UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2217-2229

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Resolution 2217 (April 28, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council demanded that all militias and armed groups in the Central African Republic (CAR) "lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks." The Security Council urged the Transitional Authorities and the National Elections Authority to accelerate preparations for presidential and legislative elections and called on all actors to respect the Transitional Constitutional Charter. In regard to human rights, the Council noted "the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, and reiterate[d] that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party." The Security Council also condemned all attacks against the United Nations Integrated Multi-dimensional Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and decided to "extend the mandate of MINUSCA until 30 April 2016." The resolution also discussed the mandate of MINUSCA, which will include, *inter alia*, protecting civilians; supporting the transition process; facilitating humanitarian assistance; promoting human rights; and supporting the development of a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration plan.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2217(2015)]

Resolution 2218 (April 28, 2015) – The Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to a political solution in Western Sahara and called on "the parties and the neighbouring states to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution." The Security Council further encouraged "the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution including by expanding upon their discussion of each other's proposals." The Council also decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2016 and reaffirmed "the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire and calls on the parties to adhere fully to those agreements."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2218(2015)]

Resolution 2219 (April 28, 2015) – In discussing the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Security Council welcomed the state's "overall progress towards restoring security, peace and stability," while also "commending the President and Government of Côte d'Ivoire's continued efforts to stabilize the security situation and promote economic

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recovery in Côte d'Ivoire." The Council welcomed "national and international efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators from all sides of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law" and decided "that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region." Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council resolved "for a period ending on 30 April 2016, that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related lethal materiel, whether or not originating in their territories." In regard to the export of diamonds, the Council welcomed "steps taken by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to start implementing the recommendations outlined in the report of the Kimberley Process Review Visit of October 2013, expresse[d] concern that smuggling of rough diamonds from Cote d'Ivoire continues, and urge[d] it to continue its efforts to fully and quickly implement all of these recommendations in order to support the development of a legitimate supply chain for the export of rough diamonds."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2219(2015)]

Resolution 2220 (May 22, 2015) – The Security Council highlighted the frequent use of small arms and light weapons in recent armed conflicts and noted "that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons have a potential to endanger civilians, including women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups." The Security Council recognized that small arms and light weapons may be used by "States for legitimate security, sporting and commercial considerations," and specified "that this resolution focuses on the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including in respect of Council-mandated arms embargoes." The Council noted it's concern that "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, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." The Council also welcomed efforts by states to "address[] the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons"; urged states and other entities "where appropriate, to cooperate and share information on suspected traffickers and trafficking routes, suspect financial transactions and brokering activities for, or diversions of, small arms or light weapons"; and underlined "the importance of preventing the illicit transfers and sales of weapons and ammunition, including small arms and light weapons, to armed groups and criminal networks that target civilians and civilian objects."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2220(2015)]

Resolution 2221 (May 26, 2015) – The Security Council, "[r]eaffirm[ed] its respect for the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Somalia" while also recalling its request to "the United Nations and African Union to set out

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recommendations for the next steps in the military campaign in Somalia, taking into due consideration the political situation." The Council "[d]ecide[d] to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) . . . until 7 August 2015, in order to consider fully the recommendations of the joint United Nations and African Union review of the temporary surge for [the African Union Mission in Somalia], including any relevant recommendations connected to UNSOM's mandate."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2221(2015)]

Resolution 2222 (May 27, 2015) – The Security Council highlighted "that the work of journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel often puts them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence in situations of armed conflict" while also "[r]eaffirming that parties to an armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including those who exercise their right to freedom of expression by seeking, receiving and disseminating information by different means." The Council noted the importance of international human rights and humanitarian law in helping to protect journalists and other media personnel during armed conflicts and recalled that the right to freedom of expression is enshrined in various international documents, including the United Nations Charter and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Council also noted its deep concern with "acts of violence in many parts of the world against journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel in armed conflict, in particular deliberate attacks in violation of international humanitarian law," and with the increasing threat from terrorists to the safety of journalists around the world. Urging action from states to help protect journalists and media personnel, the Security Council called upon member states to create and maintain enabling environments for journalists and stressed the importance of cooperating at the international level, as well as sharing expertise on best practices.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2222(2015)]

