UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
(Not reproduced in *International Legal Materials*)
[July/August 2014]
+Cite as 53 ILM 746 (2014)+

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2165-2175

United Nations Security Council Resolutions for the Year 2014 are available at:
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2014.shtml>

Resolution 2165 (July 14, 2014) – The Security Council expressed grave alarm at the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Syria and decided "that the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners are authorized to use routes across conflict lines and the border crossings of Bab al-Salam, Bab al-Hawa, Al Yarubiyah and Al-Ramtha, in addition to those already in use . . . with notification to the Syrian authorities." The Security Council decided to establish a monitoring mechanism, which "shall be deployed expeditiously" to monitor the loading of humanitarian relief consignments "at the relevant United Nations facilities, and any subsequent opening of the consignments by the customs authorities of the relevant neighbouring countries, for passage into Syria across the border crossings . . . with notification by the United Nations to the Syrian authorities, in order to confirm the humanitarian nature of these relief consignments." The Security Council also decided "that all Syrian parties to the conflict shall enable the immediate and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance directly to people throughout Syria, by the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2165(2014)]

Resolution 2166 (July 21, 2014) – The Security Council deplored the downing of civilian aircraft Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 and stressed the need for an independent international investigation. The Security Council condemned the incident in the strongest of terms and demanded "that that the armed groups in control of the crash site and the surrounding area refrain from any actions that may compromise the integrity of the crash site" and "that all military activities, including by armed groups, be immediately ceased in the immediate area surrounding the crash site to allow for security and safety of the international investigation." It also demanded "that those responsible for this incident be held to account and that all States cooperate fully with efforts to establish accountability."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2166(2014)]

Resolution 2167 (July 28, 2014) – The Security Council, recalling its responsibility to the maintenance of international peace and security and recognizing that regional organizations can play a valuable role in protecting civilians and in post-conflict peacebuilding, underlined "the importance of partnership and cooperation with relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, in supporting peacekeeping operations." The Security Council welcomed developments in cooperation with the European Union and the African Union and further encouraged "regional and subregional organizations to strengthen and increase cooperation among them

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.53.4.0746 Published online by Cambridge University Press

including efforts to enhance their respective capacities, in the maintenance of international peace and security." It stressed the importance "of developing regional and subregional organizations' ability to deploy peacekeeping forces rapidly in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations" and encouraged the Secretary-General and such organizations "to enhance information-sharing on their respective capabilities and lessons learned in maintaining international peace and security."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2167(2014)]

Resolution 2168 (July 30, 2014) – The Security Council noted "that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 July 2014" and decided "to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 January 2015." The Security Council urged "all sides to avoid any action, including violations of the military status quo, which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far, or damage the goodwill on the island" and stated that it looked forward to the implementation of "mutually-acceptable steps, including military confidence-building measures and the opening of other crossing points, that can contribute to a conducive environment for a settlement." It also requested that the Secretary-General submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by January 10, 2015 and keep the Security Council updated as necessary.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2168(2014)]

Resolution 2169 (July 30, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2015. The Security Council expressed grave concern in regard to "the current security situation in Iraq as a result of a large-scale offensive carried out by terrorist groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and associated armed groups, involving a steep escalation of attacks, heavy human casualties including children, the displacement of more than one million Iraqi civilians, and the threats against all religious and ethnic groups." It called on political entities to work together "to form a Government that represents the will and sovereignty of all segments of the Iraqi population" and underscored the need for the Iraqi population and all its segments to participate in the process. It further decided that the Secretary-General and UNAMI will continue to pursue their mandate, as stipulated in resolution 2110 from 2013.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2169(2014)]

Resolution 2170 (August 15, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, strongly condemned and deplored "the terrorist acts of ISIL and its violent extremist ideology, and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law," while also demanding "that ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida cease all violence and terrorist acts, and disarm and disband with immediate effect." The Security Council reaffirmed that terrorism "constitutes one of the most serious threats to international

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.53.4.0746 Published online by Cambridge University Press

peace and security" and called upon all states "to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance perpetrated by individuals or entities associated with ISIL, ANF and Al-Qaida." It also decided to add six individuals to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2170%20(2014)]

Resolution 2171 (August 21, 2014) – The Security Council recalled the aim of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" and the Security Council's responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It called upon States to increase "efforts to secure a world free of the scourge of war and conflict" and reaffirmed States' duty to settle disputes by peaceful means. The Security Council recalled Chapter IV of the UN Charter and reaffirmed "its commitment to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the promotion of necessary preventive action in response to disputes or situations." It also expressed its commitment to take early steps to prevent armed conflict and to use UN tools in order to ensure that early warning signs translate into action by the UN, as well as regional and subregional organizations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2160(2014)]

Resolution 2172 (August 26, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2015, responding to the Government of Lebanon's request to extend the mandate for one year without amendment. The Security Council condemned all attempts to threaten Lebanon's security and stability and commended UNIFIL's positive efforts and their work with the Lebanese Armed Forces "to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon." It urged all parties to respect the safety of UNIFIL and to cooperate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in working towards a permanent cease-fire and a long-term solution. It also stressed the importance of achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2172%20(2014)]

Resolution 2173 (August 27, 2014) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2015. The Security Council emphasized that under UNAMID's Chapter VII mandate, its core tasks are "to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of UNAMID's own personnel and humanitarian workers," while recalling that UNAMID may "take all the necessary action in fulfilment of this mandate." The Security Council strongly condemned all attacks made against UNAMID and demanded "there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation." It demanded that the parties "immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law," and that they cease acts

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.53.4.0746 Published online by Cambridge University Press

of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as violations against children.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2173%20(2014)]

Resolution 2174 (August 27, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, calls on all parties to the situation in Libya "to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting" and decided "that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to Libya in accordance with paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009 (2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013) must be approved in advance by the Committee." It also called upon States to inspect cargo in their territory going to or from Libya if there are reasonable grounds to believe cargo contains prohibited items and authorized States to seize and dispose of such items. The Security Council condemned "ongoing fighting by armed groups and incitement to violence" and reaffirmed that it was important to hold "accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2163(2014)]

Resolution 2175 (August 29, 2014) – The Security Council strongly condemned all forms of violence and intimidation against those participating in humanitarian operations and expressed grave concern at the rise in acts of violence around the world against humanitarian personnel. The Security Council reaffirmed that it is necessary "for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel." It also called upon States to consider joining the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and its Optional Protocol and urged States to "to ensure that crimes against humanitarian personnel do not remain unpunished."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2175%20(2014)]

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.53.4.0746 Published online by Cambridge University Press