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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

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United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2731-2739

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Resolution 2731 **Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (May 30, 2024)** –

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed measures on arms imposed by resolution 2428 (2018) and reiterated its readiness to review arms embargo measures. The Council requested that the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN Mission in South Sudan an the Panel of Experts conduct an assessment of progress on key benchmarks established in resolution 2577 (2021) by April 15, 2025. It likewise asked the South Sudan authorities to report on those benchmarks by the same date. The Security Council also renewed travel and financial measures imposed by resolution 2206 (2015) until May 31, 2025, and noted that it will keep such measures under "continuous review." The Council also reiterated "its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support eh search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan." The Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until July 1, 2025.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2731(2024)]

Resolution 2732 **The situation concerning Iraq (UNAMI) (May 31, 2024)** –

The Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for a final 19-month period until December 31, 2025, and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a transition and liquidation plan by December 31, 2024, in consultation with the Government of Iraq. In view of a request by the Government of Iraq to draw down UNAMI's activities, the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to streamline the tasks of UNAMI in several respects, including by providing advice, support, and technical assistance to Iraq.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2732(2024)]

Resolution 2733 **The situation in Libya (May 31, 2024)** –

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, extended the authorizations set out in resolution 2684 (2023) for a further twelve months from the date of the current resolution. It also replaced the text of paragraph 5 of resolution 2292 (2016) concerning authorization for UN member states to dispose of arms and related material prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011) (as modified). The resolution also sets forth the process for member states to notify the Committee established by resolution 1970 (2011).

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2733(2024)]

Resolution 2734 **Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (June 10, 2024)** –

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council reaffirmed its prior decision in paragraph 1 of resolution 2368 (2017) that all member states must take measures with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including: (1) asset freezes; (2) travel bans; and (3) arms embargoes. The Council also reaffirmed sanctions list criteria, and reiterated "the importance of all States identifying, and if necessary introducing, adequate procedures to implement fully all aspects of the measures" described. The Security Council directed the Committee "to continue to ensure that fair and

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clear procedures exist for placing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and for removing them as well as for granting exemptions." It also extended the mandate of the office of the Ombudsperson for an additional 36 months following the expiration of the current term in June 2024. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide strategic-level reports that demonstrate and reflect the gravity of the threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities. Annex I of the resolution outlines the mandate and responsibilities of the Monitoring Team. Annex II delineates the tasks that the Office of the Ombudsperson are authorized to undertake.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2734(2024)]

Resolution 2735 **The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (June 10, 2024)** –

The Security Council welcomed the ceasefire proposal announced on May 31, 2024, and Israel's acceptance of it, and it called on Hamas to also accept it. The Council further noted that the implementation of the ceasefire proposal would enable a number of outcomes to be spread over three phases, which are outlined. The Council rejected "any attempt at demographic or territorial change in the Gaza Strip, including any actions that reduce the territory of Gaza." Finally, it reiterated "its unwavering commitment to the vision of the two-State solution where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, consistent with international law and relevant UN resolutions."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2735(2024)]

Resolution 2736 **Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (June 13, 2024)** –

The Security Council expressed "grave concern" over the spreading violence and the outbreak of fighting in El Fasher. It demanded "that the Rapid Support Forces halt the siege of El Fasher" and called for "an immediate halt to the fighting and for de-escalation in and around El Fasher." The Council demanded that all parties ensure the protection of civilians, and it called for the full implementation of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan. It further demanded that all parties comply with international law, including international human rights and called on the member states to refrain from contributing to the conflict and instability.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2736(2024)]

Resolution 2737 **The situation in the Middle East (June 27, 2024)** –

Acknowledging the "tense" situation in the Middle East and the likelihood that the tension will continue, the Security Council called on both parties to respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement and asked them to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire. The Council also underscored the impartiality of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and called on all parties to fully cooperate with UNDOF and to provide all necessary support to allow UNDOF full access to the Quneitra crossing. The Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF until December 31, 2024.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2737(2024)]

Resolution 2738 **The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (June 27, 2024)** –

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, renewed the measures (concerning arms) set out in paragraphs 1-6 of resolution 2293 (2016) (with some delineated

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exceptions) until July 1, 2025, and demanded that states ensure that their implementation of such measures complies with international law. The Council also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 2360 (2017) to August 1, 2025.

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2738(2024)]

Resolution 2739 **Maintenance of international peace and security (June 27, 2024)** –

The Security Council, condemning the continued attacks by the Houthi against merchant and commercial vessels, reiterated its demand that the Houthis cease all attacks and immediately release the M/V Galaxy Leader and its crew. The Council also reemphasized the "need to address the root causes."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2739(2024)]

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