

## UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

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### UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2640–2645

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**Resolution 2640 (June 29, 2022)** – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council responded to the “continued deterioration of the political, security and humanitarian situation in Mali” by urging the Malian parties and international partners to work toward the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, including through the immediate cessation of hostilities and violence. It called on the Malian Transition Government to organize “free and fair elections and, as appropriate, a constitutional referendum.” The Council extended until June 30, 2023, the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and authorized it to use all necessary means to implement its mandate. The Council also delineated a number of “priority tasks,” such as providing support for the implementation of the above Agreement and supporting the stabilization and restoration of state authority in Central Mali. It further authorized MINUSMA to engage in “quick impact projects” and to cooperate with the Sanctions Committee, among other tasks. The Council asked that the Secretary-General “ensure adequate coordination, exchange of information and . . . support . . . between MINUSMA, the [Malian Defence and Security Forces], the [G5 Sahel joint force], French Forces, and the European Union missions in Mali. The Security Council also urged Malian authorities to ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are brought to justice and, more broadly, urged all parties to comply with their obligations under international law.

[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2640\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2640(2022))

**Resolution 2641 (June 30, 2022)** – The Security Council reaffirmed “its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the [Democratic Republic of the Congo] as well as all States in the region,” and, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it renewed the measures in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016) until July 1, 2023, as well as reaffirmed certain measures in resolution 2293 (2016). The Council demanded that all states take measures to implement this resolution with respect to their obligations under international law. It also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until August 1, 2023.

[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2641\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2641(2022))

**Resolution 2642 (July 12, 2022)** – The Security Council reaffirmed “its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria” and expressed “grave concern at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic” on the health system and humanitarian situation in Syria. It demanded the “full and immediate implementation . . . of all relevant Security Council resolutions” and extended until January 10, 2023, the decisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 2165 (2014).

[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2642\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2642(2022))

- Resolution 2643 (July 13, 2022)** – The Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) until July 14, 2023, and increased its mandate to, inter alia, “lead, and support the functioning of, the [Redeployment Coordination Committee]; monitor compliance with the ceasefire in Hodeidah, and facilitate and coordinate UN support for the implementation of the Agreement.  
[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2643\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2643(2022))
- Resolution 2644 (July 13, 2022)** – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, “condemn[ed] attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya” and extended the authorizations and measures in resolution 2146 (2014) (as amended through 2020). The Council requested that the Libyan Government’s point of contact for the UN Sanctions Committee “inform the Committee of any vessels transporting petroleum . . . illicitly exported from Libya.” The Council expressed its concern over continued violations of the arms embargo, demanded full compliance by all UN member states, and called on all parties to fully implement the October 2020 ceasefire agreement. The Security Council also called on member states to report to the Committee any measures they’ve taken to implement the travel ban and asset freeze and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established in resolution 1973 (2011) until November 15, 2023.  
[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2644\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2644(2022))
- Resolution 2645 (July 15, 2022)** – The Security Council “not[ed] with deep concern the protracted and deteriorating political, economic, security, human rights, humanitarian and food security crises in Haiti and reaffirm[ed] the commitment of the international community to continue to support the people of Haiti,” while welcoming various efforts such as the establishment of the Basket Fund for security assistance for Haitian development and the launch of technical programs by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. It extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) until July 14, 2023, and determined that “BINUH’s police and corrections unit will include up to 42 civilian and seconded personnel to serve as police and corrections advisors.” The Council called on member states to “prohibit the transfer of small arms, light weapons, and ammunition to non-State actors engaged in or supporting gang violence, criminal activities, or human rights abuses in Haiti” and demanded the immediate cessation of gang violence.  
[\[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2645\(2022\)\]](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2645(2022))