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DOI:10.1017/ilm.2018.9

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2389–2397

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Resolution 2389 (December 8, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution welcoming the renewed commitment of signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Region and calling on states to abide by commitments made in the PSC. The Security Council reiterated "that the PSC Framework remains an essential mechanism to achieve durable peace and stability in the DRC and the Region." The Council also noted its concern regarding the illicit flow of weapons throughout the DRC and their use among armed groups, strongly condemned the actions of armed groups operating in the region in violation of international humanitarian law, and demanded that such groups "cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks." It also encouraged cooperation between signatory states and the support of its guarantors, the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community, and the United Nations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2389(2017)]

Resolution 2390 (December 8, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution in which it conclud that all measures imposed in Resolutions 1958 (2010) and 2335 (2016) pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the Iraq oil-for-food programme had been fully implemented. The Council noted receipt of the Secretary- General's final report on the issue, which also noted that remaining funds in the escrow accounts have been transferred to Iraq.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2390(2017)]

Resolution 2391 (December 8, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution affirming its "strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel), namely Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger," while also expressing its concern regarding the threat of terrorism and organized crime in the Sahel region. The Council requested that the Secretary-General conclude a technical agreement between the

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United Nations, the European Union, and G5 Sahel States, with the aim of providing specified operational and logistical support through the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to a joint force conducting cross-border joint military counter-terrorist operations, Force conjointe du G5 Sahel (FC-G5S). The Council asked "MINUSMA and the FC-G5S to continue to ensure adequate coordination and exchange of information, through relevant mechanisms, of their operations, within their respective mandates." It also highlighted "the need for the operations of the FC-G5S to be conducted in full compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable, and for G5 Sahel States and the FC-G5S to take active steps to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operation."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2391(2017)]

Resolution 2392 (December 14, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution in which it determined that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until March 15, 2018.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2392(2017)]

Resolution 2393 (December 19, 2017) – The Security Council renewed the authorization for humanitarian agencies to have cross-border and cross-conflict-line access to Syria for another year, until January 10, 2019. The Council requested that Syrian authorities "expeditiously respond to all requests for cross-line deliveries submitted by the United Nations and their implementing partners, and to give such requests positive consideration." The Council also asked the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the humanitarian cross-border operations in Syria and to include recommendations on improving UN monitoring mechanisms that takes into account the views of regional states, the Syrian government, and humanitarian partners.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2393(2017)]

Resolution 2394 (December 21, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution to renew the mandate of the UN force monitoring the Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Syria and Israel in the Golan Heights for an additional six months, until June 30, 2018. The Council highlighted "the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of

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the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, calls on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the cease-fire and the area of separation," and emphasized "that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation." The Council also commended the creation of a temporary crossing point for United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) personnel and welcomed "UNDOF's limited return to Camp Faouar, as well as the cooperation of the parties to facilitate this return, together with continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return to vacated positions in the area of separation, including the commencement of limited patrols around Camp Faouar and the provision of adequate force protection." The Council further welcomed UNDOF's efforts "to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2394(2017)]

Resolution 2395 (December 21, 2017) – The Security Council renewed the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the body supporting the Council's counter-terrorism architecture until December 31, 2021. The Council stressed the importance of coordination between the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT) and CTED as they work with members states to improve implementation of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy "and to ensure effective United Nations engagement with other relevant international, regional, and sub-regional organizations, and key counterterrorism partners such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and relevant civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector." The Council also "[e]ncourages Member States to consider developing comprehensive and integrated national counterterrorism strategies and effective mechanisms to implement them that include attention to the conditions conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and encourages further CTED to cooperate with Member States and international, regional, and subregiona l organizations."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2395(2017)]

Resolution 2396 (December 21, 2017) – The Security Council expressed grave concern that international networks are being used to channel foreign terrorist fighters and the resources to support them and "that returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters have attempted, organized, planned, or participated in attacks in their countries of origin or nationality, or third countries, including against "soft" targets, and that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) also known as Da'esh, in particular has called on its supporters and affiliates to carry out attacks wherever

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they are located." Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council reiterated its previous decision for member states to establish criminal offenses concerning terrorist travel, recruitment, and financing and urged states "to fully implement their obligations in this regard, including to ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense." The Council also called upon member states "to prevent the movement of terrorists by effective national border controls," "notify, in a timely manner, upon travel, arrival, or deportation of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists," "assess and investigate individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists," and "intensify and accelerate the timely exchange of relevant operational information and financial intelligence regarding actions or movements, and patterns of movements, of terrorists or terrorist networks."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2396(2017)]

Resolution 2397 (December 21, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution increasing sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in response to the state's ballistic missile test on November 28, 2017. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council tightened sanctions to restrict all refined petroleum products, limiting the country's imports of refined petroleum to 500,000 barrels for twelve months starting in January 2018, and caped crude oil at its current levels for the same period. The resolution also states that member states shall repatriate all DPRK nationals that are earning income in their states immediately, and no later than within twenty-four months. The Council condemned the DPRK's ballistic missile launch in the strongest of terms and reaffirmed its decision "that the DPRK shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation; shall immediately suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on all missile launches; shall immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities; and shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2397(2017)]

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