UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2244–2254

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Resolution 2244 (October 23, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council "condemn[ed] any flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia and to Eritrea in violation of the arms embargo on Eritrea, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region" and extended both arms embargoes as well as the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG). The Council noted that the embargo "shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the FGS [Federal Government of Somalia], to provide security for the Somali people." The Council also "welcome[d] a more rigorous weapons registration, recording and marking procedure" and "expresse[d] concern at reports of continued weapons diversion from within the FGS" while "call[ing] upon the FGS to conduct a baseline inventory of military equipment." The Council further "[r]eaffirm[ed] Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources" while "[r]eiterat[ing] its serious concern that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict" and "underlin[ing] the vital importance of . . . putting in place . . . a resource-sharing arrangement and credible legal framework to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension." The Council also "condemn[ed] the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia." The Council further "[e]xpresse[d] serious concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia" and "condemn[ed] in the strongest terms increased attacks against humanitarian actors and any misuse of donor assistance and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid." The Council also expressed concern "at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to state-building efforts [and] at reports of financial impropriety involving members of the Federal Government, Regional Administrations and Federal Parliament, which pose a risk to state-building efforts." It also stressed that "individuals engaged in acts which threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia may be listed for targeted measures." The Council further "[c]all[ed] on Eritrea to cooperate with the SEMG, including on public finance issues, in accordance with the SEMG's mandate, in order to demonstrate that Eritrea is not violating the terms of relevant Security Council resolutions."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2244 (2015)]

Resolution 2245 (November 9, 2015) – The Security Council changed the structure of the United Nations support mission in Somalia, "[e]mphasiz[ing] the role and impact of a responsive, effective, efficient and responsible field support platform as a strategic

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enabler in Somalia, and in view of the expansion of UNSOA's mission since its establishment in 2009, decid[ing] that UNSOA shall bear the name of the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)" and thus implementing "the Secretary-General's assessment that UNSOS should consolidate and prioritise its efforts in line with the Security Council's strategic objectives in Somalia." UNSOS will provide the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) with "rations, fuel, water, accommodation and infrastructure, maintenance services" as well as "medical support, aviation, strategic communications, explosive hazard management capacities (including mitigation strategies) and strategic personnel and equipment movements." It will further provide "reimbursement of contingent owned equipment, considered owned by the Troop Contributing Country, in line with United Nations rates and practices" and "reimbursement of basic and essential supplies and services required to allow AMISOM contingents to sustain themselves, taking into account the operational tempo of AMISOM's operations." UNSOS will provide the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) with "the standard range of mission support services" to achieve its mandate, "including support to strengthen its presence in all capitals of Interim Regional Administrations." Additionally, UNSOS will cooperate with the Somali Federal Security Institutions, providing "a targeted support package for 10,900 troops in the Somali National Army (SNA) on joint operations with AMISOM and where they are a part of AMISOM's overall strategic concept, which will consist of the provision of food and water, fuel, transport, tents, defence stores and appropriate VHF/UHF, HF communication equipment." "[T]his assistance will be funded from an appropriate United Nations Trust Fund with UNSOS personnel responsible for ensuring the delivery of this support package."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2245 (2015)]

Resolution 2246 (November 10, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for another twelve months. The Council "not[ed] improvements in Somalia [but] recognize[d] that piracy exacerbates instability in Somalia by introducing large amounts of illicit cash that fuels additional crime and corruption" and "stresse[d] the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community." The Council "underline[d] the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and welcome[d] the draft coast guard law" while urging the authorities to develop comprehensive laws, law enforcement responses and judicial mechanisms to effectively combat piracy. In this regard, the Council "welcome[d] the initiative of the Seychelles authorities to establish a court for piracy and maritime crime and . . . the commencing of the first trial before it." The Council "call[ed] upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages [and] for the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage

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by Somali pirates." It also "[h]ighlight[ed] the importance of coordination among States and international organizations in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia" and "[e]ncourage[d] Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea." Finally, the Council clarified that the arms embargo on Somalia did not cover those weapons and equipment or the provision of assistance required in the fight against piracy.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2246 (2015)]

Resolution 2247 (November 10, 2015) – In a resolution regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council "[r]eaffirm[ed] its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states there within their internationally recognized borders" and "[u]nderlin[ed] its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina." Acting under Chapter VII, the Council renewed the authorization of the European Union-led multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a period of twelve months. The Council also extended the maintenance of a NATO headquarters "in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU . . . which recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement." States acting under the Peace Agreement were authorized to "take all necessary measures . . . to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions and . . . to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack." The resolution further authorizes states "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."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2247 (2015)]

Resolution 2248 (November 12, 2015) – Discussing the situation in Burundi, the Security Council "[e]xpress[ed] its deep concern about the ongoing escalation of insecurity and the continued rise in violence in Burundi, as well as the persisting political impasse in the country" and "the prevalence of impunity, on the daily assassinations, on the restrictions on enjoyment of the freedom of expression, including for members of the press, and on the continued worsening of the humanitarian situation." It "stress[ed] the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its population" and "strongly "condemn[ed] all public statements, coming from in or outside of the country, that appear aimed at inciting violence or hatred." It "urg[ed] the Government of Burundi to bring to justice and hold accountable all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights" and "to respect, protect and guarantee all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in line with the country's international

