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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2356–2371

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Resolution 2356 (June 2, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, passed a resolution extending the number of individuals and entities targeted by sanctions in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) nuclear weapons program. The Council condemned "in the strongest terms the nuclear weapons and ballistic missile development activities including a series of ballistic missile launches and other activities conducted by the DPRK since 9 September 2016 in violation and flagrant disregard of the Security Council's resolutions." The Council also reaffirmed its decision that the DPRK must abandon its nuclear weapons programs and not conduct further tests. The Council added an additional fourteen individuals to the travel ban and asset freeze list and four entities to the asset freeze list.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2356(2017)]

Resolution 2357 (June 12, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council passed a resolution extending the arms embargo on Libya for twelve months from the date of the resolution. The Council reaffirmed "its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security" and requested that the Secretary-General "report to the Security Council within eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2357(2017)]

Resolution 2358 (June 14, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until March 31, 2018. The Security Council expressed "grave concern at the worsening humanitarian crisis and renewed risk of famine in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors and donors to call the possible famine early and scale up life - saving assistance to vulnerable populations." They condemned recent attacks by Al-Shabaab, "expressing serious concern at the ongoing threat posed by Al-Shabaab, and reiterating its determination to support efforts, including through a comprehensive approach, to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab in Somalia." The Council also welcomed "the election of President

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Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo on 8 February for a four year term, the swift appointment of a Government, the increased representation of women in Parliament and Government, the increased participation and representation of the people of Somalia in the electoral process, and the peaceful transfer of power." The Council highlighted the importance of UNSOM's work to the political process and encouraged it "to enhance its interaction with Somali civil society at national and regional levels, including women, youth, business and religious leaders."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2358(2017)]

Resolution 2359 (June 21, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution highlighting the situation in Mali and the Sahel region and noting that the terrorist organizations there continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security. The Council highlighted the work of the Governments of the Group of Five for the Sahel States (G5 Sahel), comprising Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, in addressing terrorism and transnational organized crime in the region, as well as their decision to set up a G5 Sahel joint force (*Force conjointe du G5 Sahel* — FC-G5S). The Security Council welcomed "the deployment of the FC-G5S throughout the territories of its contributing countries, with up to 5,000 military and police personnel, with a view to restoring peace and security in the Sahel region."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2353(2017)]

Resolution 2360 (June 21, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII on the UN Charter, passed a resolution that extended the arms embargo, asset freeze, and travel ban on the Democratic Republic of the Congo until July 1, 2018. The Security Council also expanded the sanctions to individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that included planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) peacekeepers or United Nations personnel, including members of the Group of Experts. The Council also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee until August 1, 2018, and extended the deadline for the Group's final report until August 15, 2017.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2360(2017)]

Resolution 2361 (June 21, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution renewing the mandate of the peacekeeping operation that monitors the ceasefire Israeli-Syrian ceasefire in the Golan region, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), until December 31, 2017. The

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Council noted there should be no military activity in the area of separation and urged "Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operations to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely." The Council also called upon "all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2361(2017)]

Resolution 2362 (June 29, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII on the UN Charter, passed a resolution extending until November 15, 2018, the mandate of the Expert Panel on Libya and a set of sanctions related to illicit petroleum exports. The Security Council also added "planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against United Nations personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts" to the criteria for the ongoing travel bans and freezing of assets affecting individuals and entities. The current sanctions are applicable to those deemed as "engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2362(2017)]

Resolution 2363 (June 29, 2017) – The Security Council renewed the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2018, while also deciding to reduce the UNAMID ceiling for troops and police over the next year. The Council welcomed reduced "military confrontations between Government forces and rebel groups and the announcement of unilateral cessation of hostilities by the Government of Sudan until June 2017 and by the Sudan Liberation Army Minni Minnawi (SLA/MM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)/Gibril until November 2017." However, the Council also highlighted it concern over "the recent clashes in north and east Darfur, [and condemned] the violations of unilateral cessations of hostilities." The Council urged all parties to continue their cessations of hostilities and to agree to a permanent ceasefire.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2363(2017)]

Resolution 2364 (June 29, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII on the UN Charter, extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional

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Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until June 30, 2018, and maintained the current troop level of up to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel. The Council decided that "the strategic priority of MINUSMA remains to support the implementation by the Government, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, in particular its political and security aspects, notably the gradual restoration and extension of State authority." The Council also urged "the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to uphold the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2364(2017)]

Resolution 2365 (June 30, 2017) – The Security Council passed its first stand-alone resolution regarding mine action. The Council expressed its "deep concern to the serious humanitarian threat, posed to civilians by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices in affected countries" and noted "that the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices, including by terrorists, remains a major threat to the civilian population." The Council called upon member states and all parties to armed conflict to "comply with their respective international obligations related to mine action" and to "end immediately and definitively any indiscriminate use of explosive devices in violation of international humanitarian law."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2365(2017)]

Resolution 2366 (July 10, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution authorizing the establishment of a United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia for an initial period of twelve months to verify the implementation of sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the "Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace" (the Final Agreement) between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), including the "process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP; the implementation of personal and collective security guarantees; and comprehensive programmes on security and protection measures for communities and organisations in the territories, and should include the required regional and local verification." The Verification Mission will also "work closely with the relevant verification bodies established by the Final Agreement, in particular the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement, the National Reincorporation Council and the National Commission for Security Guarantees."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2366(2017)]

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Resolution 2367 (July 14, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2018, and decided that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI will continue to pursue their mandate. The Council highlighted the importance of UNAMI in "advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq" and noted "that security of United Nations personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq." The Council called upon the Iraqi government to continue to provide security and logistical support to UNAMI and welcomed contributions from member states to assist the work of UNAMI.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2367(2017)]

Resolution 2368 (July 20, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution reaffirming its resolve to combat terrorism. The Council expressed "concern with the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and reaffirm[ed] its resolve to address all aspects of that threat, including terrorist acts perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters." Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council detailed the sanctions currently imposed on ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals and groups, and also reaffirmed past decisions from the Council on these issues. In the resolution, the Council also extended the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the New-York based Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for twenty-four months beyond their December 2019 expirations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2368(2017)]

Resolution 2369 (July 27, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution renewing the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until January 31, 2018. The Council urged "both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting the mandate of UNFICYP, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues." The Council also requested "the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of UNFICYP focused on findings and recommendations for how UNFICYP should be optimally configured to implement its existing mandate."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2369(2017)]

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Resolution 2370 (August 2, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution expressing its concern "that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security" and condemned the flow of weapons to and between terrorist organizations. The Council encouraged all states to "prevent any trade, economic, and financial ties with ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including through enhancing their border security efforts." The Council also urged all states to become party to international and regional agreements that relate to eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists and recognized the need for member states to take measures to address the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, particularly in relation to terrorist groups.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2370(2017)]

Resolution 2371 (August 5, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution that strengthened the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and condemned the state's recent missile launches. The Council adopted the resolution under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and decided that the DPRK "shall not supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft, coal, iron, and iron ore." The Council also reaffirmed "its decision that Pyongyang shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner" and "decided that all Member States shall not increase the total number of work authorizations for such persons in their jurisdictions, unless approved by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)." The Council named nine individuals and four entities to be subject to a travel ban and asset freeze, while also highlighting that the sanctions imposed by the resolution were "not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2371(2017)]

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