UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2189–2203

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Resolution 2189 (December 12, 2014) – The Security Council welcomed "the agreement between NATO and Afghanistan to establish the post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission, which will train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces at the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan." The Security Council highlighted the need for continued international support for the situation in Afghanistan and welcomed "the increased capacities and capabilities of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces." The Security Council stressed "the significance of the NATO Wales Summit Declaration on Afghanistan of 5 September 2014, which outlined the role of NATO and contributing partners in supporting lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan beyond 2014." The Security Council noted that "the bilateral agreement between NATO and Afghanistan and the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan to NATO to establish Resolute Support Mission provide a sound legal basis for Resolute Support Mission."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2189%20(2014)]

Resolution 2190 (December 15, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2015 and set out the priorities of UNMIL for that time period. The mission now has a priority to "focus on supporting the Government of Liberia to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the LNP by strengthening its capacity to manage existing personnel and to improve training programs to expedite their readiness to assume security responsibilities throughout Liberia." The Security Council recognized the "significant challenges that remain across all sectors [in Liberia], including continuing problems with violent crime, in particular the high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, especially involving children," the Ebola outbreak, and issues of domestic security. The Security Council stressed the need for "continued progress by the Liberian authorities on constitutional and institutional reforms, especially of the rule of law and security sectors" and urged the government to expedite the "development of the security agencies, especially the [Liberia National Police], which is the priority law enforcement agency tasked with civilian policing responsibilities," and "to intensify its efforts toward achieving progress on the transition of security responsibilities from" UNMIL. The Security Council affirmed "its intention to resume the phased drawdown once it has been determined that Liberia has made

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significant progress in combatting the Ebola outbreak, which represents a threat to the peace and stability of Liberia." The Security Council also called on the governments of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire "to continue reinforcing their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increased monitoring, information sharing, and coordinated actions, and in implementing the shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2190%20(2014)]

Resolution 2191 (December 17, 2014) – The Security Council expressed its outrage at the "escalating level of violence and the killing of more than 191,000 people, including well over 10,000 children, as a result of the Syrian conflict" and demanded "that all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict, in particular the Syrian authorities, immediately comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law." The Security Council expressed it "deep concern at the continuing and new impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance across borders and across conflict lines, encouraging the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to take steps to scale up humanitarian deliveries into hard-to-reach and besieged areas." The Security Council "reiterate[d] that the only sustainable solution to the current crisis in Syria is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2191%20(2014)]

Resolution 2192 (December 18, 2014) – The Security Council expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East and the need for a comprehensive settlement to deal with the problems in the region. The Security Council stressed that the parties must abide by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) should be the only military in the area of separation. The Security Council recognized the danger that a breach of the agreement would impose on the civilian population and called on all parties to the Syrian conflict "to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operation and to respect international humanitarian law." The Security Council urged "Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operation to halt all activities that endanger" the security and safety of UN peacemakers and personnel. The Security Council also "renew[ed] the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2015."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2192%20(2014)]

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Resolution 2193 (December 18, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, requested that the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (the Tribunal) complete its work as soon as possible and expressed its continued concerns over the delays in the conclusion of its work. The Security Council urged the Tribunal "to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates with a view towards shortening them as appropriate." The Security Council reiterated "its determination to combat impunity for all those responsible for serious international crimes" and unscored the need for states to cooperate with the Tribunal as well as the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The Security Council also extended the terms of several permanent and ad litem judges of the tribunal.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2193%20(2014)]

Resolution 2194 (December 18, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, requested that the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (the Tribunal) to complete its work as soon as possible in order to facilitate the closure of the Tribunal and the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The Security Council noted with concern "that many genocide suspects continue to elude justice, including the remaining nine fugitives indicted by the International Tribunal" and urged "States where fugitives are suspected to be at large to intensify their cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal and the Mechanism, in particular to achieve the arrest and surrender of all remaining fugitives indicted by the International Tribunal as soon as possible." The Security Council also extended the terms of several judges sitting on the Tribunal.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2194%20(2014)]

Resolution 2195 (December 19, 2014) – The Security Council stressed "the need to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime." The Security Council stated "that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed." They stressed the need for international cooperation in combatting terrorism while also noting that "terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization." The Security Council urged member states to ratify relevant international conventions and called upon states "to strengthen border management to effectively prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups, including those benefiting from transnational organized crime."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2195%20(2014)]

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Resolution 2196 (January 22, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the arms embargo against the Central African Republic (CAR) through January 29, 2016, with the exclusion of certain arms for particular military forces and equipment for humanitarian or protective use, and also decided to maintain an asset freeze and travel ban until January 29, 2016 for certain individuals designated by the Sanctions Committee. The Security Council decided that, through January 29, 2016—with certain exceptions— all Member States shall: (1) "continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR," (2) "continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the" Security Council and (3) "continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the" Security Council. The Security Council also recalled "that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity" and that sustainable solutions to the situation in the CAR should be conducted by the state.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2196%20(2015)]

