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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2467–2480

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Resolution 2467 (April 23, 2019) – The Security Council called on all parties to armed conflict around the world to implement concrete commitments to combatting sexual violence during conflict. The Council noted its deep concern regarding "the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations," and reiterated "its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence." The Council also urged existing sanctions committees to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence during conflict and requested "the Secretary-General and relevant UN entities to further strengthen, the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2467(2019)]

Resolution 2468 (April 30, 2019) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for a period of six months, until October 31, 2019. The Council emphasized "the need to achieve a realistic, practicable and enduring political solution to the question of Western Sahara based on compromise and the importance of aligning the strategic focus of MINURSO and orienting resources of the United Nations to this end." The Council called upon the parties to cooperate with MINURSO and also highlighted "the importance of a renewed commitment by the parties to advancing the political process in preparation for further negotiations." The Council welcomed "the new momentum created by the first roundtable meeting on 5–6 December 2018 and the second roundtable meeting on 21–22 March 2019, and commitment by Morocco, the Frente Polisario, Algeria, and Mauritania to engage in the UN political process on Western Sahara," while also calling upon the parties to work together towards advancing negotiations.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2468(2019)]

Resolution 2469 (May 14, 2019) – The Security Council extended until November 15, 2019, the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, extended until November 15, 2019, the tasks of UNISFA as set out

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in Resolution 1990 (2011). The Council reduced the authorized troop ceiling to 3,550 and determined that it would be decreased by an additional 585 troops on October 15, 2019, unless it decides to extend the mandate modification further. It also increased the authorized police ceiling to 640 police personnel, asked "the United Nations to take necessary steps to deploy additional police sequentially in order to meet the new authorized police ceiling of 640, demands that the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan provide full support to UNISFA in the deployment of these personnel, including by promptly issuing visas, and expresses its intention to reduce the authorized police ceiling as the Abyei Police Service is gradually established and effectively providing rule of law throughout the Abyei area." The Council noted "its intention to continue revising as appropriate the configuration and mandate of UNISFA in light of recommendations from the Secretary-General." The Council noted that "continued cooperation between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and Government of the Republic of South Sudan is critical for peace, security and stability and the future relations between them" an urged "the two governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programmes as necessary."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2469(2019)]

Resolution 2470 (May 21, 2019) – The Security Council voted to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until May 31, 2020, and requested that "the international community remain strongly committed to providing support to Iraq for its humanitarian, stabilization, reconstruction, and development efforts." The Council decided that UNAMI shall "prioritize the provision of advice, support, and assistance to the Government and people of Iraq on advancing inclusive, political dialogue and national and community-level reconciliation"; "promote accountability and the protection of human rights, and judicial and legal reform, with full respect for the sovereignty of Iraq"; "approach gender mainstreaming as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate"; and "assist Government of Iraq and United Nations Country Team efforts to strengthen child protection."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2470(2019)]

Resolution 2471 (May 30, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed the arms embargo on South Sudan and sanctions against those blocking peace in the state until May 31, 2020. The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts overseeing the sanctions regime until June 30, 2020, and instructed the Panel to provide monthly updates, an interim report by December 1, 2019, and a final report by May 1, 2020.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2471(2019)]

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Resolution 2472 (May 31, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed its authorization of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for one year until May 31, 2020, while maintaining a minimum of 1,040 AMISOM police personnel and reducing the uniformed AMISOM personnel by 1000 to a maximum level of 19,626, by February 28, 2020. The Council called on the federal government of Somalia and federal member states "to accelerate progress towards an inclusive political settlement, that includes: 1) their agreement on resource and power sharing to be enshrined in the revision of the Provisional Federal Constitution 2) the establishment of governance and oversight structures, and 3) the delineation of roles and responsibilities of Somalia's security institutions." The Council highlighted "the necessity of taking a coordinated and cohesive approach to Somali-led political and security reforms" and "the need for all stakeholders to take into account the security situation in each location when transitioning," while also noting the important steps the federal government has taken towards institution reform and capacity-building in the security sector.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2472(2019)]

Resolution 2473 (June 10, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed measures designed to implement the arms embargo against Libya for another twelve months, specifically those authorizing member states to inspect vessels on the high seas off the Libya's coast when reasonable grounds exist to believe they are violating the ban. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report within eleven months on the resolution's implementation.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2473(2019)]

