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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2428–2436

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Resolution 2428 (July 13, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended its sanctions regime in South Sudan until May 31, 2019, and imposed a travel ban and asset freeze on two high-ranking individuals from South Sudan. The Council expressed "grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) and opposition forces which emanated from internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders" and "deep concern at reports of misappropriation of funds that undermine the stability and security of South Sudan." The Council highlighted that arms shipments in violation of the arms embargo by "risk fuelling conflict and contributing to further instability, and strongly urges all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory." The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until July 1, 2019, and noted its intention to review the mandate by May 31, 2019.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2428(2018)]

Resolution 2429 (July 13, 2018) – The Security Council determined that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security and voted to extend the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2019. The Council highlighted "the need to keep the situation in all areas of Darfur under review, to conduct regular reviews of the geographic deployment of UNAMID's force and to maintain the flexibility within UNAMID to respond to developments throughout Darfur as the situation requires." They also decided that UNAMID's troop ceiling will be reduced throughout the renewed mandate period with up to 4,050 personnel and authorized the deployment of up to 2,500 personnel required for implementing UNAMID's mandate. The Council stated that the drawdown of the mission should be based on progress against the indicators and benchmarks "and that a reduction in the uniformed component should preserve the hybrid nature of the Mission and should prioritise the retention of the highest performing contingents." The Council also restated that "UNAMID must continue to give priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur; and (b) ensuring safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and activities."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2429(2018)]

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Resolution 2430 (July 26, 2018) – The Security Council renewed the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until January 31, 2019, and called upon the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to commit fully to a settlement process and "to step up their efforts to promote intercommunal contacts, reconciliation and the active engagement of civil society, including Bi-Communal Initiatives and development projects where the two communities can work together and jointly benefit." The Council requested that both sides "continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting the mandate of UNFICYP, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone and implement the United Nations aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues." The Council also requested that the Secretary-General submit a report on this resolution's implementation by January 10, 2019.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2430(2018)]

Resolution 2431 (July 30, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed its authorization of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until May 31, 2019, and to reduce the uniformed AMISOM personnel to a maximum level of 20,626 by February 28, 2019, while emphasizing that the long-term goal is for Somali security institutions and forces to assume full responsibility for Somalia's security. The Council noted its agreement with the Secretary-General that conditions in Somalia are not appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission, and requested that the Secretary-General continue to review the benchmarks for deployment. The Council decided to authorize AMISOM "to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate," and requested that the AU regularly update the Security Council on the implementation of AMISOM's mandate.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2431(2018)]

Resolution 2432 (August 30, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed sanctions imposed by resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali until August 31, 2019, and also extended the mandate of the expert panel established to monitor their implementation until September 30, 2019. The Council requested that the panel of experts provide them with a midterm report by February 28, 2019, a final report by August 15, 2019, and periodic updates in between, if needed.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2432(2018)]

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Resolution 2433 (August 30, 2018) – The Security Council determined that that the situation in Lebanon continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security and decided to extend the mandate of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2019. The Council condemned "in the strongest terms all attempts to threaten the security and stability of Lebanon" and encouraged "all Lebanese parties to resume discussions towards a consensus on a National Defence Strategy as set out by the President of Lebanon in his statement of 12 March 2018." The Council highlighted "its call for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution" and encouraged "the intention of the Government of Lebanon to deploy a model regiment and an offshore patrol vessel in UNIFIL's area of operations to advance the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and the authority of the Lebanese State."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2433(2018)]

Resolution 2434 (September 13, 2018) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until September 15, 2019, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council determined that UNSMIL will provide "(i) support to key Libyan institutions; (ii) support, on request, for the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance and in accordance with humanitarian principles; (iii) human rights monitoring and reporting; (iv) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; and (v) co-ordination of international assistance, and provision of advice and assistance to GNA-led efforts to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh." The Council requested that the Secretary-General report "following consultations with the Libyan authorities on recommendations for UNSMIL's support to the subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process and UNSMIL's security arrangements."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2434(2018)]

Resolution 2435 (September 13, 2018) – The Security Council decided to extend Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and reporting requirements until September 25, 2019. The Council noted its willingness to work with the Government of Colombia to further extend the mandate of the Verification Mission through agreement between the parties.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2435(2018)]

Resolution 2436 (September 21, 2018) – The Security Council noted its important role in strengthening United Nations peacekeeping and highlighted the significance of successfully promoting international peace and security, "and that posture, behaviour, leadership, initiative, and accountability need to improve at all levels both at Headquarters and in the field." The

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Council restated "its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel," and noted that effectively implementing peacekeeping work "is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning, and operational guidelines, and training and equipment." The Council stated its concern regarding allegations of sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse in peacekeeping operations, reiterating "that any form of sexual exploitation and abuse is unacceptable and reaffirm[ing] its support for the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2436(2018)]

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