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DOI:10.1017/ilm.2025.11

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2746-2759*
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Resolution 2746 **The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (August 6, 2024) –**

The Security Council addressed the escalating violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the security situation in the region. Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRC, the Council authorized the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to provide support to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC). The mechanisms of support included enhanced coordination, information-sharing, technical assistance, use of logistical assets and military capabilities. The Council further noted the importance of the coordination between MONUSCO, the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), and SAMIDRC. The Council also emphasized the importance of implementing the UN zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the importance of protecting civilians. It called on all parties to fully cooperate with MONUSCO and its mandate. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2746(2024)]

Resolution 2747 **The situation in Somalia (ATMIS) (August 12, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the authorizations for the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) until August 15, 2024, due to the ongoing threat posed by Al-Shabaab to the peace, security, and stability of Somalia and the region. The Council also authorized the deployment of up to 12,626 uninformed personnel, including 1,040 police personnel. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to maintain providing logistical support through the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). The Security Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2747(2024)]

Resolution 2748 **The situation in Somalia (ATMIS) (August 15, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council addressed the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), and Somalia's security transition. The Council extended the authorization for ATMIS until December 31, 2024, reaffirming its commitment to Somalia's sovereignty, security, and stability. The Council also authorized the continued deployment of up to 12,626 uninformed personnel, including 1,040 police personnel. It called on Somalia's security partners to continue supporting the country's Security Sector Development Plan and emphasized international coordination in assisting the Somali security forces. Further, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to maintain logistical support through UNSOS, in consultation with the African Union and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), while ensuring compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2748(2024)]

*Many thanks to Özge Karsu for her help in drafting these summaries.

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Resolution 2749 **The situation in the Middle East (UNIFIL) (August 28, 2024) –**

The Security Council determined that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security and extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2025. The resolution demanded the full implementation of Resolution 1701 (2006) and emphasized the need for a full cessation of hostilities and respect for the Blue Line. The Council also called for immediate de-escalation to prevent further civilian casualties and displacement. It also requested the Secretary-General to ensure UNIFIL is ready to adapt its activities for de-escalation and continued reporting on the implementation of Resolution 1701 (2006) every four months. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2749(2024)]

Resolution 2750 **Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (1591 Committee) (September 11, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed sanctions related to the situation in Sudan until September 12, 2025. It extended measures on arms, travel bans, and asset freezes imposed under previous resolutions. The Council reaffirmed the importance of protecting civilians and promoting accountability for human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law; as well as the need for fair and clear procedures for delisting individuals and entities under these sanctions. It decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2750(2024)]

Resolution 2751 **The question concerning Haiti (MSSM mandate) (September 30, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti, to October 2, 2025. It also reaffirmed the arms embargo on Haiti and the continued enforcement of sanctions under Resolutions 2699 (2023) and 2700 (2023). The Security Council also urged the MSS mission to expedite its deployment and called for increased voluntary contributions. It decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2751(2024)]

Resolution 2752 **The question concerning Haiti (Haiti sanctions) (October 18, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed sanctions imposed on Haiti for one year, extending the travel ban, asset freezes, and arms embargo originally imposed by previous resolutions. The Council reinforced the arms embargo, requiring all member states to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and military-related assistance to Haiti. However, specific exemptions were granted for UN-authorized missions, including the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission, as well as the Armed Forces of Haiti. The Council also called for coordination between the UN, regional organizations, and Haitian authorities. Further, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts' mandate for 13 months to monitor the implementation of sanctions. The Panel was tasked with providing an interim report by March 28, 2025, and a final report by October 1, 2025. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2752(2024)]

Resolution 2753 **The situation in Somalia (UNSOM) (October 30, 2024) –**

The Security Council decided that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), established by Resolution 2158 (2014) shall be called the United Nations

