UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2304–2313

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Resolution 2304 (August 12, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that all parties through South Sudan cease fighting and implement the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and the related ceasefire agreements. The Council extended the mandate for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until December 15, 2016. The Council also emphasized that "that protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, [and stressed] that UNMISS's mandate as set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 2252 (2015) includes authority to use all necessary means to protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment to deter violence especially through proactive deployment and active patrolling, to protect civilians from threats, regardless of source, to create conditions conducive to delivery of humanitarian assistance by international and national actors, and support implementation the Agreement." Additionally, the Council "[r]equests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on implementation of the UNMISS mandate including UNMISS' Regional Protection Force, and to present the recommendations on the steps to adapt UNMISS to the situation on the ground and to increase efficiency of the implementation of its mandate in a comprehensive written report."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2304(2016)]

Resolution 2305 (August 30, 2016) – Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the Security Council extended the mandate until August 31, 2017. The Council also requested that the Secretary-General, "in accordance with global peacekeeping best practice, to conduct by February 2017 a strategic review of UNIFIL, examining the structure of its uniformed and civilian components and related resources, further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the results of th[e] review." The Council additionally called on all parties to respect the cessation of hostilities. Finally, the Council "[stressed] the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1515."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2305(2016)]

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Resolution 2306 (September 6, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution amending the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by adding Article 13 *quinquies* on the appointment of ad hoc judges. The text of that amendment is as follows:

> If there is no permanent judge currently serving at the International Tribunal available for assignment to the Appeals Chamber, and all practical alternatives having been explored, the Secretary-General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal and after consultation with the President of the Security Council, appoint a former judge of the International Tribunal or of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda who is also a judge of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, as a judge of the International Tribunal, to be assigned on an ad hoc and temporary basis to the Appeals Chamber, notwithstanding article 12, paragraph 3 and article 14 paragraph 3 of the Statute. The terms and conditions of service of a judge appointed pursuant to this paragraph for each day on which he or she exercises functions for the Appeals Chamber shall be those of a judge ad hoc of the International Court of Justice.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2306(2016)]

Resolution 2307 (September 13, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution welcoming the results of the peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP). The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General and approved its recommendations regarding the "size, operational aspects and mandate of the [monitoring and verification mechanism]." Additionally, the Council "authorizes the Mission to share equally with the Government of Colombia the support required for preparation and facilities management of the Transitional Local Zones for Normalisation and the Transitional Local Points for Normalisation during the 12-month period authorised by resolution." Finally, the Council applauded the contributions of unarmed observers and welcomed further contributions.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2307(2016)]

Resolution 2308 (September 14, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia until December 31, 2016. The Council also determined that the military and police levels should remain the same during the extension. Finally, the Council signaled its readiness to review "Liberia's overall capacity to ensure stability and security conditions on the ground, the withdrawal of UNMIL and transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace."

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[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2308(2016)]

Resolution 2309 (September 22, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution urging all states to become party to various counter-terrorism conventions. The Council noted that Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation "provides that contracting States shall develop and implement regulations, practices, and procedures to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference and to ensure that such measures are capable of responding rapidly to meet any increased security threat." The Council also noted "that Annex 17 to the Chicago Convention establishes additional standards to safeguard international civil aviation against unlawful interference, to which contracting States shall conform." Additionally, the Council urged states to work with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and implement a number of concrete measures including, inter alia, ensuring that effective, risk-based measures are in place at the airports within their jurisdiction, ensuring that measures take account of individuals with privileged access to restricted areas, urgently addressing any vulnerabilities identified in the ICAO self-risk assessment or audit process, and requiring that airlines provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2309(2016)]

Resolution 2310 (September 23, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution urging all states that have not signed the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to do so without further delay. The Council called upon "all States to refrain from conducting any nuclear-weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion and to maintain their moratoria in this regard." The Council also emphasized the impotence of completing all elements of the treaty verification regime. Additionally, the Council recognized "that even absent entry into force of the Treaty the monitoring and analytical elements of the verification regime, operating on a testing and provisional basis, are at the disposal of the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission, and that such elements contribute to regional stability as a significant confidence-building measure, and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2310(2016)]

Resolution 2311 (October 6, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution recommending to the General Assembly that Mr. António Guterres be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2021.

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[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2311(2016)]

Resolution 2312 (October 6, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya. The Council called on states to inspect–within the requirements of international law–suspect, unflagged vessels of the coast of Libya and to work either nationally or regionally in cooperation with the Libyan government through information sharing and capacity building. Additionally, the Council called for states "to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties to effectively implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and as well as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children." The Council also renewed the authorization of members to inspect and seize ships of the coast of Libya within certain parameters. Finally, the Council expressed its intent to continually review the situation and renew the aforementioned provisions as necessary.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2312(2016)]

Resolution 2313 (October 13, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and set its overall force levels at 2,370 troops and a police component composed of up to 2,601 personnel, as recommended by the Secretary-General. The Council requested that the Secretary-General conduct a Strategic Assessment Mission of the situation in Haiti and to present a recommendation on the role of the United Nations in Haiti in the next Secretary-General report to the Security Council. The Council also encouraged MINUSTAH to contie supporting the Haitian government in numerous capacities, including, inter alia, various aspects of arms control, human rights, protection of the Haitian civilian population, and community violence reduction. Additionally, the Council strongly condemned the abuses of women and children and called upon the government of Haiti with the support of MINUSTAH to address these atrocities.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2313(2016)]

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