Copyright © 2017 by The American Society of International Law
DOI:10.1017/ilm.2017.2

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
(Not reproduced in *International Legal Materials*)
+Cite as 56 ILM 210 (2017)+

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2322–2340

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

Resolution 2322 (December 12, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution calling upon all member states "to become party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party." The Council also called upon member states to cooperate on issues of counter-terrorism by, inter alia, sharing information, enacting mutual legal assistance treaties where necessary and appropriate, assisting the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in populating its database for designated authorities, and integrating the INTERPOL I-24/7 police information network into their respective national systems.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2322(2016)]

Resolution 2323 (December 13, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until September 15, 2017, for the sake of, inter alia, supporting key institutions, facilitating international aid, and monitoring human rights. The Council also requested that the Secretary-General to continue to report on the implementation of the resolution and ongoing consultations with the Libyan government about the work of the UNSMIL.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2323(2016)]

Resolution 2324 (December 14, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution recognizing the role that now former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon played in guiding the UN during his tenure and acknowledging his work to promote "international peace, security and development, his exceptional efforts to solve international problems in economic, social, environmental and cultural fields, as well as his endeavours to meet humanitarian needs and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." The Council also expressed deep appreciation for his dedication to the principles of the UN and the development of friendly relations between nations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2324(2016)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2325 (December 15, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for a framework to keep non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The Council urged member states to strengthen their national, legally-binding measures aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and endorsed a recent report on such measures that member states have already implemented.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2325(2016)]

Resolution 2326 (December 15, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until December 16, 2016. The Council also decided that UNMISS will include a regional protection force, both of which being authorized to use all necessary means to carry out their tasks.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2326(2016)]

Resolution 2327 (December 16, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that all parties cease fighting throughout South Sudan and that the "South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the [Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan] and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented." The Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until December 15, 2017, and raised its force levels "by maintaining a troop ceiling of 17,000 troops, including 4,000 for the Regional Protection Force, and increasing the police ceiling to 2,101 police personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers." The Council also determined that the mandate of UNMISS shall include protecting civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights abuses, creating conditions amicable to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and aiding in the facilitation of the agreement. The Council finally requested that the Secretary-General prepare reports on the implementation of the agreement as well as other aspects of the peacekeeping mission and continue consulting with police and troop contributing countries regarding force protection and security.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2327(2016)]

Resolution 2328 (December 19, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that all parties to the Syrian conflict "allow complete, immediate, unconditional,

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

safe and unhindered access for the United Nations and its implementing partners, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people through the most direct route in order to meet basic needs, including the provision of medical care, consistent with the provisions of its resolution 2258 (2015) for the whole of Syria and respect and protect all civilians across Aleppo and throughout Syria." The Council also stressed "that all parties must respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and, in particular, to respect and protect civilians and civilian objects." The Council additionally requested that the Secretary-General "take urgent steps to make arrangements, including security arrangements in consultation with interested parties, to allow the observation by the United Nations and other relevant institutions of the well-being of civilians, as well as the full respect of international humanitarian law, inside the eastern districts of the city of Aleppo."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2328(2016)]

Resolution 2329 (December 19, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution reiterating its request to the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the tribunal as expeditiously as possible. The Council additionally took note of the ICTY's commitment to complete its work by November 30, 2017, and subsequently extended the terms of office of seven ICTY judges and the president of the ICTY to aid in meeting this pledge. Finally, the Council welcomed "the adoption of the 'Code of Professional Conduct for the Judges of the Tribunal,' and emphasizes the importance of developing a disciplinary mechanism for judges."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2329(2016)]

Resolution 2330 (December 19, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution in light of the tensions between Syria and Israel stressing "the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement" and called "on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation. The Council also underscored "that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces." The Council additionally called on all parties to cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in various capacities, the mandate of which it renewed until June 30, 2017.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2330(2016)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2331 (December 20, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning "in the strongest terms all instances of trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts, and stresses that trafficking in persons undermines the rule of law and contributes to other forms of transnational organized crime." The Council then called on all states that have not yet done so "to fully implement the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as all relevant international instruments." The Council also urged member states to act decisively to the practice through various means including, inter alia, investigation, cooperation with international organizations and civil society, establishing victim identification mechanisms, and analyzing related financial flows. Finally, the Council called on all member states "to provide training to all peacekeeping personnel to be deployed in UN peace operations in conflict and post-conflict zones on responding to trafficking in persons in" various contexts.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2331(2016)]

Resolution 2332 (December 21, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution reiterating its demand that all parties in the Syrian conflict, particularly the government, heed its demand to follow their obligations under international law, international humanitarian law, and human rights law. The Council also renewed for a year provisions from a previous resolution that gave countries cross-border access into Syria for aid and established a monitoring mechanism for the conflict. Finally, the Council also stated that it would take further action under the UN Charter in the event of non-compliance with the resolution's obligations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2332(2016)]