Resolution 2474 (June 11, 2019) – The Security Council adopted its first resolution to deal specifically with persons reported missing during armed conflict. The Council condemned "the deliberate targeting of civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and call[ed] upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to such practices." The Council asked such parties "to take all appropriate measures, to actively search for persons reported missing, to enable the return of their remains, and to account for persons reported missing without adverse distinction and to put in place appropriate channels enabling response and communication with families on the search process." The Council also called upon parties to armed conflict to take steps to prevent persons from going missing and to take necessary actions "in order to ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and effective investigations and the prosecution of offences linked to missing persons as a result of armed conflict." The Council urged parties to armed conflict to collect and properly manage data on missing persons, search for and identify the dead due to armed conflict in a respectful manner, and establish national information

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bureaus during times of conflict to exchange information on detainees and civilians belonging to an opposing party.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2474(2019)]

Resolution 2475 (June 20, 2019) – The Security Council adopted its first resolution regarding the protection of persons with disabilities in conflict situations, in which it urged "parties to armed conflict to take measures, in accordance with applicable international law obligations to protect civilians, including those with disabilities, and to prevent violence and abuses against civilians in situations of armed conflict." The Council highlighted "the need for States to end impunity for criminal acts against civilians, including those with disabilities, and to ensure that such persons have access to justice and effective remedies and, as appropriate, reparation." The Council also urged member states to ensure that persons with disabilities are allowed meaningful participation and representation, to take measures to eliminate discrimination and marginalization, and to comply with the obligations applicable to them under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2475(2019)]

Resolution 2476 (June 25, 2019) – The Security Council requested that the Secretary-General establish the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) on October 16, 2019, for an initial one-year period, to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Under its mandate, BINUH will "advise the Government of Haiti in promoting and strengthening political stability and good governance, including the rule of law, preserving and advancing a peaceful and stable environment, including through supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue, and protecting and promoting human rights." The Council requests that BINUH be comprised of a political and good governance unit; a unit on gang violence, community violence reduction, and weapons and munitions management; a police and corrections unit; a human rights unit; a security unit; a mission support unit; and capacity to provide public information, gender advice, legal, and victims' rights advocacy. The Council requests that the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution in reports every 120 days starting from October 16, 2019.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2476(2019)]

Resolution 2477 (June 26, 2019) – The Security Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan for six months, until December 31, 2019, and requested that the Secretary-General ensure UNDOF "has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way." The Council highlighted in particular "the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, [and]

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calls on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation." The Council stated that there should be no military activity in the area of separation, and requested that member states "convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operations that UNDOF remains an impartial entity and to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2477(2019)]

Resolution 2478 (June 26, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed its sanctions regime imposed against designated individuals and entities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until July 1, 2020, and extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until August 1, 2020. The Council requested that the Group of Experts to provide a mid-term report by December 30, 2019, and a final report no later than June 15, 2020, as well as monthly reports.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2478(2019)]

Resolution 2479 (June 27, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until October 31, 2019, and decided to "extend, temporarily and exceptionally, the period of drawdown for UNAMID's military personnel." The Council requested the Secretary-General provide an oral update sixty days after the resolution was adopted on the situation on the ground, and requested that the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission provide a special report by September 30, 2019, to include: "(i) an assessment of the situation on the ground and recommendations on the appropriate course of action regarding the drawdown of UNAMID; (ii) a joint African Union-United Nations political strategy detailing options for a follow-on mechanism to UNAMID."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2479(2019)]

Resolution 2480 (June 28, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for one year, until June 30, 2020. The Council decided that MINUSMA will comprise up to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel and authorized it " to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate." The Council urged "the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups ("the Malian parties") to continue to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement, through significant, meaningful and irreversible measures to be taken on an urgent basis," and called on

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all parties "to strictly abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities." The Council also urged Malian authorities to "implement a comprehensive politically-led strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence, and re-establish State presence, State authority and basic social services in Central Mali," to "disarm without delay all militias," and "to ensure that those responsible for violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Central Mali are held accountable and brought to justice without delay."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2480(2019)]

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