UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2133–2140

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Resolution 2133 (January 27, 2014) – The Security Council called on Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist actions. The Security Council called upon "all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages." The resolution also called on Member States to: cooperate on incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorist groups; continue expert discussions on kidnapping by terrorists within the United Nations and other relevant organizations; and encourage private sector adherence to similar and relevant procedures for preventing and responding to kidnapping by terrorists without paying ransoms.

Resolution 2134 (January 28, 2014) – The Security Council, having determined that the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) "constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region," extended and updated the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the CAR (BINUCA). The new mandate, authorized until January 31, 2015, includes support for: implementation of the transition process; conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance; extension of State authority; stabilization of the security situation; cooperation with the Committee and the Panel of Experts; and coordination with international actors. Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council also imposed sanctions in the form of travel bans and asset freezes, and additionally extended the arms embargo previously imposed by resolution 2127 (2013). Further, the Security Council authorized "the European Union to deploy an operation in the CAR" to "take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment . . . for a period of six months from the declaration of its full operational capacity."

Resolution 2135 (January 30, 2014) – The Security Council, welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the UN operation in Cyprus, calls upon the two leaders to: work on reaching convergences on the core issues; work with the Technical Committees to improve the daily lives of the Cypriots; improve the public atmosphere for negotiations; and increase civil society participation in the process. The Security Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until July 31, 2014, called on both sides to continue to engage in consultations with UNFICYP, and to allow access to deminers in Cyprus within the buffer zone.

Resolution 2136 (January 30, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, renewed the measures on arms, transport, finances, and travel imposed by resolutions 1807 (2008) and 1857 (2003) related to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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(DRC). The Security Council further requested the Secretary-General to extend the operation of the Group of Experts until February 1, 2015. The Security Council condemned all armed groups operating in the region and demanded that such groups immediately cease all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities. It called upon the Government of the DRC to "accelerate the implementation of its Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programme," to enhance stockpile security, and to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern DRC. Finally, the Security Council decided that, "when appropriate and no later than 1 February 2015, it shall review the measures set forth in th[e] resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in light of the security situation in the DRC."

Resolution 2137 (February 13, 2014) – The Security Council, having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), extended the mandate of BNUB until December 31, 2014. The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to "prepare BNUB's transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team" by that date, and requested the Special Representative of the Secretary General to finalize a transition plan by May 15, 2014. The Security Council also took note of the Government of Burundi's request for a United Nations electoral observer mission before, during, and after the 2015 elections, and requested the Secretary-General to establish such a mission immediately at the end of BNUB's mandate. The Security Council further encouraged the Government of Burundi to: engage in discussions on the scope of the United Nations role post-BNUB; cooperate fully with the United Nations Country Team; continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges; redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic, and administrative governance; ensure that any constitutional review is undertaken constructively and inclusively; foster inclusive elections in 2015; pursue its efforts to promote and protect human rights; take measures to fight impunity; work with international partners on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms including a Truth and Reconciliation Commission; ensure sustainable reintegration of refugees; and honor its commitments on peacebuilding priorities.

Resolution 2138 (February 13, 2014) – The Security Council, having determined that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to peace and security and acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of thirteen months and requested the Panel of Experts to provide a midterm briefing no later than July 31, 2014. The Security Council also called upon the Government of Sudan "to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and lights weapons." The Security Council urged all other States to be mindful of the risk that some items continue to be converted for military purposes and

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transferred to Darfur. The Security Council expressed concern that the travel ban and asset freeze is not being implemented by all Member States, and reiterated that all States must take the necessary measures to do so. The Security Council called for greater cooperation with the Panel of Experts. It also called on the Panel of Experts to coordinate with the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur and with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur, and to assess in its reports progress towards reducing violations of prior resolutions, removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, and other violations of international or humanitarian law.

Resolution 2139 (February 22, 2014) – The Security Council strongly condemned the "widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law" by Syrian authorities and armed groups. It demanded that all parties: cease all forms of violence; end attacks against civilians and take steps to protect them; lift the sieges of populated areas; take steps to allow United Nations humanitarian agencies access across borders and conflict lines; respect the principle of medical neutrality; take steps to demilitarize medical facilities, schools, and other civilian facilities; and take steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel. The Security Council urged Syrian authorities implement the Statement by the President of the Security Council of October 2, 2013, and called upon the Syrian authorities and opposition groups to commit to combatting and defeating organizations and individuals associated with Al-Qaeda.

Resolution 2140 (February 26, 2014) – The Security Council, determining that the situation in Yemen constitutes a threat to international peace and security and acting under Chapter VII, implemented an asset freeze and travel ban for a period of one year from the date of the resolution and established a Sanctions Committee to monitor implementation and report to the Secretary-General. The Security Council also reaffirmed the need for "the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference." It welcomed recent progress towards the political transition, but expressed concern that media has been used to "incite violence and frustrate the legitimate aspirations for peaceful change of the people of Yemen," and that children continue to be recruited and used in violation of international law. The Security Council looks forward to the implementation of a committee to investigate allegations of human rights violations in 2011 by the Government of Yemen, and to the adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation. The Security Council also called upon donors and regional organizations to "fully disburse the pledges made at the Riyadh Donor conference in September 2012 to fund the priorities set out in the Mutual Accountability Framework agreed in Riyadh," and requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the transition.

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