© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of The American Society of International Law
DOI:10.1017/ilm.2021.51

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

(Not reproduced in *International Legal Materials*)

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2588–2593

United Nations Security Council Resolutions are available at:
<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0>

Resolution 2588 (July 29, 2021) –

The Security Council determined that the circumstances in the Central African Republic (CAR) continue to pose a threat to international peace and security in the area.

The Security Council encouraged the CAR authorities to realize their National Defence Plan; National Security Policy; Force Employment Concept; and Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation program.

The Security Council expressed its concern about the continuing disregard of commitments by certain signatories to the Peace Agreement.

The Security Council took note of CAR authorities' request regarding lifting of the arms embargo, reiterated that it is ready to review the arms embargo measures, and welcomed the Panel of Experts' efforts to investigate breaches of the arms embargo. In addition, the Council recalled that delivering weapons, ammunition, and military equipment and providing technical assistance or training, to the CAR security forces should only be limited to the purposes set out in the relevant notifications and exemption requests.

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decided that until July 31, 2022, all member states shall continue to take necessary steps to prevent supplying, selling or transferring the arms and related materials; technical assistance, training, financial or other forms of assistance, regarding military activities or providing, maintaining or using any arms and related material to the CAR. However, the Council, being subject to notification to or approval of the Commission, exempted several items from the scope of necessary measures, including supplies intended solely for the support or use by United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, EU Training Missions, French forces and other Member States' forces providing training and assistance, supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision assistance, and the Security Council Committee approved sales or supply of arms.

The Security Council decided to renew until July 31, 2022, several measures and provisions, such as paragraphs 4 *(notifications and exemption requests)* and 5 *(sale and supply of arms and other lethal document)* of resolution 2488 (2019), and paragraph 2 *(seizure, registration or disposal of prohibited items)* of resolution 2399 (2018).

The Security Council decided to extend until August 31, 2022, the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by resolution 2536 (2020).

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2588(2021)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2021.51 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2589 (August 18, 2021) –

The Security Council, noting the significance of peacekeeping operations in promoting and maintaining international peace and security, expressed its concern about the security risks and intentional attacks against the UN personnel serving in peacekeeping operations. The Council condemned the killing of, and all acts of violence perpetrated against, personnel and expressed its concern regarding challenges in bringing to justice perpetrators of these acts.

The Security Council, by underscoring the importance of close cooperation between member states and UN entities to decrease the risk of the killing of, and all acts of violence perpetrated against personnel, recognized that personnel's safety and security rest with the host state.

The Security Council called upon member states hosting or having hosted UN peacekeeping operations, to promote accountability for, and to take all appropriate measures to bring to justice, perpetrators of the killing of personnel and all acts of violence perpetrated against the personnel. The Council encouraged member states to tackle the issue of impunity for such acts, and by recognizing the need to improve support to host states, encouraged the Secretary-General to support and facilitate capacity building and technical advice to the host state authorities.

The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to create a comprehensive online database of cases with regard to the killing of, and all acts of violence against, personnel, information on capacity building assistance from the UN to host states, and progress made by host states in bringing perpetrators of such acts to justice.

The Security Council encouraged member states, including troop- and police-contributing countries, to actively engage and share information with the Secretary-General to assist host states in bringing the perpetrators of such acts to justice.

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2589(2021)]

Resolution 2590 (August 30, 2021) –

The Security Council, by emphasizing that Malian authorities are primarily responsible for the stability and security of Mali, recalled the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (Agreement), and called upon the Security Council to give its full support to the Agreement and to closely monitor its implementation. The Council emphasized the importance of increasing ownership and prioritizing the implementation of the Agreement and expressed its impatience with the ongoing delays in the implementation.

The Security Council, by recalling the establishment of the transitional arrangements, called on all Malian stakeholders to promote the full implementation of the Political Transition, including the organization of the presidential election on February 27, 2022, and the transfer of power to elected civilian authorities.

