UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2204–2216

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**Resolution 2204** (February 24, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, a group tasked with supporting the work of the sanctions committee concerning Yemen, until March 25, 2016. The Security Council requested that the Panel provide a final report by January 26, 2016. The Security Council also reaffirmed its "concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, including the ongoing violence, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons." The Security Council urged all parties, member states, and the international community to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to ensure the safety of its members and the unhindered access to persons, documents, and sites in order for the Panel to execute its mandate.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2204%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2205** (February 26, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, expressed its "deep concern regarding the public administration and rule of law vacuum in the Abyei Area, due to continued delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration." The Security Council noted with "concern the minimum attention the parties have given to the management of the Abyei Area as well as the stalled efforts by the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to demilitarize the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ)." The Security Council urged the parties to "resume immediately negotiations to reach agreement on Abyei final status under the auspices of the [African Union High-level Implementation Panel]." The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), originally established in 2011, until 15 July 2015. It also called upon the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to take concrete steps towards the resumption of community dialogue and administration by the communities under the supervision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC). The Security Council also welcomed the efforts of the United Nations, African Union, and Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to ease the current tension and facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2206%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2206** (March 3, 2015) – Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, the Security Council,

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acting under Chapter VII, endorsed the signed Cessation of Hostilities Agreements ("CoH Agreements") between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). The Security Council demanded the parties swiftly comply with the terms of the agreement, including the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces deployed in South Sudan. The Security Council also called upon the parties to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations of humanitarian and human rights laws including attacks by government and opposition forces on United Nations personnel and facilities and the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel. The Security Council called upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks and demanded that the parties commit to finding a comprehensive agreement to the conflict. The Security Council expressed its willingness to impose sanctions on responsible individuals and entities with regard to actions that threaten peace in South Sudan, including acts that violate humanitarian law, human rights abuses and "[a]ctions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan." The Security Council called upon the member states to prevent the movement of these individuals and entities and to freeze their assets located within the member states' territory. The Security Council also established a Committee consisting of all the members of the Council to monitor these measures. The Security Council welcomed the China-mediated "Five-Point Plan" agreed upon by the representatives of the GRSS and the SPLM/A and strongly urged the parties to implement the plan immediately.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2206%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2207** (March 4, 2015) – The Security Council reaffirmed its determination that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons constitutes a threat to international peace and security. Acting under Chapter VII and in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Security Council extended the Panel of Experts' mandate, originally established in 2009, until April 6, 2016. The Security Council expressed its intent to "review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 7 March 2016." The Security Council also requested that the Panel submit a final report no later than March 7, 2016.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2207%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2208** (March 5, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until March 31 2015, "under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership." The mandate was first set forth in 2014 under resolution 2144.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2208%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2209** (March 6, 2015) – The Security Council expressed "deep concern that toxic chemicals have been used as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic as concluded with a

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high degree of confidence" by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Fact-Finding Mission. The Security Council also condemned the "use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic" and reiterated that no party in Syria should use or develop any chemical weapons.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2209%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2210** (March 16, 2015) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), as established by resolution 1662, until March 17, 2016. The Security Council called upon the United Nations and the international community "to support the Government of Afghanistan's National Priority Programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development." The Security Council decided that "UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, within their mandate and in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, will continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in accordance with the London, Kabul and Tokyo Conference Communiqués and the Bonn Conference Conclusions," focusing on issues such as the organization of future Afghan elections, monitoring the situation of civilians, promoting accountability, assisting in the implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution, and supporting regional cooperation to work towards a stable Afghanistan. The Security Council also called upon all Afghan and international parties to support the mandate by promoting "the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country." The Security Council welcomed the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government to advance peace through the "implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned dialogue on reconciliation and political participation." The Security Council also welcomed the "Afghan government reform programme entitled 'Realizing Self-Reliance: Commitments to Reforms and Renewed Partnership' that contains strategic policy priorities for Afghanistan towards realizing self-reliance in the Transformation Decade for improving security, political stability, economic and fiscal stabilization, advancing good governance."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2210%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2211** (March 26, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), which was originally established in 2013, until March 31, 2016. The Security Council endorsed "the recommendation of the Secretary-General to reduce the MONUSCO force by 2,000 troops, while maintaining an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, and 1050 personnel of formed police units." The Security Council reiterated its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis and the high level of

