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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2398–2407

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Resolution 2398 (January 30, 2018) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for an additional six months, until July 31, 2018. The Council stated "that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)," and also welcomed the progress of leaders in their efforts to reach a settlement. The Council further urged all parties "to renew their political will and commitment to a settlement under United Nations auspices" and promoted "the implementation and further development of confidence-building measures based on a shared vision for the future and joint actions."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2398(2018)]

Resolution 2399 (January 30, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the sanctions regime against the Central African Republic (CAR), which includes an arms embargo, travel ban, and asset freeze on listed individuals and entities, until January 31, 2019. They also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts in order to facilitate the enactment of these provisions until February 28, 2019. The Council stated its concern regarding "the deterioration of the security situation, in particular in the south-eastern part and the north-western part of the CAR, due to the ongoing clashes between armed groups and other armed spoilers in their attempts to forcefully gain control of territory and resources and destabilize the country." It called upon the CAR authorities to implement measures to promote stabilization and reconciliation in the CAR in order to regain effective authority over the entirety of the state.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2399(2018)]

Resolution 2400 (February 8, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring the sanctions regime in Sudan until March 12, 2019. The current regime includes an arms embargo, travel ban, and asset freeze implemented against those hindering peace in Sudan's Darfur region. The Council stated that it will regularly review the measures concerning Darfur and will take action regarding an additional extension of the mandate prior to February 12, 2019.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2400(2018)]

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Resolution 2401 (February 24, 2018) – The Security Council demanded that all parties to the Syrian conflict cease hostilities immediately "for a durable humanitarian pause for at least 30 consecutive days throughout Syria," in order to allow for the safe, unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid and services. The Council also called on "all parties to immediately lift the sieges of populated areas, including in Eastern Ghouta, Yarmouk, Foua and Kefraya, and demands that all parties allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, cease depriving civilians of food and medicine indispensable to their survival, and enable the rapid, safe and unhindered evacuation of all civilians who wish to leave." The Council reiterated that member states are required to accept and carry out the Council's decision under Article 25 of the UN Charter, and called on "all relevant Member States to coordinate efforts to monitor the cessation of hostilities, building on existing arrangements." The Council stated "that that the cessation of hostilities shall not apply to military operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al Qaeda and Al Nusra Front (ANF), and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al Qaeda or ISIL, and other terrorist groups, as designated by the Security Council."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2401(2018)]

Resolution 2402 (February 26, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed a travel ban, asset freeze, and arms embargo against those threatening peace and security in Yemen until February 26, 2019. The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until March 28, 2019. The Council noted its great concern over the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Yemen, "expressing serious concern at all instances of hindrances to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including limitations on the delivery of vital goods to the civilian population of Yemen." The Council highlighted "the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism" and affirmed that it will continue to monitor the situation in Yemen and review the measures within this resolution.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2402(2018)]

Resolution 2403 (February 28, 2018) – The Security Council noted with regret the resignation of Judge Hisashi Owada from the International Court of Justice (ICJ), to take effect on June 7, 2018. Under Article 14 of the Statute of the ICJ, the election date of a vacancy at the Court shall be set by the Security Council, and so the Council decided that the election will take place on June 22, 2018.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2403(2018)]

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Resolution 2404 (February 28, 2018) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea–Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 28, 2019. The Council requested that UNIOGBIS focus in particular on supporting "the full implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the ECOWAS Roadmap, and facilitate [ing] an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process, strengthening democratic governance, particularly with regards to the implementation of necessary urgent reforms." Additionally, the Council requested that UNIOGBIS support free and credible elections in 2018 and provide technical and other assistance to authorities in finishing the review of Guinea-Bissau's Constitution. The Council also "called upon the Bissau-Guinea stakeholders to strictly respect and comply with the Conakry Agreement and the ECOWAS road map in addressing their differences and the challenges facing their country," and to "to take all necessary measures to promote and protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses."

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2404(2018)]

Resolution 2405 (March 8, 2018) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for another year, until March 17, 2019. The Council welcomed "the start of the fourth year of the National Unity Government and emphasizing the importance of all parties in Afghanistan working within its framework in order to achieve a peaceful and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan," while also noting "its deep concern about the continuous high level of violence in Afghanistan, especially the number of civilian casualties, condemning in the strongest terms all terrorist activity and all violent attacks." The Council asked "all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country," and also welcomed the work of the government of Afghanistan "to advance the peace process, including by the High Peace Council and the provincial peace committees, and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme." The Council asked the Secretary-General to report back to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan, including evaluations of the progress made in implementing UNAMA's mandate.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2405(2018)]

Resolution 2406 (March 15, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until March 15, 2019. The Security Council expressed its concern over the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, as well as armed clashes and

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violence involving the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), SPLA-IO (Taban), and other armed groups. The Council demanded that all parties in South Sudan cease fighting immediately and that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the 2015 "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" and the December 2017 "Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Access" (the ACOH). The Council also stated its intention to consider all appropriate measures that might be taken against individuals who undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan and requested that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on implementation of the UNMISS mandate every ninety days.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2406(2018)]

Resolution 2407 (March 21, 2018) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of its Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until April 24, 2019. The Council stated "that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security" and emphasized "the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations." The Council also requested that the Panel of Experts provide the Committee with a midterm reports as well as a planned program of work, and encourages the Committee work with the Panel and to engage in regular discussions about their program of work.

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2407(2018)]

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