UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2035-40

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Resolution 2035 (Feb. 17, 2012) – The UN Security Council has extended until February 17, 2013, the mandate of the Panel of Experts that monitors the arms embargo and sanctions imposed on those impeding peace in the Sudan. The Security Council also expressed concern that the travel ban and asset freeze was not being implemented by all states and requested that the Sudan Sanctions Committee ''respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance with resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1672 (2006).''

Resolution 2036 (Feb. 22, 2012) – The UN Security Council has expanded both the presence and the mandate of the African Union Mission to Somalia (''AMISOM''). This includes authorizing AMISOM forces to work with Somali security forces to ''take necessary measures as appropriate'' to reduce threats posed by armed militant groups in Somalia, including but not limited to Al Shabaab. The resolution also notes that the current transitional period in Somalia is set to expire August and declares that an extension of the transitional period would be ''untenable.'' The resolution calls on all ''Somali parties to agree inclusive and representative post-transitional arrangements, in line with the Djibouti Agreement.''

Resolution 2037 (Feb. 23, 2012) – The UN Security Council unanimously extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (''UNMIT''). The resolution calls for UNMIT to provide support in the implementation of this plan, as well as in other key areas such as electoral reforms, review, and reform of the security and police sectors. The Security Council also reaffirmed its previous resolutions on the situation in Timor-Leste, including resolutions 1599 (2005), 1677 (2006), 1690 (2006), 1703 (2006), 1704 (2006), 1745 (2007), 1802 (2008), 1867 (2009), 1912 (2010), and 1969 (2011).

Resolution 2038 (Feb. 29, 2012) – The UN Security Council has appointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as the Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The United Nations, in anticipation of the completion of the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (''ICTY'') and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (''ICTR'') created the mechanism in resolution 1966 (2010) to finish the tribunals' work. The tribunals were called on by the United Nations to finish their work by December 31, 2014, at which point the Residual Mechanism inherits the jurisdiction of the tribunals.

Resolution 2039 (Feb. 29, 2012) – The UN Security Council has unanimously called for a regional framework and transnational maritime security coordination to address the growing threat posed by piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and urged the states of the region to convene a piracy summit to discuss the further implementation of regional patrols, coordination centers, and a regional strategy, which is to be held at the United Nations Offices in West Africa and Central Africa (''UNOWA'' and ''UNOCA'' respectively). The resolution builds on the Security Council's

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previous Resolution 2018 (2011) on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea.

Resolution 2040 (Mar. 12, 2012) – The UN Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (''UNSMIL'') for a period of one year with the aim of providing Libyan authorities with strategic and technical advice. This resolution also modifies the mandate of UNSMIL to include tasks such as assisting with the electoral process and the preparation of a new Libyan Constitution, promoting the rule of law and human rights, restoring public security and assisting with arms control, and coordinating capacity-building. The resolution also preserved the arms embargo and asset freezes currently in place. Finally, the resolution also extended and expanded for the period of one year the mandate of the Panel of Experts established in Resolution 1973 on Libya, with a particular emphasis on the Panel's role in assisting Libyan authorities in countering the proliferation of illicit arms within Libya.

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