UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2123-2132

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Resolution 2123 (November 12, 2013) – The Security Council, recalling its previous resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and acting under Chapter VII, called upon parties to strictly comply with their obligations under the Dayton Paris Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Peace Agreement). The Security Council reminded the parties that in accordance with the Peace Agreement, "they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation . . . including the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals." The Security Council authorized Member States acting through the European Union (EU) military operation (EUFOR ALTHEA) for a period of twelve months, and welcomed the decision of NATO to continue to maintain a presence there in the form of a NATO Headquarters. The Security Council also authorized Member States to take all necessary measures "in defense of the EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack." The Security Council invited all States to continue to provide support and facilities to the Member States involved in this effort, and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit reports on the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Resolution 2124 (November 12, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, authorized Member States of the African Union (AU) to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until October 31, 2014. It requested the AU to increase the number of AMISOM uniformed personnel from 17,731 to 22,126 for a period of eighteen to twenty-four months "as part of an overall exit strategy for AMISOM." The Security Council also requested that the Secretary-General work closely with the AU to implement this resolution, that the AU implement a system to address allegations of misconduct, and that AMISOM further develop an effective approach to protect civilians. The Security Council also decided that with respect to Somali federal security institutions, during joint missions with AMISOM, targeted support such as food and water, fuel, transport, tents, and in theatre medical evacuation will be provided to the Somali National Army. The Security Council further urged "increased collaboration between the AU, United Nations and Federal Government of Somalia, including on a comprehensive approach to peace, security and development which

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integrates political, security, peacebuilding and development activities, recognizing that none can succeed in isolation." Finally, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to raise awareness about violations to the charcoal ban, and to regularly report on the implementation of all aspects of the resolution.

Resolution 2125 (November 18, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, condemned and deplored "all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia." It requested Somali authorities, with assistance from the United Nations, to "pass a complete set of anti-piracy laws without further delay," and to interdict, investigate, prosecute, and suppress acts of piracy. The Security Council urged States and regional organizations "to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea," and particularly called upon States "to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia," to criminalize piracy in their domestic law, and to continue to cooperate with the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy. The Security Council further decided that the arms embargo previously imposed by Resolutions 733 (1992) and 1425 (2002) does not apply to "supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States, international, regional, and subregional organizations" that are cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy. The Security Council also requested that the Secretary-General report back to the Security Council within eleven months on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

Resolution 2126 (November 25, 2013) – The Security Council, recalling its previous resolutions regarding the situation in Sudan and South Sudan, extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until May 31, 2014. It requested UNISFA to observe, document, and report on the movement of weapons into, and presence of weapons within, Abyei, and to further continue its dialogue with the relevant communities "on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei's status as a weapons-free area." The Security Council also expressed "its intention to review as appropriate the mandate of UNISFA for possible reconfiguration of the mission in light of the compliance by Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046," among others. It also called upon Member States to ensure unhindered movement to and from Abyei, renewed its call on Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, and demanded that the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service and provide humanitarian personnel access to civilians in need of assistance. The Security Council further requested the Secretary-General to: ensure that effective human rights monitoring is taking place; take the necessary steps to ensure that UNIFSA complies with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses; and continue to inform the Security Council of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate.

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Resolution 2127 (December 5, 2013) – The Security Council, expressing deep concern at the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), and acting under Chapter VII, demanded the "swift implementation" of the Libreville Agreements, the N'Djamena Declaration, the Brazzaville Appeal, and the declaration adopted by the International Contact Group of the CAR at its third meeting, as these instruments "shall lead to the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections 18 months after the beginning of the transition period." It also urged the Transitional Authorities to develop and implement disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs as well as a comprehensive and nationally owned security sector reform program. The Security Council also underlined the importance of the rule of law, the protection of natural resources, the promotion and protection of human rights, and humanitarian principles. It further authorized the deployment of the International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) for twelve months, welcomed State contributions of support for MISCA, and requested that the Secretary-General continue to support MISCA. The Security Council also authorized French forces in the CAR. It further imposed an arms embargo on the CAR, expressed "its strong intent to swiftly consider imposing targeted measures, including travel bans and assets freezes," and established a sanctions committee to monitor these measures.

Resolution 2128 (December 10, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, reaffirmed that the measures imposed on Liberia by Resolution 1532 (2004) remain in force, and decided that for a period of twelve months: the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of Resolution 1521 (2003) are renewed; the measures on arms as previously imposed by the Security Council are renewed with modifications to the associated notification requirements; within ninety days the Committee must review all individuals and entities subject to measures imposed by Resolutions 1532 (2004) and 1521 (2003) and remove those that no longer meet the listing criteria outlined by the measures; six months from the adoption of the resolution, the Security Council will review all measures "with a view to modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime dependent upon Liberia's progress towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating those measures;" and the mandate of the Panel of Experts is extended for a period of twelve months. Specifically, the Security Council directed that the Council of Experts: conduct two assessment missions to Liberia and neighboring States; provide a midterm report to the Council no later than June 1, 2014 and a final report no later than December 1, 2014; and "cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts." The Security Council also called upon all States and the Government of Liberia to comply with the Panel of Experts, encouraged the international community to support the Government of Liberia's reform efforts, and reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia's continuing assistance to the Government of Liberia, the Committee, and the Panel of Experts.

Resolution 2129 (December 17, 2013) – The Security Council, reaffirming that "terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to

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international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed," decided that the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) will continue to operate under the policy guidance of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) until December 31, 2017, with an interim review to be conducted by December 31, 2015. The Security Council directed the CTED to "identify emerging issues, trends, and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), while taking into account the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy . . . and to advise the CTC on practical ways for Member States to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)." It further directed the CTED to produce updated versions of its Global Implementation Surveys before December 31, 2015, and to make available information contained in national counterterrorism surveys and assessments. It welcomed and encouraged CTED's active participation in and support of all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Security Council also reiterated that Member States have an obligation to refrain from supporting, actively or passively, entities or persons engaged in terrorist acts, and reminded Member States that "effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing."

Resolution 2130 (December 18, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, requested the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to "take all possible measures to complete its work as expeditiously as possible with the aim to facilitate the closure of the Tribunal." It noted Resolution 1966 (2010), that requested the Tribunal to complete all trials and appeals before December 31, 2014, and expressed concern "that, in order to complete the work of the ICTY, trials and appeals will go beyond 2014." The Security Council decided to extend the term of office of seventeen permanent and ad litem judges at the ICTY until December 31, 2014, "or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner." The Security Council also underlined that "States should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, including through the provision of information to assist the Tribunal in its work, as well as with the Mechanism."

Resolution 2131 (December 18, 2013) – The Security Council, "noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so," and that "the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic," called upon all concerned parties to implement Resolution 338 (1973). It stressed the obligation of both parties to respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement and underlined that opposition groups should not be engaging in military activity in the area of separations. The Security Council further called upon all parties to cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), welcomed the UNDOF's efforts to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance

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policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and decided to renew the mandate of the UNDOF for a period of six months, extending to June 30, 2014. Finally, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report every ninety days on the situation.

Resolution 2132 (December 24, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, called for "an immediate cessation of hostilities and the immediate opening of a dialogue" in South Sudan. It further demanded that all parties cooperate with the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to temporarily increase the overall force levels of UNMISS, and decided that UNMISS will consist of a police component of up to 1,323 and a military component of up to 12,500 troops. The Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to "take the necessary steps to facilitate inter-mission cooperation," and urged concerned member states to "facilitate the deployment and redeployment to and from UNMISS," and to "respond to United Nations efforts to mobilize troops and resources."

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