UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2230–2237

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Resolution 2230 (July 14, 2015) –

The Security Council highlighted its commitment to independence and sovereignty in Sudan and South Sudan. The Council reiterated that state boundaries may not be altered by force and that territorial disputes must be resolved by peaceful means, while also underscoring that the future of Sudan and South Sudan should be determined by the agreements that had been developed between the two states. The Council further recognized "that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security" and as such, decided "to extend until 15 December 2015 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)." The Council further noted the importance of continued cooperation between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan and urged "the two Governments immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level and supporting UNISFA in promoting community dialogue."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2230 (2015)]

Resolution 2231 (July 20, 2015) –

The Security Council welcomed "diplomatic efforts by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and Iran to reach a comprehensive, long-term and proper solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, culminating in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) concluded on 14 July 2015." The Security Council furthered welcomed and highlighted "Iran's reaffirmation in the JCPOA that it will under no circumstances ever seek, develop or acquire any nuclear weapons." The Council "[e]ndorses the JCPOA, and urges its full implementation on the timetable established in the JCPOA" and also "[c]alls upon all Members States, regional organizations and international organizations to take such actions as may be appropriate to support the implementation of the JCPOA. The Council further reiterated that states are "obligated under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations to accept and carry out the Security Council's decisions" and stated that "that full implementation of the JCPOA will contribute to building confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2231 (2015)]

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Resolution 2232 (July 28, 2015) – In discussing the situation in Somalia, the Security Council condemned "recent Al Shabaab attacks in Somalia and beyond, expressing serious concern at the ongoing threat posed by Al Shabaab, and underlining its concern that Al Shabaab continues to hold territory in Somalia." The Council highlighted its support for a Somali-led peace process and all efforts to reduce the threat of Al Shabaab. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council noted "that conditions in Somalia are not appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission until the end of 2016 at the earliest" and authorized "the Member States of the AU to maintain the deployment of [the African Union Mission in Somalia] AMISOM . . . in line with the Security Council's request to the AU for a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel, and as part of an overall exit strategy for AMISOM, after which a decrease in AMISOM's force strength will be considered." The Council highlighted that the security strategy in Somalia for the next year and a half should promote the peace and reconciliation process and be guided by three objectives: "i) Continuing offensive operations against Al Shabaab strongholds; ii) Enabling the political process at all levels, including through securing critical political processes throughout Somalia; iii) Enabling stabilisation efforts through supporting the delivery of security for the Somali people to facilitate the wider process of peacebuilding and reconciliation, including through the gradual handing over of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the SNA and subsequently to the Somali police force."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2232 (2015)]

Resolution 2233 (July 29, 2015) – The Security Council expressed concern over the situation in Iraq and emphasized the importance of stability in the country as it impacts Iraqis, the region, and the international community. The Security Council condemned attacks by terrorist groups within Iraq and expressed "grave concern at the current security situation in Iraq as a result of a large-scale offensive carried out by terrorist groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), (also known as Da'esh) and associated armed groups, involving violations of international humanitarian law." The Council also expressed concern over ongoing human rights violations, the continued violence against women and children, the vulnerability of refugees and displaced persons, and the destruction of cultural and religious property, among other issues. The Council decided to "to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2016" and welcomed "the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with the financial, logistical, and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2233 (2015)]

Resolution 2234 (July 29, 2015) – In discussing the situation in Cyprus, the Security Council highlighted its agreement with the government of Cyprus "that in view of the

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prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 July 2015." Regarding the re-launching of negotiations, the Security Council welcomed "the positive momentum and the commitment expressed by the leaders to work tirelessly to reach a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible, 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." The Council also called upon the two leaders to work together to: "(a) Put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues; (b) Continue to work with the Technical Committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots; (c) Improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focussing public messages on convergences and the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages; and (d) Increase the participation of civil society in the process as appropriate."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2234 (2015)]

Resolution 2235 (August 7, 2015) – The Security Council discussed the situation in Syria relating to the use of chemical weapons and condemned "in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and noting with outrage that civilians continue to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic." The Council further noted that Syria has acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) and that any use of chemical weapons would be a violation of the CWC. The Council stated that toxic chemicals as weapons have allegedly been recently used in Syria and reiterated "its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic." The Council further requested that the UN Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, work to create a "United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2235 (2015)]

Resolution 2236 (August 21, 2015) – The Security Council responded to the government of Lebanon's request "to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a period of one year without amendment" and decided "to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2016." The Council expressed concern at disruptions related to the cessation of hostilities and highlighted "the risk that such events could

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lead to a new conflict that none of the parties or the region can afford." The Council condemned all attempts to disrupt the stability of Lebanon and urged "all parties to make every effort to ensure that the cessation of hostilities is sustained, exercise maximum calm and restraint and refrain from any action or rhetoric that could jeopardize the cessation of hostilities or destabilize the region." It reiterated its call upon the parties to abide by their obligations to respect the safety of UNIFIL, urged the "parties to cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make tangible progress towards a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution," and stressed "the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2236 (2015)]

Resolution 2237 (September 2, 2015) – The Security Council discussed the situation in Liberia, welcoming the progress made by the government and "commending the Government of Liberia for responding effectively to the Ebola outbreak in Liberia and recognizing, in this regard, the resilience of the people and Government of Liberia, and its security institutions, especially the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police." The Council further welcomed efforts made by states, regional organizations, and international partners to support Liberia during the Ebola outbreak. The Council also reiterated that the government bears primary responsibility for the protection of its people and stressed "the need for increased progress on security sector reform in Liberia in particular to ensure that Liberia's military, police, and border security forces are self-sufficient, capable, and adequately prepared to protect the Liberian people." Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council decided to renew the measures on arms from previous resolutions, to terminate travel and financial measures of previous resolutions, and to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts in order to continue to investigate and file a final report.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2237 (2015)]

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