States was implementing overseas. Similarities in the *modi operandi* of criminal networks, including in how they moved their financial resources, were noted. He highlighted the global impact of the smuggling of migrants, with a particular focus on origin and transit countries. International cooperation was highlighted as being vital for

countering smuggling networks. Mr. Mora encouraged States to ensure that their national authorities could share information to counter the smuggling of migrants and to consider the seizure of assets in accordance with the laws of the host countries. He noted that a victim-centred approach was essential and illustrated that by explaining that forensic child specialists interviewed unaccompanied children and that families were reunited in detention centres.

16. Mr. Rachedi highlighted the global impact of the smuggling of migrants, pointing out that all States encountered migrants seeking better life opportunities. Algeria had a vast coastline that was exploited by smugglers who used the country as both a transit and destination country. He emphasized that improving conditions in origin countries could prevent migration. Algerian authorities ensured that migrants had access to their national consulates and translation services, were protected from deportation and had the right to life, dignity, liberty and freedom of religion. Food and shelter were provided. He urged States to protect vulnerable groups that may include women and girls, including to prevent vulnerable migrants from being trafficked, and to develop and implement measures to address the root causes of migrant smuggling.

17. Ms. Torrevillas noted that while there was no specific law in the Philippines that addressed the smuggling of migrants, there were other pieces of legislation, such as laws on illegal recruitment and trafficking in persons, that were used to prosecute related cases. She highlighted an emerging trend whereby irregular migrants were smuggled into her country and exploited by human traffickers by being forced to engage in online scamming in compounds. Philippine citizens were also illegally recruited and smuggled abroad for exploitation. Philippine offshore gaming operators have been the object of raids by the Philippine police, resulting in the rescue of numerous smuggled migrants who were also victims of trafficking. Those illegally recruited migrant workers benefited from solid assistance by the Government, such as access to shelters, interpretation services, medical assistance, financial assistance with repatriation and legal assistance. In addition, the witness protection programme was used to protect smuggled migrants, while Philippine authorities coordinated with the embassies of the countries of which smuggled migrant workers were nationals, in particular when they were threatened for refusing to work in the scam centres.

18. In the ensuing discussion, intersectoral coordination was highlighted as being necessary for voluntary repatriation and the provision of protective shelters and screening services for unaccompanied children. One speaker noted that there had not been sufficient research into the effect of smuggling on smuggled children. Other speakers emphasized the pivotal role played by consulates in cases involving smuggled migrants. One speaker cautioned against hastily returning smuggled migrants to their countries of origin, encouraging the use of administrative remedies instead. Another speaker echoed the importance of ensuring access to remedies for smuggled migrants who had experienced violence during the migration process. Several speakers underscored the need to consider the gender dimension of migrant smuggling, such as the sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by gangs primarily against women and girls on the route, as well as age-sensitive interventions that considered the special needs of children. One speaker encouraged States to be alert to how vulnerable smuggled migrants were to becoming victims of trafficking in persons. Some speakers detailed the services provided to smuggled migrants in the Darién Gap between Colombia and Panama.

19. Several speakers implored States to jointly raise awareness of and counter the violations experienced by smuggled migrants during the migration process. A practical example of the use of technology to raise awareness was shared.

20. The value of international cooperation was stressed, with speakers noting the importance of, inter alia, participating in international operations to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, sharing intelligence, conducting financial investigations to follow the money and prosecuting smugglers. The role of the United Nations entities was also highlighted, in particular partnerships with authorities to

address migrant smuggling. In that regard, one speaker acknowledged the support received from UNODC in her country's efforts to counter the crime.

21. Speakers mentioned the importance of applying a whole-of-route approach to the smuggling of migrants, ensuring the non-criminalization of all actors, including human rights defenders and humanitarian service providers, investing in search and rescue efforts at sea, working with community groups to identify the needs of smuggled migrants, identifying smuggled migrants in distress at an early stage and fostering cooperation and trust between smuggled migrants and national authorities.

C. Matters pertaining to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

22. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 July 2024, the Working Group considered agenda item 4, entitled "Matters pertaining to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto".

23. Given that no list of observations resulting from country reviews had yet been compiled, the Working Group could not consider substantive issues arising from the review of the implementation of the provisions of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Instead, the secretariat provided an update on the status of the review process, in particular in relation to country reviews, with a focus on the smuggling of migrants, as well as on the technical assistance needs identified during the first years of the process.

24. Following the presentation by the secretariat, the discussion focused on the progress of the Review Mechanism, in particular the good practices identified and ways in which the review process might be advanced in a timely manner.