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obligations, and to adhere to the rule of law and undertake transparent accountability for acts of violence." The Council "recall[ed] that Burundi is a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and has undertaken obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court." The Council "not[ed] the decision of the African Union to impose targeted sanctions, including travel ban and asset freeze, against all the Burundian stakeholders whose actions and statements contribute to the perpetuation of violence and impede the search for a solution" and "express[ed] its intention to consider additional measures" against actors participating in the violence. Finally, the Council "urg[ed] he Government of Burundi to cooperate with the EAC-led [East African Community], AU [African Union] endorsed mediation to enable it to immediately convene an inclusive and genuine inter-Burundian dialogue."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2248 (2015)]

Resolution 2249 (November 20, 2015) – The Security Council affirmed "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." The Council determined that through its actions and ideology&em;including "continued gross systematic and widespread attacks directed against civilians, abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those driven on religious or ethnic ground," as well as "eradication of cultural heritage and trafficking of cultural property"&em;"the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), constitutes a global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security." The Council further "determined to combat by all means this unprecedented threat to international peace and security." Through the resolution, the Council condemned specific acts of terrorism and noted that ISIL "has the capability and intention to carry out further attacks and [the Council] regards all such acts of terrorism as a threat to peace and security." The Council called on member states "to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts committed specifically by ISIL" and "to intensify their efforts to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to Iraq and Syria and to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2249 (2015)]

Resolution 2250 (December 9, 2015) – The Security Council adopted its first-ever resolution on youth, peace, and security, "[a]ffirming the important role youth can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts." Through the resolution, the Security Council recognized that the rise of radicalization to violence threatens international stability and highlighted "the importance of addressing conditions and factors leading to the rise of radicalization to violence and violent extremism States youth, which can be conducive to

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terrorism." The Council also noted the important role that youth around the world can play in combating violent extremism and "urge[d] Member States to consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict." The Security Council addresses the protection of youth during conflict and asks member states to implement measures to protect youth from forms of sexual and gender-based violence and "to consider specific measures, in conformity with international law, that ensure, during armed conflict and post conflict, the protection of civilians, including youth."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2250 (2015)]

Resolution 2251 (December 15, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council addressed the situation in Sudan and South Sudan by extending the mandate and tasks of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until May 16, 2016. The Council reiterated that state boundaries shall not be altered by force and affirmed the importance of "the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement." The Council also highlighted the importance of cooperation between the two governments and "reiterate[d] 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." The Council further "[d]ecide[d] to maintain the troops authorized by resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces continue to be deployed dependent on the evolution of the [Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism] JBVMM." The Council requested that all parties to the situation cooperate "with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief." The Council also demanded that both governments facilitate the work of the United Nations Mine Action Service and that all parties ensure that humanitarian personnel have access to civilians needing assistance and facilities to use for their work.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2251 (2015)]

Resolution 2252 (December 15, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until July 31, 2016. The Council reiterated its support for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/SPLA-IO and urged all parties to engage in a "national dialogue seeking to implement lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full and effective participation of

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youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society, and all political parties." The Council also increased the force levels of UNMISS to 13,000 troops and 2,001 police personnel, condemned attacks and threats to UNMISS personnel, and demanded the Government of South Sudan comply with the status of forces agreement with UNMISS. Additionally, the Council requested that the government of South Sudan "move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the ongoing investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses in a manner consistent with its international obligations," and called upon the government to hold accountable those responsible for human rights violations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2252(2015)]

Resolution 2253 (December 17, 2015) – The Security Council, in addressing the financing of terrorism and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, expanded the sanctions regime regarding Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. The Council addressed an asset freeze, travel ban, arms embargo, and listing criteria to determine what "acts or activities indicat[e] that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida" and should be included within the sanctions. The Council emphasized that sanctions are an important method of maintaining international peace and security under the UN Charter and reiterated "that any individual, group, undertaking, or entity supporting ISIL or Al-Qaida is eligible for listing." The Council encouraged member states to support the sanctions lists by contributing information, requesting parties be removed where appropriate, and ensuring that those who should be subject to the lists are nominated for inclusion. Through the resolution, the Council also extended the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Monitoring Team for an additional twenty-four months from their expirations in December 2017.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2253(2015)]

Resolution 2254 (December 18, 2015) – The Security Council established a plan for the peace process in Syria and stated "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, with a view to full implementation of the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012." In regard to steps going forward, the Council asked the Secretary-General "to convene representatives of the Syrian government and the opposition to engage in formal negotiations on a political transition process on an urgent basis, with a target of early January 2016 for the initiation of talks." The Council further requested that the Secretary-General lead the effort to determine the requirements for a ceasefire and stressed "the need for a ceasefire monitoring, verification and reporting mechanism." The Council highlighted that it is essential that all parties contribute to the political process for establishing peace and

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a ceasefire and that they ensure that humanitarian agencies have safe and unhindered access to the parts of Syria that they need to reach. The Council also demanded that all parties end attacks against civilians and civilian objects and highlighted "the critical need to build conditions for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their home areas and the rehabilitation of affected areas, in accordance with international law, including applicable provisions of the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees." The Council additionally requested that the Secretary-General report back "on the implementation of this resolution, including on progress of the UN-facilitated political process, within 60 days."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2254 (2015)]

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