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2021.51 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The Security Council strongly condemned the activities in Mali of terrorist organizations, and all abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Council urged Malian parties to take immediate action to fulfil priority measures set out under paragraph 4 of the resolution 2584 (2021) and encouraged the Panel of Experts to identify parties that might be responsible for the possible lack of implementation of these priority measures.

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decided to renew until August 31, 2020, the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7 of resolution 2374 (2017). The Security Council decided to extend until September 30, 2022, the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2590(2021)]

Resolution 2591 (August 30, 2021) –

The Security Council urged the Lebanese political leaders to form a new Government and stressed the urgent need for the Lebanese authorities to implement economic reforms.

The Security Council called upon all concerned parties to strengthen their efforts to realize fully all provisions of resolution 1701 (2006).

The Security Council recalled the necessity for all parties to ensure that United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) personnel are secure, and their freedom of movement, as well as their access to the Blue Line are fully respected.

The Security Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL until August 31, 2022. It called on Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire, and the Secretary-General to make progress towards a permanent ceasefire.

The Security Council urged further, and increased international support for, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and all security institutions. Furthermore, the Council again called on the Government of Lebanon to present a plan to increase its naval capabilities as soon as possible with the goal of ultimately decreasing UNIFIL's Maritime Taskforce and transitioning its responsibilities to the LAF.

The Security Council requested Secretary-General to continue the implementation of his detailed plan (S/2020/473) with regards to UNIFIL's resources and options for improving the efficiency and effectiveness between UNIFIL and Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon.

The Security Council reaffirmed its call on all states to support and respect the establishment of, with some exceptions, an arms, personnel, and the weapon-free area between the Blue Line and the Litani River.

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2591(2021)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2021.51 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2592 (August 30, 2021) –

The Security Council urged the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS) to conduct inclusive elections in 2021, and to implement the roadmap agreed on May 27, 2021, without delay.

The Security Council expressed concern at the violent clashes between and among Somali Security Forces (SFF), opposition forces and clan-aligned militias. Likewise, the Council condemned Al-Shabaab's attacks and reiterated that it is determined to reduce Al-Shabaab threat.

The Security Council expressed concern at ongoing humanitarian crises in Somalia, the number of Somali refugees, and the increasing number of internally displaced persons.

The Security Council decided to extend, until May 31, 2022, United Nation Assistance Mission in Somalia's (UNSOM) mandate as set out in paragraph 1 *(scope of the UNSOM's mandate)* of resolution 2158 (2014).

The Security Council further decided that UNSOM should continue to coordinate United Nations efforts in full cooperation with the FGS and FMS in various areas, including pursuing reconciliation, conducting elections, and implementing various reforms.

The Security Council called on the FGS and FMS to create a conducive political and security climate for organizing fair, credible and inclusive elections.

The Security Council expressed concern about the high number of instances of the "six grave violations" against children listed in the Secretary-General's annual report (S/2021/437), called upon the FGS to implement fully the UNCRC, other children's rights-related plans, orders, roadmaps and procedures.

The Security Council condemned any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance.

The Security Council called upon the FGS, the FMS and all relevant actors to facilitate, support and implement durable solutions for internal displacement.

The Security Council urged the FGS to accelerate the implementation of the Joint Communique and the adoption and implementation of the new Action Plan to Combat Sexual Violence in Conflict.

The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, and to identify and report on progress towards achieving key political benchmarks.

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2592(2021)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2021.51 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2593 (August 30, 2021) –

The Security Council condemned the August 26, 2021, attacks close to Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan. The Council called on parties to strengthen security and to make an effort to open the Kabul airport in a rapid and secure way.

The Security Council, by noting the Taliban's commitments, reiterated the importance of fighting terrorism in Afghanistan and called for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

The Security Council stated that it expects the Taliban to adhere to its commitments, including allowing Afghans to travel abroad and to leave Afghanistan.

[https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2593(2021)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2021.51 Published online by Cambridge University Press