25. One speaker called upon country officials involved in the Review Mechanism to consult relevant documentation related to the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, including reports prepared for sessions of the Conference of the Parties, as well as legislative guides developed by UNODC, to help them to more effectively perform their functions.

D. Other matters

26. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 July 2024, the Working Group considered agenda item 5, entitled "Other matters".

27. At the meeting, the Working Group discussed the need for greater clarity and certainty regarding how the Conference of the Parties responded to the Group's recommendations.

28. The Working Group also discussed future work, specifically the substantive topics to be considered by it. Delegations proposed the following topics for future meetings of the Working Group:

- (a) Protection and assistance for smuggled children and young people;
- (b) Addressing the impact of gender inequality (and other vulnerabilities) to prevent irregular migration;
- (c) Addressing the use of digital tools in responding to the smuggling of migrants;
- (d) Utilizing financial investigations to address the smuggling of migrants;
- (e) The role of, and the provision of assistance to, transit countries in preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants;

- (f) Jurisdictional matters in smuggling of migrants cases;
 - (g) Support mechanisms to assist smuggled migrants in returning to their home countries.
29. One speaker read a statement on behalf of 20 States regarding specific references in one of the meeting's background documents.

IV. Organization of the meeting

A. Opening of the meeting

30. The eleventh meeting of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants was held in Vienna on 11 and 12 July 2024. Four meetings were held.
31. The meeting was opened by Vasiliki Kakosimou (Greece) and Francesco Testa (Italy), Co-Chairs of the Working Group. Ms. Kakosimou addressed the meeting and presented an overview of the mandate of the Working Group, its objectives and the subjects under its consideration.

B. Statements

32. General introductory statements were made by representatives of the secretariat under agenda items 2, 3 and 4.
33. Under agenda item 2, with the Co-Chairs presiding, the discussion was led by Martina Berger (Austria) and Michael Shotter (European Commission).
34. Under agenda item 3, with the Co-Chairs presiding, the discussion was led by the following panellists: Steven Mora (United States), Mohamed Rachedi (Algeria) and Olivia Torrevillas (Philippines).
35. Under agenda items 2, 3 and 4, statements were made by representatives of the following parties to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, European Union, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.
36. The observers for China, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Morocco and Pakistan also made statements.
37. The Working Group also heard a statement by the observers for the Council of Europe, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO).
38. Under agenda item 5, statements were made by representatives of the following parties to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol: European Union, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation, Thailand, Uganda and United States.
39. The observer for Colombia also made a statement.
40. The observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye and Uganda, as well as the State of Palestine.

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

41. At its 1st meeting, on 11 July 2024, the Working Group adopted by consensus the following agenda:

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Opening of the meeting;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants through international cooperation while addressing its root causes, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.
3. Protection and assistance measures for smuggled migrants.
4. Matters pertaining to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.
5. Other matters.
6. Adoption of the report.

42. In order to make the best use of the time available, no general statements were made during the meeting. Delegations had the option to submit general statements as well as their statements on the agenda items in writing. The texts of those statements are available on the website of the meeting.

D. Attendance

43. The following parties to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol were represented at the meeting: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.

44. The following States signatories to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol were represented by observers: Bolivia, (Plurinational State of), Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uzbekistan.

45. The following States that are not parties or signatories to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol were represented by observers: Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe, as well as the State of Palestine.

46. The Holy See, a non-member State maintaining a permanent observer mission, was represented by observers.

47. UNHCR and WHO were represented by observers.

48. The following intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms and United Nations entities were represented by observers: Council of Europe, European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) and INTERPOL.

49. A list of participants is contained in document CTOC/COP/WG.7/2024/INF/1/Rev.1.

50. The following parties to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol included in their delegations focal points and/or governmental experts nominated in the context of the Review Mechanism: Austria, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Oman, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine and United States.

51. The following signatory to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol included in its delegation a governmental expert nominated in the context of the Review Mechanism: Sri Lanka.

52. The following States that are not parties or signatories to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol included in their delegation governmental experts nominated in the context of the Review Mechanism: Colombia, Israel and Malaysia.

E. Documentation

53. The Working Group had before it the following:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda ([CTOC/COP/WG.7/2024/1](#));

(b) Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants through international cooperation while addressing its root causes, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto ([CTOC/COP/WG.7/2024/2](#));

(c) Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on protection and assistance measures for smuggled migrants ([CTOC/COP/WG.7/2024/3](#));

(d) Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on the status of the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto ([CTOC/COP/WG.4/2024/4-CTOC/COP/WG.7/2024/4](#)).

V. Adoption of the report

54. At its 4th meeting, on 12 July 2024, the Working Group adopted sections I, II, IV and V of the present report.
