UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2102-2108

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Resolution 2102 (May 2, 2013) – The Security Council, condemning recent terrorist attacks in Somalia and considering the Secretary-General's recommendations, decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) by June 3, 2013, for an initial period of twelve months. The Security Council decided that UNSOM's mandate will be to: provide "good offices" functions supporting the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process; provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and statebuilding; coordinate international donor support, especially security sector and maritime security assistance; improve Somalia's capacity to promote human and women's rights and prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; and monitor, investigate and report human rights or international humanitarian law violations to the Security Council. The Security Council also underlined the importance of Somali ownership of its role assisting with United Nations support efforts and further encouraged implementation of the Somali Maritime Security Strategy to handle maritime challenges.

Resolution 2103 (May 22, 2013) – The Security Council, seriously concerned about the situation in Guinea-Bissau following the military coup of April 12, 2012, but reaffirming its full commitment to achieving peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau, has extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until May 31, 2014. The Security Council underscored the importance of "free, fair and transparent elections to ensure the restoration of constitutional order by the end of 2013," and requested the Secretary-General to provide electoral assistance. Condemning the ongoing human rights violations and abuses, the Security Council urged the State authorities to "take all necessary measures to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of such acts and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process." Further, the Security Council called upon the Guinea-Bissau authorities to more effectively combat transnational organized crime threatening security and stability in Guinea-Bissau.

Resolution 2104 (May 29, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). The Security Council decided to increase in the troop ceiling to 5,326 and also welcomed the establishment and commencement of the "effective operations" of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Security Council further welcomed the redeployment of Sudanese military and South Sudanese military and police personnel from the Abyei Area in compliance with Resolution 2046 (2012) and demanded that the Government of Sudan redeploy the oil police in Diffra from the Abyei Area immediately. It also reiterated its demand that the Sudanese and South Sudanese governments finalize establishment of the Abyei Area

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Administration and Council and urged them to make use of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. The Security Council expressed its intention to review the mandate of UNISFA for possible reconfiguration and requested the Secretary-General to conduct such a review.

Resolution 2105 (June 5, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, a body of eight individuals created in 2010 and tasked with assisting the Committee that monitors implementation of the sanctions regime on Iran, until July 9, 2014. The Security Council additionally requested that the Panel issue to the Committee and to the Council a midterm report on compliance with the sanctions regime by, respectively, November 9, 2013, and December 9, 2013. The Security Council further requested that a final version of the report be submitted to the Committee by May 9, 2014, and to the Council by June 9, 2014. In addition to setting out this timeline, the Security Council emphasized "the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations" from the Panel and emphasized that the proliferation and delivery of weapons of mass destruction constitute a threat to international peace and security. Finally, the Security Council urged all States, UN bodies, and third parties to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, especially "by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation" of the sanctions regime.

Resolution 2106 (June 24, 2013) – The Security Council affirmed that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate and prolong armed conflicts and may impede the restoration of international peace and security "when used or commissioned as a method or tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations." The Security Council noted that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity, constitutive act of genocide, or war crime, and thus called upon Member States to take a variety of measures to investigate, document, and prosecute such acts. It also noted that the "fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern" has been strengthened by the International Criminal Court, other international tribunals, and domestic courts. The Security Council drew attention to the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. The Security Council also recognized the role of Women Protection Advisors, Gender Advisors, U.N. Commissions of Inquiry, existing sanctions committees, and U.N. peacekeeping contingents in combating sexual violence. It requested the Secretary-General and relevant UN entities to assist national authorities in addressing sexual violence concerns.

Resolution 2107 (June 27, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, terminated Iraq's obligations to return Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, their remains, or their property seized by the Hussein regime during its 1990 invasion of Kuwait under Resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991), and 1284 (1999). With consideration to the provisions of Chapter VI of the UN Charter, the Security Council called upon the Iraqi government to continue cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by "providing any information of such persons, facilitating the search by ICRC for those

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Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains still unaccounted for, and to continue efforts to search for missing Kuwaiti property." The Security Council requested that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) promote, support, and facilitate this endeavor. The Security Council further requested that the Secretary-General report on these matters and consider delegating oversight of these issues to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General at UNAMI.

Resolution 2108 (June 27, 2013) – The Security Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until December 31, 2013, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the UNDOF "has the required capacity and resources to fulfill the mandate." The Security Council also called for the immediate implementation of Resolution 338 (1973) and the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement. The Security Council "call[ed] on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation" and "underscore[d] that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Force." The Security Council stressed the need to enhance the UNDOF's safety and security, including that of Observer Group Golan, and endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation "to consider further adjustments to the posture and operations of the Mission." The Security Council also welcomed the UNDOF's efforts to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

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