Resolution 2197 (January 29, 2015) – The Security Council addressed the situation in Cyprus, calling for "the resumption of structured negotiations without delay, in a results oriented manner as agreed to in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders on 11 February 2014, and stressing the need for renewed efforts of the leaders and negotiators to reach a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible." The Security Council stressed the "important benefits, including economic benefits for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement." The Security Council highlighted "the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, but notes that this has not been sufficient and has not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement, and calls for an urgent resumption of structured negotiations to reach decisive progress on the core issues." Additionally, the Security Council expressed its support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and extended its mandate until July 31, 2015.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2197%20(2015)]

Resolution 2198 (January 29, 2015) – The Security Council reiterated its "concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern [Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)] due to ongoing military activities of foreign and domestic armed groups . . . including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the National Liberation Forces (FNL), and all other armed groups in the DRC." The Security Council condemned "the brutal killings of hundreds

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of civilians in the Beni area in recent months, expressing deep concern regarding the persistence of violence in this region, and stressing the need for a thorough and prompt investigation into these attacks in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, as well as calling the DRC for further military action, in accordance with international law." The Security Council called on all parties to cooperate fully with United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and to "remain committed to the full and objective implementation of the Mission's mandate." The Security Council demanded "that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities." The Security Council encouraged "the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those members of the FARDC who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products."

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Resolution 2199 (February 12, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, recognized "the importance of the role that financial sanctions play in disrupting ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and emphasiz[ed] also the need for a comprehensive approach to fully disrupt ISIL and ANF that integrates multilateral strategies with national action by Member States." The Security Council condemned, among other things: any engagement in oil trade with ISIL, ANF and any other individuals or groups as associated with Al-Qaida; "the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria particularly by" terrorist groups; and the "kidnapping and hostagetaking committed by" ISIL, ANF, and groups associated with Al-Qaida. The Security Council urged Member States, among other things, to: "take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory" prevent terror groups from accessing the international financial system; "consider appropriate measures to prevent the transfer of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, if there is a reasonable suspicion that such arms and related materiel would be obtained by" terror groups; "ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available . . . any funds, other financial assets or economic resources, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources; and submit "listing requests to the [Security Council] by Member States of individuals and entities engaged in oil trade-related activities with" ISIL, ANF, and persons associated with Al-Qaida.

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Resolution 2200 (February 12, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII in relation to Sudan, extended the Panel of Experts' mandate, originally established in 2005,

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until March 12, 2016, and requested that the Panel provide a final report by January 15, 2016. The Security Council noted "the need for an end to the violence and continued abuses in Darfur, underscoring the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, and recognizing that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and a durable solution can only be obtained through an inclusive political process." The Security Council demanded "that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind" and that the government of Sudan "address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, which also contributes to instability in the region."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2200%20(2015)]

Resolution 2201 (February 15, 2015) – The Security Council condemned the actions "taken by the Houthis to dissolve parliament and take over Yemen's government institutions" and expressed "concern that the Houthis are holding Yemeni government officials, including President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, Prime Minister Khalid Bahah and members of the Cabinet, under house arrest." The Security Council demanded the Houthis immediately and unconditionally "engage with good faith in the United Nations-brokered negotiations;" "safely release President Hadi, Prime Minister Bahah, members of the Cabinet and all individuals under house arrest or arbitrarily detained;" and "refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen." The Security Council also demanded that "all parties in Yemen cease all armed hostilities against the people and the legitimate authorities of Yemen" and asked "all member States to refrain from external interference which seeks to foment conflict and instability and instead to support the political transition."

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Resolution 2202 (February 17, 2015) – The Security Council endorsed the Package of measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements in relation to the violence taking place in eastern Ukraine. The Security Council called on all parties to implement the agreement, including the comprehensive ceasefire as it is described. The Minsk Agreements provide for "Immediate and comprehensive ceasefire in certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine and its strict implementation as of 15 February 2015, 12 a.m. local time," and lay out the terms and requirements of the ceasefire to be implemented by the government of Ukraine and armed forces in eastern Ukraine.

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Resolution 2203 (February 18, 2015) – The Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau and extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peace-Building Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) from March 1, 2015 to February 29, 2016. The Security Council stressed "that all stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau should work to ensure short, medium and long-term stability through clear commitment and genuine inclusive political dialogue aimed at creating conditions conducive to finding viable and sustainable solutions to the country's social, economic, political and military problems." The Security expressed its concern "at the threat posed by drug trafficking and related transnational organized crime to peace and stability." The Security Council requested "UNIOGBIS, including through the use of the good offices and political support of the Special Representative, to focus" on several priorities, including "an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance" and "strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders." The Security Council also called "upon the authorities of Guinea-Bissau and all stakeholders, including the military, political parties, and civil society to work together to consolidate progress made so far, and to address the root causes of instability with particular attention to political-military dynamics, ineffective state institutions and rule of law, impunity and human rights violations and abuses, poverty and lack of access to basic services."

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