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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2341–2349

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Resolution 2341 (February 13, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution recognizing the "growing importance of ensuring reliability and resilience of critical infrastructure and its protection from terrorist attacks for national security." The Council encouraged "all States to make concerted and coordinated efforts, including through international cooperation, to raise awareness, to expand knowledge and understanding of the challenges posed by terrorist attacks, in order to improve preparedness for such attacks against critical infrastructure." The Council also urged states "to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure facilities, including through joint training, and use or establishment of relevant communication or emergency warning networks."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2341(2017)]

Resolution 2342 (February 23, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, passed a resolution renewing until February 28, 2018, a targeted arms embargo, travel ban, and asset freeze against individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) on Yemen. The Council extended the mandate of the five-member Panel of Experts on Yemen until March 28, 2018 and also requested that the Panel provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than July 28, 2017, and a final report to the Security Council no later than January 28, 2018. The Council also noted "its intention to keep the situation in Yemen under continuous review and its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of developments."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2342(2017)]

Resolution 2343 (February 23, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 28, 2018. In it, the Security Council expressed "its full commitment to the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau" and its support for "an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance and work towards consensus on

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key political issues particularly with regards to the implementation of necessary urgent reforms." The Council also urged "Bissau-Guinean leaders, including the President, the Speaker of Parliament and heads of political parties to abide by their commitment to bring political stability to Guinea -Bissau in engaging in genuine dialogue and finding common ground for a swift resolution of the political crisis."

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

Resolution 2344 (March 17, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 17, 2017, while also noting "the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan." The Council expressed serious concern over the potential growth of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) affiliates in Afghanistan and highlighted "its serious concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities." Additionally, the Council decided that "UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, within their mandate and in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, will continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in full cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with the London, Kabul, Tokyo and Brussels Conferences Communiqués and the Bonn Conference Conclusions."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2344(2017)]

Resolution 2345 (March 23, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts for the committee monitoring sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until April 24, 2018. The Council noted "that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security" and emphasized "the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2345(2017)]

Resolution 2346 (March 23, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) mandate until June 16, 2017. The Council noted "that as a result of delays in the electoral process in Somalia, the review of the United Nations presence in Somalia . . . was deferred until the conclusion of the electoral

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process" and recognized "the importance of adequate time to consider the outcome of the report and in this regard, [while] also recognizing the need for a short extension to the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2346(2017)]

Resolution 2347 (March 24, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage, religious sites and artefacts, and the smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups during armed conflict. The Council noted that such acts can "exacerbate conflict and hamper post-conflict national reconciliation, thereby undermining the security, stability, governance, social, economic and cultural development of affected States." The Council also affirmed that unlawful attacks against sites of cultural heritage "may constitute, under certain circumstances and pursuant to international law a war crime and that perpetrators of such attacks must be brought to justice." The Council further encouraged states to take steps to stop the illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property and "to request and provide cooperation in investigations, prosecutions, seizure and confiscation as well as the return, restitution or repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2347(2017)]

Resolution 2348 (March 31, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until March 31, 2018. The Council called on all stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), "including President Kabila, the presidential majority and the opposition, to swiftly implement the 31 December 2016 agreement" and requested that the government "ensure a transparent and credible electoral process, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections." The Council also urged the government "to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process." The Council condemned the actions of all armed groups operating in the DRC and demanded that such groups cease their actions, permanently disband, lay down their arms, and release child soldiers.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2348(2017)]

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Resolution 2349 (March 31, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution that strongly condemned the terrorist attacks and other rights violations taking place in the Lake Chad Basin Region in Africa, passing its first resolution addressing Boko Haram's presence in the area. The Council expressed its "full support for the conflict-affected populations of the Region including displaced and host communities who are suffering from the ongoing security crisis, humanitarian emergency, and development deficits resulting from the violence by terrorist groups." The Council encouraged governments in the region to increase military cooperation and coordination and highlighted "the importance of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses." The Council also noted its "concern about the protection needs of civilians in the Region affected by the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and recruitment and use of children in violation of international law" while reiterating "the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2349(2017)]

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