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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2501-2505

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Resolution 2501 (December 16, 2019) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decided that member states must continue to take measures under paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 (2015) with regard to the Taliban and those associated with the Taliban. The Council extended by one year the mandate of the 1267/1988 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and tasked it with reporting non-compliance with the measures imposed in resolution 2255 (2015) to the Committee established in paragraph 35 of resolution 1988. The Monitoring Team's renewed mandate was set forth in an annex to the present resolution. The mandate includes thirty different responsibilities for the Team, including the submission of an annual report to the Committee; several tasks related to reviewing and updating the sanctions list; and cooperation with states and relevant organizations, including the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and national intelligence and security services.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2501(2019)]

Resolution 2502 (December 19, 2019) – The Security Council reaffirmed "its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the [Democratic Republic of Congo – DRC]," noting that the DRC "continues to suffer from recurring and evolving cycles of conflict and persistent violence." Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council called upon DRC "authorities to work towards the stabilisation and strengthening of the capacity of State institutions." The Council welcomed commitments made by President Tshisekedi to improving the human rights situation in the DRC, but remains "deeply concerned" by ongoing human rights and international humanitarian law violations." The Council therefore urged the DRC Government to hold those responsible for such violations to account. The Council also "strongly condemn[ed]" the operation of armed groups in the DRC and demanded that they "immediately cease all forms of violence and other destabilising activities." The Council registered its concern over "the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources" and encouraged the Government of the DRC to increase efforts to safeguard protected natural areas. The Council extended until December 20, 2020, the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and listed its main objectives as the protection of civilians and support to the stabilization and strengthening of state institutions. The Council gave MONUSCO a number of specific tasks in that regard.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2502(2019)]

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Resolution 2503 (December 19, 2019) – The Security Council registered its "concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so" and specifically highlighted its appreciation of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and its efforts to carry out its mandate and the importance of UNDOF being able to continue to do so. The Council "stresse[d] the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement" and "to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation." The Council emphasized the impartiality of UNDOF and the "importance to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground." The Council called for full cooperation with UNDOF operations, including the respect for UNDOF's privileges and immunities and freedom of movement. The Council also welcomed initiatives of the Secretary-General "to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping" and requested the Secretary-General "to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in UNDOF . . . with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse." The Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF until June 30, 2020.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2503(2019)]

Resolution 2504 (January 10, 2020) – The Security Council recalled a number of prior resolutions on the situation in Syria, which "continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region." The Council emphasized the continued need for humanitarian assistance in Syria and called upon all parties to ensure that it is "principled, sustained and improved." The Council reiterated its demand that all parties, especially the "Syrian authorities," comply with international humanitarian and international human rights law obligations. The Council also reiterated "its demand for the full and immediate implementation of resolution 2254 (2015)," which is aimed at facilitating "Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political transition." The Security Council called on UN humanitarian agencies to take action to ensure that relief consignments are delivered inside of Syria and asked the Secretary-General to engage in an independent review of "humanitarian cross-line and cross-border operations" of the United Nations.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2504(2020)]

Resolution 2505 (January 13, 2020) – The Security Council extended until July 15, 2020, the mandate of the UN Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) and assigned UNMHA new responsibilities. These include leading and supporting the Redeployment Coordination Committee; monitoring compliance with the Hodeidah governorate ceasefire; working with security personnel to ensure the security of the Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa; and facilitating and coordinating UN support implementation activities. The Council additionally emphasized "the importance of close collaboration and co-ordination between all United Nations entities operating in Yemen" to avoid duplication and requested that all parties to the Hodeidah Agreement lend support to UN efforts, including the safe operation of UNMHA.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2505(2020)]

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