UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
(Not reproduced in *International Legal Materials*)
[Winter 2016]
+Cite as 55 ILM 200 (2016)+

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2255–2265

United Nations Security Council Resolutions are available at:
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

Resolution 2255 (December 21, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending and adjusting its sanctions regime against individuals associated with the Taliban. "Expressing concern at the increasing presence and future potential growth of ISIL affiliates in Afghanistan" and "[r]eiterating the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to combat the insurgency and support the Government of Afghanistan's work to advance reconciliation in order to bring about peace, stability, and security in Afghanistan," the Council clarified exemptions to travel bans and asset freezes and addressed the financing of terrorism. It called on member states "to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals and entities" on sanctions lists and according to international standards "designed to prevent the abuse of non-profit organizations, formal as well as informal/alternative remittance systems and the physical trans-border movement of currency." The Council also "strongly condemn[ed] the continued flow of weapons . . . to the Taliban and expresse[d] serious concern at the destabilizing impact of such weapons on the security and stability of Afghanistan." It "decide[d] that States . . . shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices" and "share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter" the use and distribution of weapons and explosive devices.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2255 (2015)]

Resolution 2256 (December 22, 2015) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of seventeen permanent and ad litem judges of both the Trial and Appeals Chambers of the Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The Council "[w]elcome[d] the completion of the judicial work" of the Tribunal and "[a]cknowledge[d] the substantial contribution of the ICTR to the process of national reconciliation and the restoration of peace and security, and to the fight against impunity and the development of international criminal justice." Acting under Chapter VII, the Council "[r]eiterate[d] its request to the ICTY to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible with the aim of completing

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

the transition to the Mechanism" and extended the terms of office for seventeen judges "until 31 March 2016 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner." It also requested that the Office of Internal Oversight Services carry out an evaluation of the Tribunal's work and "note[d] the views and recommendations made with regard to the Mechanism's work by the Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals . . . and request[ed] the Mechanism to take into account those views and implement the recommendations." The Council acknowledged the "work of the Mechanism to date, in particular development of a legal and regulatory framework, procedures, and working practices consistent with the Statute of the Mechanism and drawing on lessons learned from and best practices of the ICTY and ICTR and of other tribunals."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2256 (2015)]

Resolution 2257 (December 22, 2015) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for a period of six months, stressing that both Israel and Syria must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, which calls on both states to "scrupulously observe the ceasefire." The Council encouraged both parties to use UNDOF as a liaison and raise issues of mutual concern with it. It "strongly condemn[ed] the continued fighting in the area of separation . . . [and] the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes." Condemning the "incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel in recent months," the Council "[r]eaffirm[ed] its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to ISIL or to the Al-Nusra Front, including those who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida under the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UN peacekeepers."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2257 (2015)]

Resolution 2258 (December 22, 2015) – The Security Council adopted a resolution renewing the authorization for passage of humanitarian aid into Syria. It noted that "despite all the challenges, since the adoption of resolution 2165 (2014), the United Nations and their implementing partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance to millions of people in need in Syria through humanitarian aid delivered across borders" and expressed grave concern at "the decline in the number of people reached with humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach and besieged areas." The Council further called on Syrian authorities to "protect the population in Syria and reiterate[ed] that parties to armed conflict

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

must take all feasible steps to protect civilians . . . and comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including journalists, media professionals and associated personnel." It also clarified that "some of the violations and abuses committed in Syria may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity" and called on all member states to "prevent and suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida, and other terrorist groups, as determined by the United Nations Security Council." Finally, the Council called on Syrian authorities "to expeditiously respond to all requests for cross-line deliveries submitted by the United Nations and their implementing partners, and to give such requests positive consideration."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2258(2015)]

Resolution 2259 (December 23, 2015) – The Security Council welcomed the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement to form a Government of National Accord, and adopted a resolution calling on the new Presidency Council to form that government within thirty days "and to finalise interim security arrangements necessary for stabilising Libya." The Council called on member states to "continue to urge all parties in Libya to engage constructively with the Government of National Accord and all other institutions included in the Libyan Political Agreement and . . . to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions that claim to be the legitimate authority but are outside of the Agreement." It further highlighted that "a Government of National Accord . . . is urgently needed to provide Libya with the means to maintain governance, promote stability and economic development" and "request[ed] that all Member States fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and work . . . to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the Government of National Accord." The resolution urges member states to "swiftly assist the Government of National Accord in responding to threats to Libyan security and to actively support the new government in defeating ISIL." It further noted that those engaging in acts threatening Libya's security must be held accountable and "recall[ed] the travel ban and asset freeze measures" imposed in an earlier resolution. Finally, the Council "[r]equest[ed] that the Secretary-General continue to maintain the necessary flexibility and mobility to adjust UNSMIL staffing and operations at short notice in order to support, as appropriate and in accordance with its mandate, implementation by Libya of agreements and confidence-building measures or in response to their expressed needs."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2259(2015)]

Resolution 2260 (January 20, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council adopted a resolution downsizing the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

