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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2379–2388

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Resolution 2379 (September 21, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution in which it asked the UN Secretary-General to create an independent Investigative Team, led by a Special Advisor, "to support domestic efforts to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable by collecting, preserving, and storing evidence in Iraq of acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed by the terrorist group ISIL (Da'esh) in Iraq." The Council requested that the team work to collect evidence so that it will have "the broadest possible use before national courts, and complementing investigations being carried out by the Iraqi authorities, or investigations carried out by authorities in third countries at their request." The resolution stated that "that the Investigative Team shall operate with full respect for the sovereignty of Iraq and its jurisdiction over crimes committed in its territory," and "that the Team should ensure its Iraqi members benefit from international expertise on the Team, and make every effort to share knowledge and technical assistance with Iraq."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2379(2017)]

Resolution 2380 (October 5, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the continued smuggling of migrants in Libya and off its coast and extending until October 5, 2018, its authorization for member states to intercept vessels suspected of being used for such purposes. The Security Council requested that member states "inspect, as permitted under international law, on the high seas off the coast of Libya, any unflagged vessels that they have reasonable grounds to believe have been, are being, or imminently will be used by organized criminal enterprises for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya." It also repeated its call on member states "to cooperate with the Government of National Accord and with each other, including by sharing information to assist Libya, upon request, in building needed capacity including to secure its borders and to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking through its territory and in its territorial sea."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2380(2017)]

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Resolution 2381 (October 6, 2017) – The Security Council passed a resolution in which it decided that the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia would temporarily coordinate with the work of the monitoring and verification mechanism, which verifies compliance with the temporary bilateral ceasefire, in order to monitor a ceasefire recently signed by the government and the group known as Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), coordinate between the parties, enable timely responses by the parties to incidents, and report on compliance with the ceasefire. The Council also approved the Secretary-General's recommendations to add no more than seventy international observers and to utilize existing staff and resources without affecting the implementation of its previously mandated tasks. The coordination and tasks mandated by the resolution are to take place until January 9, 2018.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2381(2017)]

Resolution 2382 (November 6, 2017) – The Security Council adopted a resolution in which they recognize the importance of UN policing and support and discuss implementing strategic guidance framework for police peacekeeping. The Security Council resolved "to include, on a case by case basis, policing as an integral part of the mandates and decision-making structures of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions." The Security Council also agreed "to continue to promote and support the finalization and operationalization of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping, to conduct targeted recruitment based on identified field needs and develop a measurable accountability framework for the implementation of mandates." The Council also requested that the Secretary-General provide an update by the end of 2018 on progress related to UN policing operations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2382(2017)]

Resolution 2383 (November 7, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed its authorization for international naval forces to assist in fighting piracy off Somalia's coast for another year. The Council reaffirmed its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia and reiterated the primary role of Somali authorities in fighting piracy and armed robbery off its coast. The Council renewed its call on member states to fight piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, particularly "by deploying naval vessels, arms, and military aircraft, by providing basing and logistical support for counter-piracy forces, and by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms, and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting

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such use." The Council highlighted the importance of coordination among states to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery in the area and requested that states cooperate in determining proper jurisdiction and in investigating and prosecuting all persons responsible for such acts.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2383(2017)]

Resolution 2384 (November 7, 2017) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council renewed its authorization of the European Union multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA), a military deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina to oversee the implementation of the Dayton Agreement, for one additional year. The Council authorized member states to assist EUFOR ALTHEA and NATO in carrying out their missions and "to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic." The Council also urged "the parties, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, to abide to their commitment to cooperate fully with all institutions involved in the implementation of this peace settlement."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2384(2017)]

Resolution 2385 (November 14, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirmed a modified arms embargo on Somalia, as well as the arms ban on Eritrea, until November 15, 2018. The Council also extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until December 5, 2018. The Council expressed its concern over the humanitarian situation in Somalia and condemned increased attacks against humanitarian workers, while restating "its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia. It urged Eritrea and Djibouti to seek all peaceful means of settling their border dispute.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2378(2017)]

Resolution 2386 (November 15, 2017) – Recognizing 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, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until May 15, 2018. The Council maintained the authorized troop ceiling of 4,791 until April 15, 2018, and determined that it would decrease to 4,235 thereafter unless the Council decided to extend the mission's support for the

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Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Council reiterated "its demand that Sudan and South Sudan urgently commence the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the composition of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the 20 June 2011 Agreement. The Council also urged the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to resume direct negotiations to agree on a final settlement in regard to the Abyei question and stated that they would consider renewing UNISFA's mandate only if the parties, no later than March 15, *inter alia*, facilitated full freedom of movement for UNISFA, opened the first phase of the border-crossing corridors, and held a meeting to discuss border demarcation.

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2386(2017)]

Resolution 2387 (November 15, 2017) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until November 15, 2018. The Council increased MINUSCA's troop limit to 11,650 military personnel, including 480 military observers and military staff officers, 2,080 police personnel and 108 corrections officers. They urged CAR authorities and armed groups to engage in a peace process to reach a comprehensive political agreement and demanded "that all militias and armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, including attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers as well as incitement to hatred and violence, and release children from their ranks, immediately and unconditionally." The Council also called on "CAR Authorities to take concrete steps, without delay and as a matter of priority, to strengthen justice institutions and to fight impunity, in order to contribute to stabilization and reconciliation, including, inter alia, by restoring administration of the judiciary, criminal justice and penitentiary systems throughout the country."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2387(2017)]

Resolution 2388 (November 21, 2017) – The Security Council reaffirmed its condemnation of all trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children, and stressed that trafficking in persons undermines the rule of law and contributes to additional forms of transnational organized crime. The Council urged member states to ratify or implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The Council emphasized in

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particular the sale of persons "undertaken by the 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), including of Yazidis and other persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, and of any such trafficking in persons crimes and other violations and abuses committed by Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army, and other terrorist or armed groups." The Council also requested "the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), within its existing mandate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and in close cooperation with UNODC and other relevant entities, to increase its efforts to include in CTED's country assessments, as appropriate, information regarding Member States efforts to address the issue of trafficking in persons where it is committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism."

[https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2388(2017)]

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