UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2093-2101

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Resolution 2093 (March 6, 2013) – The Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2093 on Somalia. Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council extended the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until February 28, 2014. Going forward, AMISOM will be charged with reducing the threats posed by armed opposition groups, aiding the Government in extending State authority in areas recovered from the opposition, and assisting in the implementation of national security, infrastructure, and humanitarian programs. By this resolution the Council dissolved the United Nations Political Office in Somalia, which will be replaced by a new, expanded political mission to operate alongside AMISOM. It also agreed with the Report of the Secretary-General that conditions were not yet appropriate for the deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation. The Security Council emphasized its condemnation of attacks against civilians, especially sexual and gender-based violence.

Resolution 2093 also partially lifted the 21-year-old arms embargo imposed on Somalia. For the period of one year, the embargo "shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people." The Resolution requires the Government of Somalia or Member State delivering assistance to notify the Council's sanctions committee at least five days in advance of any delivery, and to provide the details on the transaction.

Resolution 2094 (March 7, 2013) – The Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2094 on non-proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council condemned the nuclear test conducted by North Korea on February 12, 2013. It decided that North Korea shall not conduct any further ballistic missile launches, nuclear tests or "any other provocation," and further demanded that North Korea retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Resolution 2094 imposes additional sanctions on North Korea. It calls upon Member States to introduce financial sanctions against North Korea such as freezing or blocking transactions, prohibiting bulk cash transfers, banning the opening of North Korean banks in their territories, and denying public financial support for trade with North Korea, among others, in cases where there may be a link to North Korea's nuclear or ballistic missile programs. The Resolution also calls upon Member States to impose interdiction measures on North Korean transportation and shipping, such as inspecting cargo, vessels, and denying air transportation access in cases where the vessel may be carrying supplies or otherwise have a link to nuclear or ballistic programs. Other measures in the Resolution include expanding the

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scope of the existing asset freeze, requiring states to prohibit the travel of certain individuals, and specifying the types of luxury goods that are prohibited to transfer to North Korea.

Resolution 2095 (March 14, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for a further period of twelve months, with a mandate to support Libyan efforts to: manage the process of democratic transition; promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights; to restore public security; to counter illicit proliferation of arms and related materials of all types; and to coordinate international assistance and build government capacity. The Security Council further lifted the arms embargo on non-lethal military equipment, urged the Libyan government to improve further monitoring of arms that are supplied, sold, or transferred to Libya, and condemned the reported continuing violations of measures contained in Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). The Security Council also directed the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan government to lift the designation of the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio "as soon as practical" so that the assets are "made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya." Finally, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of thirteen months.

Resolution 2096 (March 19, 2013) – The Security Council extended the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 19, 2014. It recognized that the renewed mandate "takes full account of the transition process and is in support of Afghanistan's full assumption of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas." It calls upon the United Nations to support the Government of Afghanistan's National Priority Programmes. The Security Council also decided that within its mandate, UNAMA should focus on: the promotion of more coherent support by the international community to the Afghan Government's development and governance priorities; the support of future Afghan elections; the provision of outreach and support to the Afghan-led process of peace and reconciliation; and the support of regional cooperation and cooperation with IASF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative. UNAMA should also increase efforts aimed at implementing the Kabul Process throughout the country, improving governance, rule of law, and transitional justice, and building capacity of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Resolution 2097 (March 26, 2013) – The Security Council, welcoming the significant progress by the Government and people of Sierra Leone in achieving peace and stability, extended the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) mandate until March 31, 2014. However, it decided that following the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General and in accordance with the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, that the UNIPSIL should be "fully drawn down" by March 31, 2014. The Security Council accordingly encouraged UNIPSIL, the Government of Sierra Leone, and bilateral and multilateral partners to form a transition steering group "to map the international community's support to Sierra Leone, in particular regarding the transfer of any residual functions currently provided by

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UNIPSL which may be needed after the Mission's withdrawal." It further requested the Secretary-General to provide a peace and development advisor to support the Resident Coordinator. Finally, the Security Council encouraged various peacebuilding and long-term development in Sierra Leone in areas such as a Constitutional review, elections, gender equality, human rights, independent media, organized crime, and economic development.

Resolution 2098 (March 28, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council welcomed the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the region (PSC Framework) and demanded that the signatory States implement their PSC Framework commitments in good faith. It established a regional oversight mechanism to review the implementation of the regional commitments under the PSC Framework. The Security Council also strongly condemned the M23, the FDLR, the ADF, the APCLS, the LRA, the FNL, and various Mayi Mayi groups for their continued violence, and demanded that all armed groups "cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities." As such, the Security Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC until March 31, 2014, and also decided that the Intervention Brigade will have a clear exit strategy. It further authorized MONUSCO, through its military component and its Intervention Brigade to: protect citizens; neutralize armed groups; monitor the implementation of the arms embargo; and provide support to national and international judicial processes. The Security Council also called upon the Special Representative to the DRC to: encourage national ownership of Security Sector Reform; promote inclusive and transparent political dialogue and the organization of elections; and encourage the establishment of a national civilian structure to control key mining activities. Finally, the Security Council authorized MONUSCO, through its civilian component, to contribute to the coordination of national mechanisms to implement the PSC Framework.

Resolution 2099 (April 25, 2013) – The Security Council, having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General, decided to extend the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) mandate until April 30, 2014. The Council called upon all parties to cooperate with MINURSO. It also welcomes the parties' commitment to continue negotiations, and called upon all parties to continue to show political will in order to enter a more substantive phase of negotiations. The Security Council invited Member States to lend assistance to the talks and to provide "voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures that allow for visits between separated family members, as well as for other confidence-building measures agreed upon between parties."

Resolution 2100 (April 25, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, urged the transitional authorities of Mali to hold "free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections as soon as technically possible." The Resolution demanded all rebel armed groups to cease hostilities. It called upon the international community to assist the transitional authorities in Mali, and demanded that no member of the Malian Defence and Security Forces shall undermine or obstruct the implementation of a transitional road map. It commended measures already taken to restore constitutional order

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and national unity, in particular the establishment of the Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission and called on the transitional authorities to take "discernible steps towards consolidating stability." It also established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), to replace the existing United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM) and transfer power from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali. MINUSMA will comprise up to 11,200 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel, and the Security Council called upon member states to provide troops and police. The Security Council decided that MINUSMA's mandate includes: stabilization of key population centers and support for the reestablishment of State authority throughout the country; support for the implementation of the transitional road map, including political dialogue and electoral process; protection of civilians and UN personnel; promotion of human rights; support for humanitarian assistance; support for cultural preservation; and support for national and international justice.

Resolution 2101 (April 25, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council decided that all states must take the measures necessary to "prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer" of arms or any related material to Côte d'Ivoire until April 30, 2014. The Security Council carved out several exceptions including: arms related to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; non-lethal military equipment intended for humanitarian or protective use; supplies of protective clothing for UN, humanitarian, and development workers; supplies temporarily exported to the State to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals or those for whom it has consular responsibility; non-lethal law enforcement equipment for Ivorian security forces to maintain public order; and arms for Ivorian security forces use in the process of security sector reform. The Resolution requires permissible shipments to be reported and encourages the government of Côte d'Ivoire to allow the Group of Experts access to the exempted material. The Resolution further renews the financial, travel, and diamond import measures imposed by Resolution 1572 (2004), Resolution 1975 (2011), and Resolution 1643 (2005).

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