UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2183–2188

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

Resolution 2183 (November 11, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, reaffirmed its support for the Peace Agreement between the former Yugoslavian states and called on Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue implementing the Dayton Paris Agreement by "rebuilding a civil society [and cooperating] with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals." It also authorized the European Union (EU) to maintain their military operation (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another twelve months and welcomed NATO's decision to "continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a NATO Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR ALTHEA." The Security Council stressed that all Member States should aid the implementation of the above agreements in any way possible and "respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR ALTHEA, the NATO presence, and other international personnel."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2183%20(2014)]

Resolution 2184 (November 12, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, condemned acts of piracy along the coast of Somalia and expressed concern about Somalia's stability and ability to self-govern. It urged "the Somali authorities . . . to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws without further delay and establish security forces . . . to enforce these laws and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery." Although the Security Council stressed that the primary responsibility to fight piracy lies with the Somali authorities, it also recognized "the need for States, international and regional organizations, and other appropriate partners to exchange evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes" to find, arrest, and convict pirates. It also encouraged "Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea." More generally, the Security Council requested that states "criminalize piracy under their domestic law" and "ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly landbased activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and girls from exploitation, including sexual exploitation."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2184%20(2014)]

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Resolution 2185 (November 20, 2014) – The Security Council called for the integration of police forces and policing in its peacekeeping operations and asked states that contribute to policing to "contribute professional police personnel with the necessary skills, equipment and experience to implement mission mandates." The Security Council also stressed the importance of the "protection of civilians, particularly those under imminent threat of physical violence, including all forms of sexual and gender based violence" while policing during peacekeeping operations and noted that the inclusion of women in police forces has helped build "trust with local populations and . . . create a safe environment for victims of sexual violence to report crimes." The Security Council also requested "the Secretary-General to submit a report by the end of 2016 on the role of policing as an integral part of peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding . . . and mak[e] recommendations on how best to strengthen [its] contribution to the achievement of mission mandates."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2185%20(2014)]

Resolution 2186 (November 25, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 28, 2015, in order to strengthen "democratic institutions and enhanc[e] the capacity of state organs to function effectively and constitutionally." The Security Council also urged the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to "take all necessary measures to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, [and] initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process." The Security Council specifically asked Guinea-Bissau to cooperate with international authorities to "more effectively combat transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money laundering" and for Member States to assist Guinea-Bissau in these efforts.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2186(2014)]

Resolution 2187 (November 25, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until May 30, 2015, and authorized it to "use all necessary means" to protect civilians, monitor and investigate human rights, create conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and support the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. The Security Council demanded that relevant authorities in South Sudan "cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel." The Security Council also demanded an end to "all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and violations and abuses against

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children" as well as for the government of South Sudan to "immediately implement its revised action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children" in hostilities.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2187%20(2014)]

Resolution 2188 (December 9, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to renew travel bans in place against Charles Taylor and his family and arms sale and supply bans in Liberia for nine months. It also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts instated to assess the effectiveness of these measures for ten months. The Security Council reminded the Government of Liberia that it "bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Liberia and . . . that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government of Liberia to sustain well-functioning and accountable government institutions, particularly of the rule of law and security sectors." The Security Council stressed that the Government of Liberia should concentrate on reforming its security sector, since that will "ensure that Liberia's military, police, and border security forces are self-sufficient, capable, and adequately prepared to protect the Liberian people."

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