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Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS). It stated a two-phase transition period which will be concluded by October 31, 2026. The transition aims to support Somalia's state-building and peace-building efforts, emphasizing national security, governance, and human rights. During the first phase of the transition, until October 31, 2025, UNTMIS will focus on supporting Somalia's constitutional review process, electoral reforms, and reconciliation efforts. It will also prioritize human rights protection, rule of law, and security sector assistance while coordinating international donor support. UNTMIS will also ensure effective coordination of UN operations in Somalia and engage with ATMIS's anticipated successor mission for a progressive and phased transfer of the tasks in the second phase. The second phase of the transition, expected by October 31, 2026, will include the complete handover of remaining responsibilities. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to develop a roadmap on the handover process and the reduction of UN personnel. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2753(2024)]

Resolution 2754 **Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53) (October 30, 2024) –**

The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission) until October 31, 2025. The Council also expressed its willingness to work with the Government of Colombia on the further extension of the mandate on the basis of an agreement. It reaffirmed the Mission's expanded role in monitoring rural reform and the Ethnic Chapter of the Peace Agreement, recognizing land access and rural development as crucial factors in addressing structural causes of the conflict. The Council expressed its hope for a reestablishment of the bilateral ceasefire between the Government of Colombia and Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN).

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2754(2024)]

Resolution 2755 **The situation in Libya (UNSMIL) (October 31, 2024) –**

The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until January 31, 2025, with an automatic extension until October 31, 2025, provided that a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Libya is appointed by January 31, 2025. The Security Council reiterated its full support for UNSMIL's mediation efforts in advancing an inclusive political process based on the Libyan Political Agreement, the LPDF Roadmap, and updated electoral laws. It also called upon the international community to support UNSMIL's mandate and emphasized the urgent need for the Secretary-General to appoint a new Special Representative for Libya. The Security Council further requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of UNSMIL by September 30, 2025, assessing its efficiency, effectiveness, and mission structure. It also urged Libyan political institutions and stakeholders to resolve outstanding electoral issues through transparent, good-faith negotiations facilitated by UNSMIL. It called for compromises to enable free, fair, and inclusive national elections that will establish a unified government representing all Libyans. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2755(2024)]

Resolution 2756 **The situation concerning Western Sahara (MINURSO) (October 31, 2024) –**

The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until October 31, 2025. It emphasized the need for a realistic, practicable, and mutually acceptable political solution to the Western Sahara issue based on compromise. It also reaffirmed full support for the UN Secretary-General and his Personal

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Envoy to facilitate negotiations and urged Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria, and Mauritania to engage constructively in the political process. The Security Council further called on the parties to resume negotiations without preconditions to achieve a just, lasting, and peaceful solution that ensures the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. It also reaffirmed the need for respect of ceasefire agreements and urged full cooperation with MINURSO to ensure unhindered operations. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance to this policy and keep the Council fully informed on progress. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2756(2024)]

Resolution 2757 **The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (November 1, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed the mandate of the EU-led multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 12 months, recognizing it as the legal successor to the Stabilisation Force (SFOR). The Council authorized member states to take all necessary measures to enforce compliance with the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999) and to ensure their own protection in case of an attack. The Council also authorized the member states to maintain control over Bosnian airspace for both civilian and military flights. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2757(2024)]

Resolution 2758 **The situation in the Middle East (2140 sanctions) (November 13, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed sanctions imposed on Yemen until November 15, 2025. It extended asset freezes and travel bans originally imposed under resolution 2140 (2014) and reaffirmed provisions from resolution 2216 (2015). The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until December 15, 2025. It asked for a midterm report due by April 15, 2025 and a final report by October 15, 2025. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to take administrative measures to re-establish the Panel. It decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2758(2024)]

Resolution 2759 **The situation in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (November 14, 2024) –**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until November 15, 2025 to support peace and stability in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Council reaffirmed commitment to CAR's sovereignty and urged all parties to respect the ceasefire and implement the Peace Agreement (APPR). It also condemned violence by armed groups, called for the protection of civilians, and emphasized justice, human rights, international humanitarian law, and accountability. The Council also called the UN and other partners are to provide financial and technical support for peacebuilding and economic recovery. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the mandate in February, June, and October 2025, with an evaluation of support to CAR forces by May 2025. The Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

[https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2759(2024)]

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