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United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2266–2277

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Resolution 2266 (February 24, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending its sanctions regime and the mandate of the Panel of Experts in Yemen until February 26, 2017. The Council "[e]xpress[ed] concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, including the ongoing violence, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons." The Council also noted its "concern that areas of Yemen are under the control of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)" and "at the increasing presence and future potential growth of the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL also known as Da'esh) affiliates in Yemen." The resolution highlighted the Council's resolve to address such groups and stressed the importance of implementing the sanctions regime.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2266(2016)]

Resolution 2267 (February 26, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) for one year. The Council expressed ongoing concerns over the political situation in Guinea-Bissau and highlighted the need of the government "to continue to take concrete steps towards peace, security and stability in the country, by effectively reforming the Security Sector, tackling corruption through the reinforcement of the judicial system, improving public administration and State revenue's management, as well as the supply of basic services to the population, and commending its commitment to the implementation of its national priorities." The Council commended the work of the Economic Community of West African States in Guinea-Bissau for "helping to sustain peace, security and development and to support the security sector reform" and called on the government of Guinea-Bissau to conduct investigations into human rights abuses within the country and to hold the perpetrators accountable for their actions.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2267(2016)]

Resolution 2268 (February 26, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution endorsing the Joint Statement of the United States and the Russian Federation on Cessation of Hostilities in Syria. The Council "acknowledge[d] and welcome[d] that the forces of the Syrian Government and those supporting

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it . . . have accepted and committed to abide by the Terms of the Cessation of Hostilities, and as such are now parties to it" and expressed its hope that the cessation of hostilities will be "a step towards a lasting ceasefire and reaffirm[ed] the close linkage between a ceasefire and a parallel political process." The resolution reaffirmed the Council's "support for a Syrian-led political process facilitated by the United Nations . . . and urge[d] the representatives of the Syrian Government and the Syrian opposition to engage in good faith in these negotiations." Finally, the resolution called "on the parties to immediately allow humanitarian agencies rapid, safe and unhindered access throughout Syria by most direct routes, allow immediate, humanitarian assistance to reach all people in need, in particular in all besieged and hard-to-reach areas, and immediately comply with their obligations under international law."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2268(2016)]

Resolution 2269 (February 29, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution appointing Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanisms for Criminal Tribunals for a term from March 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018. The Council also noted that in a previous resolution, it was determined that "the Mechanism shall operate for an initial period of four years from the first commencement date referred to in paragraph 1 of the resolution, and to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of this initial period and every two years thereafter, and that the Mechanism shall continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Security Council decides otherwise."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2269(2016)]

Resolution 2270 (March 2, 2016) – The Security Council condemned the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on January 6, 2016. The Council expressed strong concern over the tests and noted they violated previous UN resolutions and posed a challenge "to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ('the NPT') and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." The Council noted that measures implemented by the resolution were not intended to negatively impact the civilian population of the DPRK. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council reaffirmed that the DPRK must end existing nuclear programs and all activities related to its ballistic missile program, and that they must "not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation." The Council also imposed new sanctions and determined that states should inspect cargo had a destination or origination in the

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DPRK that is transiting through their countries. The sanctions impose restrictions on member states in regard to the DPRK related to "the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related items"; "hosting of trainers, advisors, or other officials for the purpose of military-, paramilitary- or police-related training"; as well as "leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK." Other restrictions relate to coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, rare earth minerals, and aviation fuel. The resolution closed by noting that the Council "shall keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance, and, in this regard, expresses its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further DPRK nuclear test or launch."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2270(2016)]

Resolution 2271 (March 2, 2016) – The Security Council passed a resolution under which it "[d]etermin[ed] that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region." Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council renewed sanctions on South Sudan from previous resolutions until April 15, 2016 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until May 15, 2016.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2271(2016)]