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violence in the DRC, particularly in eastern DRC, "due to ongoing destabilizing activities of foreign and domestic armed groups," and stressed "the importance of neutralizing the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the National Liberation Forces (FNL), and all other armed groups in the DRC." The Security Council also condemned all attacks against "civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, systematic recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests" and stressed "the need for cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) by the Government of the DRC."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2211%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2212** (March 26, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, authorized "an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), in addition to the personnel authorized by paragraph 20 of resolution 2149 (2014)." The Security Council also requested that the Secretary-General keep the levels of personnel under continuous review.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2212%20(2015)]

**Resolution 2213** (March 27, 2015) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until September 15, 2015. The Security Council expressed "concern at the threat caused by the proliferation of unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which undermines stability in Libya and the region." It urged "all parties in Libya to engage constructively with the efforts of the UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate . . . the formation of a national unity government and agreement on interim security arrangements necessary for stabilising Libya." The Security Council condemned the use of violence against civilians and the escalation of conflict, including attacks on airports and state institutions and the use of torture and mistreatment in detention centers in Libya. It also called upon the government "to promote and protect human rights, including those of women, children and people belonging to vulnerable groups." The Security Council reaffirmed sanctions measures, including a travel ban and asset freeze, and called upon member states to maintain strict implementation of the arms embargo against the Libyan government.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2213(2015)]

**Resolution 2214** (March 27, 2015) – The Security Council reaffirmed its determination to combat threats to international law and security posed by the Islamic State in Iran and the Levant (ISIL) and expressed "grave concerns over the growing trend of terrorist groups in Libya." The Council condemned terrorist acts

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perpetrated by these groups and emphasized "the need for a comprehensive approach to fully combat them." The Security Council also expressed its determination to consider listing groups and other entities that might be financing terrorist organizations pursuant to resolution 2161. The Council also called upon the Committee established by resolution 1970 to consider transferring arms to the Libyan government for use in efforts to combat ISIL. The Council recognized the role of the League of Arab States and the African Union in finding a peaceful solution to the situation in Libya and commended their efforts. The Security Council directed the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Committee to provide an update to the Committee, established pursuant to resolution 1989, on threats posed by ISIL and other groups associated with Al Qaida operating in Libya.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2214(2015)]

**Resolution 2215** (April 2, 2015) – The Security Council commended the government of Liberia for its efforts in addressing the Ebola outbreak. The Council also welcomed the efforts of the United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in supporting the Liberian government's efforts. Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to drawdown United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL) uniformed personnel in Liberia and reaffirmed "its expectation that the Government of Liberia will assume fully its complete security responsibilities from UNMIL no later than 30 June 2016." The Council called on the governments of Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire to continue their cooperation and reaffirmed "the importance of intermission cooperation arrangements as UNMIL and UNOCI downsize."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2215(2015)]

**Resolution 2216** (April 14, 2015) – While reaffirming "its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen, and its commitment to stand by the people of Yemen," the Security Council expressed concern about and condemned the increasing attacks by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, demanded that all Yemeni parties, "in particular the Houthis," end the use of violence, cease actions that are exclusively within the authority of the Yemeni government, and withdraw forces from Sana'a. The Security Council also called upon all parties to enforce the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism. The Security Council further demanded that all parties resolve "their differences through dialogue and consultation" and urged them to "respond positively to the request of the President of Yemen to attend a conference in Riyadh" and "further support the political transition in Yemen, and to complement and support the UN-brokered negotiations." The Security Council further decided that member states take measures to prevent the supply or sale of arms to Ali Abdullah Saleh, Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim, Abd Al Khaliq Al Huthi, and other entities listed by the Committee pursuant to resolution 2140, and called upon neighboring states to inspect cargo to Yemen. The Security Council

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authorized states to seize and dispose of prohibited items and also required states to submit an initial written report promptly after undertaking an inspection. The Security Council decided that the sanctions committee monitor the implementation of the measures noted in the resolution, seek from all states any relevant information, act appropriately in cases of non-compliance, and designate additional entities as needed. The Security Council further decided that the mandate of the Panel of Experts, established pursuant to resolution 2140, include monitoring and implementation and requested that the Secretary-General add new members to the Panel and make the necessary financial arrangements.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2216(2015)]

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