UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2071-2078

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Resolution 2071 (October 12, 2012) – Concerned about the continuing deterioration of the situation in Mali, which is further complicated by the presence of armed and terrorist groups and the proliferation of weapons, the Security Council has concluded that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security. Thus, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council has welcomed the appointment of the Government of National Unity in Mali and expressed its support to the work of the interim president of Mali, Dioncounda Traoré. Moreover, the Security Council has declared its readiness to respond to the request of the Transitional authorities of Mali regarding an international military force to assist the Malian Armed Forces in recovering the occupied regions in the north of Mali.

Resolution 2072 (October 31, 2012) – Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council has authorized the African Union Member States to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission to Somalia until November 7, 2012, to carry out its existing mandate.

Resolution 2073 (November 7, 2012) – Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council has authorized the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission to Somalia (''AMISON'') until March 7, 2013. In particular, the Security Council authorized AMISON to take all necessary measures to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups and provide protection to the Somali authorities.

Resolution 2074 (November 14, 2012) – The Security Council has expressed its continued commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto and noted that full implementation of the Peace Agreement is not yet complete. Specifically, the Security Council called on all political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to refrain from divisive rhetoric and to make further concrete and tangible progress towards EU integration. Finally, concluding that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council reaffirmed its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Paris Agreement, and called upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those agreements.

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Resolution 2075 (November 16, 2012) – The Security Council has decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (''UNISFA'') until May 31, 2013. In addition, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council also concluded that for purposes of Resolution 2024 (2011), the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone shall be defined as provided by the September 2012 Agreement on Security Arrangements between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. The Council also demanded that Sudan and South Sudan urgently finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council.

Resolution 2076 (November 20, 2012) – The Security Council, deeply concerned with the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian crisis in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (''DRC'') due to ongoing military activities of the 23 March Movement (''M23''), has determined that the situation in the DRC constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region. Thus, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council has demanded the immediate withdrawal of the M23 from Goma and the cessation of any further advances by the M23. The Council also requested that M23's members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, allowing for the restoration of the state authority in Goma and in North-Kivu.

Resolution 2077 (November 21, 2012) – The Security Council has concluded that incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia, and that the situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region. Thus, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council has called upon the Somali authorities to interdict, investigate, and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea. Furthermore, the Council has called upon member states to cooperate on the issue of hostage taking and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages.

Resolution 2078 (November 28, 2012) – The Security Council has determined that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (''DRC'') continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, has decided to renew the sanctions imposed by Resolution 1807 (2008) until February 1, 2014.

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