Resolution 2272 (March 11, 2016) – Noting its extreme concern over allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers, the Security Council adopted a resolution that endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General "to repatriate a particular military unit or formed police unit of a contingent when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by that unit." The Security Council "express[ed] deep concern about the serious and continuous allegations and under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers and non-United Nations forces, including military, civilian and police personnel" and "stress[ed] that sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers undermines the implementation of peacekeeping mandates, as well as the credibility of United Nations peacekeeping." It further reaffirmed that troop-contributing countries have the "primary responsibility . . . to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel and of troop- and police-contributing countries to hold accountable, including through prosecution." The Council called on member states to "take adequate measures to prevent and combat impunity

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for sexual exploitation and abuse" and "to strengthen . . . pre-deployment training." The resolution tasks the Secretary-General with monitoring to ensure that troop-contributing countries "take . . . the appropriate steps to investigate, hold accountable and inform him of the progress of its investigations when determining whether that Member State should participate in other current or future United Nations peacekeeping operations." The Council further requested that the Secretary-General "gather and preserve evidence ahead of investigations of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peace operations with due consideration for the safety, security and confidentiality of victims" and "to ensure that the concerned United Nations peace operation takes immediate steps to prevent, including through risk assessments, future incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, to strengthen the accessibility, coordination and independence of processes for complaint receipt and management and to assist victims."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2272(2016)]

Resolution 2273 (March 15, 2016) – In a resolution on the security situation in Libya, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until June 15, 2016. The Council expressed "support for the ongoing efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution to the challenges facing Libya." The Council highlighted its support for support for the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and encouraged all parties in Libya to engage with and promote the agreement. The Council also encouraged "the Government of National Accord to finalize interim security arrangements for stabilizing Libya as a critical step towards tackling Libya's political, security, humanitarian, economic and institutional challenges and to combat the rising threat of terrorism."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2273(2016)]

Resolution 2274 (March 15, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for one year, until March 17, 2017. The Council noted "its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country and strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and development and constitutional democracy." It highlighted "the importance of all parties in Afghanistan working within its framework in order to achieve a unified, peaceful and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan" and stressed the value of regional cooperation in promoting peace and stability. The Council also noted its concern related to ongoing security problems in Afghanistan, particularly in regard to "violent extremist activities by the Taliban, including the

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Haqqani Network, as well as Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups." The Council welcomed the work by various United Nations and other external actors to support peace and stability in Afghanistan and determined that "UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, within their mandate and in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, will continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in full cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2274(2016)]

Resolution 2275 (March 24, 2016) – In a resolution on the situation in Somalia, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until March 31, 2017. The Council condemned attacks in Somalia by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab and expressed "its determination to support efforts, including through a comprehensive approach, to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab in Somalia, in accordance with applicable international law." The Council also highlighted "the importance of UNSOM's support to the political process, including the provision of United Nations good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process, in particular with regard to the completion of the state formation and constitutional review processes as well as preparation of an inclusive, free, fair and transparent electoral process in 2016 and universal elections by 2020." The Council welcomed progress by President Hassan Sheikh and the government of Somalia regarding an inclusive and credible electoral process and their commitment to security sector reform, while also expressing concern over the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia. In regard to the crisis, the Council "commend[ed] the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations . . . [and] reiterate[d] its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia"

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2275(2016)]

Resolution 2276 (March 24, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council passed a resolution that extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) until April 24, 2017. The Council highlighted "the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts" and noted that "that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security." The Council also requested that "the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a

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planned program of work no later than thirty days after the Panel's reappointment [and] encourage[d] the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this program of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2276(2016)]

Resolution 2277 (March 30, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council passed a resolution renewing the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until March 31, 2017. The Council noted "that eastern DRC has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign, [while also] recalling the strategic importance of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the Region." While taking note of the Secretary-General's recommendation to reduce the MONUSCO Force by 1,700 troops, the Council decided "that MONUSCO will maintain an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units." The Council also expressed its concern at "the persistent high levels of violence and violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, condemning in particular those involving targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests."

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