It "welcom[ed] the successful holding of the presidential election on 25 October 2015 as a critical milestone in consolidating Côte d'Ivoire's long term peace and stability [and] the considerable and continued progress made in Côte d'Ivoire on the path of reconciliation, stability, security, justice, and economic recovery." The Council was encouraged by the "deepening . . . partnership between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and relevant United Nations agencies, and recognize[ed] that while such progress has been achieved, some fragility remains."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2260 (2016)]

Resolution 2261 (January 25, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution establishing a political mission in Colombia tasked with monitoring and verifying that the government forces and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia–People's Army (FARC-EP) lay down arms and finalize the peace process laid out by the General Agreement to End the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace signed in Cuba in 2012. The Council noted that both parties "foresee that the Final Peace Agreement will include a tripartite mechanism to monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities" and decided to "establish a political mission to participate for a period of 12 months, as the international component and coordinator of the above-mentioned tripartite mechanism (the Mission)." It noted that the Mission will "be a political mission of unarmed international observers" and called on the Secretary-General "to initiate preparations now, including on the ground, and to present detailed recommendations to the Security Council for its consideration and approval regarding the size and operational aspects and mandate of the Mission." Finally, it "request[ed] the Secretary-General . . . to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the Mission's mandate every 90 days" and "look[ed] forward to the contributions of Member States of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2261 (2016)]

Resolution 2262 (January 27, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution under Chapter VII, extending the arms embargo, asset freeze, and travel ban imposed on the Central African Republic (CAR) as well as the mandate for the Panel of Experts assisting the relevant Sanctions Committee. The Council "[e]xpress[ed] grave concern at the findings of the Panel of Experts' final report . . . that armed groups continue to destabilize the CAR and to pose a permanent threat to the peace, security and stability of the country, including through the establishment of illegitimate parallel administrations." It called on member states to "prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR . . . of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

ammunition, military vehicles and equipment," and included "technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities" in the prohibition. The resolution also clarified the scope of the travel ban and asset freeze provisions, which includes requirements that member states prevent entry into or transit through their territory of persons included on sanctions listings and freeze all funds and economic resources of such persons and entities on their territories. The Council decided that the sanctions "shall apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or impede the political transition process, or the stabilization and reconciliation process or that fuel violence." The resolution authorizes the Panel of Experts to provide information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and "[g]ather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties." Finally, the Council called on the Central African Republic to "hold the legislative elections and the second round of the presidential election in a free, fair, transparent and inclusive manner, in order to end the transition by 31 March 2016" and "stress[ed] the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of violations or abuses of human rights."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2262(2016)]

Resolution 2263 (January 28, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six months and increasing its force levels. The Council "welcom[ed] the good progress of negotiations" and "encourage[ed] the sides to intensify the substantive negotiations on the unresolved core issues interdependently [in order to reach] an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality." It "urg[ed] the implementation of confidence-building measures . . . including military confidence-building measures and the opening of crossing points," highlighting their "contribut[ion] to a conducive environment for a settlement." Addressing the issue of missing persons, the Council "welcom[ed] all efforts to accommodate the Committee on Missing Persons exhumation requirements as well as the joint appeal for information issued by the two leaders . . . and call[ed] upon all parties to provide more expeditious, full access to all areas, given the need to intensify the Committee's work." Finally, the Council commended the "active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups," noting their participation is "essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable," and "welcom[ed] all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events." It "urg[ed] the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2263 (2016)]

Resolution 2264 (February 9, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council adopted a resolution to maintain the current number of military and police components of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic, and increasing the number of corrections officers. The Council "determin[ed] that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security," and "request[ed] that the Secretary-General keep the levels of military personnel, police personnel and corrections officers in MINUSCA [United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic] under continuous review."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2264 (2016)]

Resolution 2265 (February 10, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring sanctions imposed on those responsible for instability in Sudan's western Darfur region. The Council expressed regret "that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard [its] demands, . . . expresse[d] its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria . . . and encourage[d] the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria." The sanctions regime includes a travel ban, asset freezes and an arms embargo. The Council further reminded the government of Sudan of its obligation "to request advance approval . . . for the movement of military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region" and urged it to "address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, which also contributes to instability in the region." It expressed concern that not all member states were implementing the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals, and "requeste[d] the Panel to share with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance." The Council further asked the Panel of Experts to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against UNAMID [United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur] personnel in Darfur" and "expresse[d] its intention to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks." Finally, the Council "condemne[d] the use of civilian establishments, in particular the camps for internally displaced

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press

persons, by the armed groups," and urged the government to implement measures for the protection of civilians in areas to which United Nations personnel and humanitarian agencies had been denied access. The Council "insist[ed] that the Government of Sudan remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts . . . and enhance its cooperation and information sharing with the Panel and allow the Panel free and unfettered access to all of Darfur."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2265 (2016)]

https://doi.org/10.5305/intelegamate.55.1.0200 Published online by Cambridge University Press