Resolution 2333 (December 23, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling on Liberia "to prioritize national reconciliation and economic recovery, to combat corruption and to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen transparency and accountability. Additionally, the Council emphasized "the importance of pursuing a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy through concrete measures" and the need to address the root causes of conflict within the state. The Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)—protection of civilians and UN personnel, help reform justice and security institutions, promote and protect human rights, and communicate with the public—until March 30, 2018. Furthermore, the Council reduced the size of the police and military forces in the UNMIL. Finally, the Council called upon Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire to continue to

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

cooperate, particularly in regard to the border area between the two states.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2333(2016)]

Resolution 2334 (December 23, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Israel's actions "aimed at altering the demographic composition, character and status of the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, including, inter alia, the construction and expansion of settlements, transfer of Israeli settlers, confiscation of land, demolition of homes and displacement of Palestinian civilians, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant resolutions." The Security Council also condemned "all acts of violence against civilians, including acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation, incitement and destruction," and "call[ed] for compliance with obligations under international law for the strengthening of ongoing efforts to combat terrorism, including through existing security coordination, and to clearly condemn all acts of terrorism." Additionally, the Council stressed that it would not recognize any changes to the "4 June 1967 lines" that were not the result of negotiations between the parties and urged the member states of the UN to distinguish in their dealing between the territory of Israel and the occupied territory.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2334(2016)]

Resolution 2335 (December 30, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution reaffirming its call for Iraq to immediately make payments related to a past resolution regarding the "Oil for Food" program. The Council also authorized the Secretary-General "to continue to maintain the escrow accounts authorized in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 1958 (2010) and to retain the funds in those accounts until 30 June 2017, at which time all remaining funds are to be transferred to the Government of Iraq."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2335(2016)]

Resolution 2336 (December 31, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution welcoming the efforts of Russia and Turkey to end the violence in Syria and "jumpstart a political process" while noting that the only sustainable solution to the current crisis is through Syrian-led, inclusive talks. The Council also reiterated "its call on the parties to allow humanitarian agencies rapid, safe and unhindered access throughout Syria, as provided for in its relevant resolutions." The Council stated that it looked forward to the upcoming meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan, between the Syrian government and opposition groups, viewing it as "as an important part of the Syrian-led political process" and an

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

"important step ahead of the resumption of negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations in Geneva on 8 February 2017."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2336(2016)]

Resolution 2337 (January 19, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution urging all Gambian parties and stakeholders to respect the outcome of the recent election of Adama Barrow as the new president of the Gambia and calling on all countries and organizations in the region to cooperate in the transition of power. The Council also supported the actions of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in recognizing Barrow's election and working–by political means first–to address the transfer of power from the former president. Finally, the Council requested that former president Jammeh carry out a peaceful transition of power and that the Secretary-General facilitate dialogue as appropriate to aid the process.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2337(2017)]

Resolution 2338 (January 26, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution welcoming the progress in the Cypriot reunification talks and calling on the parties to increase civil participation in the process as well as improve the public atmosphere regarding the negotiations. The Council also called for a return to the military status quo which is existed in Strovilia prior to June 30, 2000. Additionally, the Council called for cooperation regarding demining of the buffer zone, missing persons, and resettlement. Finally, the Council reaffirmed all relevant resolutions on Cyprus and renewed the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus until July 31, 2017.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2338(2017)]

Resolution 2339 (January 27, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution requiring all member states to continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply of arms and related material into the Central African Republic (CAR) until 31 January 2018. The resolution did not cover arms intended for some groups, including, inter alia, the African Union-Regional Task Force and the European Union Missions and French Forces deployed in the CAR. The Council additionally authorized member states to seize, register, and dispose of any prohibited arms they discover. Finally, the Council also extended an asset freeze and travel ban against certain individuals identified by the relevant sanctions committee.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2339(2017)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Resolution 2340 (February 8, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate until March 12, 2018, of a panel of experts established in 2005 to monitor and report on the situation in the Darfur region of Sudan. The Council also recalled the obligations of the Sudanese government to prevent the illicit transfer of arms into Darfur and to prevent their subsequent accumulation and use. Additionally, the Council condemned the continued violation by some member states of the arms embargo and asset freezes put in place by previous resolutions. Furthermore, the Council called on the Sudanese government to respond to requests for measures to be put in place for the protection of all civilians in Darfur. Finally, the Council reaffirmed the mandate of the Sanctions Committee and encouraged "dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the [sanction related] measures."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2340(2017)]

https://doi.org/10.1017/ilm.2017.2 Published online by Cambridge University Press