Resolution 2223 (May 28, 2015) – In discussing the situation in South Sudan, the Security Council "[r]ecall[ed] the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness, and regional cooperation," while also highlighting "its grave alarm and concern regarding the worsening political, security, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) political dispute and subsequent violence caused by the country's political and military leaders." The Security Council condemned in strong terms the "human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals, and United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel . . . ." Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the

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Security Council urged the "parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance." The Council also extended the mandate of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until November 30, 2015 and decided that the mandate of UNMISS will include protecting civilians, "monitoring and investigating human rights," and aiding in the "delivery of humanitarian assistance."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2223(2015)]

Resolution 2224 (June 9, 2015) – The Security Council noted that "that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security." Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Council also decided to extend until July 9, 2016 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which was established in 2010 to assist the Security Council Committee with the sanctions program against Iran. The Council further urged "States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee . . . and the Panel of Experts."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2224(2015)]

Resolution 2225 (June 18, 2015) – In addressing the issue of children affected by armed conflict, the Security Council acknowledged that past resolutions have created progress in dealing with violations against children, while also stating that the Council remains "deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of concern, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict." The Council reminded states "that all parties to armed conflict must comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict" and stated that the protection of children should be a component of conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities. The Council also expressed concern regarding the abduction of children in armed conflict, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and human rights abuses conducted by non-state armed groups, particularly against young women. The Council called on parties to conflicts to "respect the civilian character of schools" and condemned "violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools and hospitals as well as denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2225(2015)]

Resolution 2226 (June 25, 2015) – The Security Council welcomed the progress made in Côte d'Ivoire in regard to stability, reconciliation, and security, while also "acknowledging the need to address remaining challenges and noting the continued

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cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), as well as the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and countries in the subregion." The Security Council called upon Ivorians "to work together to consolidate the progress made so far and to address the underlying causes of tension and conflict including with respect to land and nationality," while also emphasizing the importance of both reconciliation and promoting accountability for human rights violations. Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council "[w]elcome[d] the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the political opposition in December 2014, January and May 2015" and urged "the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to continue to take all necessary steps to implement, in accordance with the existing time frame, the legal framework for the October 2015 presidential election . . . ." The Council called upon Côte d'Ivoire to promote and complete a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program; to bring to justice as soon as possible those responsible for serious human rights violations; and to take steps to reduce violence as well as inter-communal tensions. The resolution also allowed for the extension of UNOCI's mandate until June 30, 2016.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2226(2015)]

Resolution 2227 (June 29, 2015) – In discussing the situation in Mali, The Security Council "[w]elcom[ed] the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali ("the Agreement") in 2015 by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* coalition of armed groups, and the *Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad* coalition of armed groups, as a historic opportunity to achieve lasting peace in Mali." The Council stated that the Agreement was balanced and comprehensive, while highlighting that the responsibility for implementing it belongs with the government of Mali. Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council urged the parties to the agreement to fulfil their commitments and to honor the ceasefire agreement of May 2014. The Council further demanded that the parties "put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2227(2015)]

Resolution 2228 (June 29, 2015) – In a resolution regarding Sudan, the Security Council "[e]xpress[ed] deep concern at the serious deterioration in the security situation in Darfur overall so far in 2015, and the profound negative impact of this on civilians, in particular women and children, in particular through a marked escalation of hostilities between Government forces and rebel armed groups, as well as an escalation of inter-communal conflicts over land, access to resources, migration issues and tribal rivalries . . . ." The Security Council stated that a political settlement is necessary to resolve the situation in Darfur and that there cannot be a military solution. The Council called on the parties to abide by their obligations under international law and noted its "concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of

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Sudan as a whole as well as the region." The Council further decided to extend the mandate of the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2016 and reiterated UNAMID's strategic priorities as "the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the DDPD, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; and support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with UN Country Team."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2228(2015)]

Resolution 2229 (June 29, 2015) – The Security Council noted its concern over the situation in the Middle East, stating its belief that it will likely remain tense "unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." The Security Council agreed with the Secretary-General assessment that military activities in the area of separation between Syria and Israel have the ability to escalate tensions and stressed that only the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) should have military forces in the area of separation. The Council further stressed that it was important for all parties to respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement and urged "the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation." The Council also welcomed efforts by UNDOF "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" while also extending UNDOF's mandate for six months until December 31, 2015.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2229(2015)]

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