UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2041-59

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Resolution 2041 (March 22, 2012) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (''UNAMA''), originally established by Resolution 1662 (2006), until March 23, 2013. The Security Council called on the international parties and Afghanistan to coordinate with UNAMA, stressing UNAMA's role in supporting Afghan-led process of peace and reconciliation. The Security Council also called on all parties to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country.

Resolution 2042 (April 14, 2012) – Expressing its intention to establish a UN supervisory mission in Syria ''to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and relevant aspects of the Envoy's six-point proposal,'' the Security Council authorized an advance team of up to thirty unarmed military observers to liaise with the parties and to begin to report on the implementation of a full cessation of armed violence. The resolution comes in the wake of ''widespread violations of human rights by the Syrian authorities, as well as any human rights abuses by armed groups'' and the deaths of ''thousands,'' which the Security Council condemned and calling ''those responsible shall be held accountable.'' The Security Council noted that both parties had taken initial steps towards the cessation of violence after the Syrian government agreed to the Six Point Proposal of to the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations.

Resolution 2043 (April 21, 2012) – The Security Council has established for an initial period of ninety days a UN Supervision Mission in Syria (''UNSMIS'') to be comprised of up to 300 unarmed military observers as well as an appropriate civilian component. The Security Council authorized UNSMIS to monitor a cessation of armed violence, and it also requested that the Secretary-General and the Syrian government conclude a Status of Mission Agreement (''SOMA'').

Resolution 2044 (April 24, 2012) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (''MINURSO '') until April 30, 2013, and called upon all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of MINURSO and to take the necessary steps to ensure the security of as well as unhindered movement and immediate access for the UN and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate. The Council also reaffirmed its ''commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara . . . and [noted] the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect.''

Resolution 2045 (April 26, 2012) – The Security Council renewed sanctions on arms sales, financial and travel restrictions, and measures preventing the importation of diamonds in Côte D'Ivoire through April 2013. The Security Council exempted supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in

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Côte d'Ivoire (''UNOCI''). While the Security Council welcomed the steady progress and achievements Côte d'Ivoire has made in returning to stabilization, notably by holding parliamentary elections, the Council remained concerned about ''the unresolved challenge of security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), as well as the circulation of weapons, which continue to be significant risks to the stability of the country.'' The Security Council further extended the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in Resolution 1727 (2006) until April 30, 2013, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to support its action.

Resolution 2046 (May 2, 2012) – Deciding that both Sudan and South Sudan must immediately and mutually cease hostilities and withdraw their forces to their side of the border, the Security Council determined that ''the prevailing situation along the border between Sudan and South Sudan constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.'' The Security Council further admonished both sides for failing to redeploy their security forces from the Abyei Area in accordance with their Agreement of June 20, 2011, and Resolution 1990 (2011), which authorized the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei to take the necessary actions to ensure security in the area.

Resolution 2047 (May 17, 2012) – The Security Council has extended for a period of six months the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (''UNISFA''), reiterating that the Abyei areas should be immediately demilitarized. The Security Council also demanded that Sudan and South Sudan urgently finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration.

Resolution 2048 (May 18, 2012) – The Security Council imposed a travel ban on five military leaders in Guinea-Bissau and established a new sanctions committee to implement the ban and to monitor and report to the committee. The Security Council also condemned the April 12, 2012 military coup and the ''the continued refusal of the 'Military Command' to heed the Council's demands, for the immediate restoration of the constitutional order, the reinstatement of the legitimate democratic Government of Guinea-Bissau and the resumption of the electoral process interrupted by the military coup'' and demanded ''immediate steps to restore and respect constitutional order, including a democratic electoral process.''

Resolution 2049 (June 7, 2012) – Determining that ''proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,'' the Security Council has extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts created to deal with non-proliferation issues until July 9, 2013.

Resolution 2050 (June 12, 2012) – Determining that ''proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,'' the Security Council has extended until July 12, 2013, the mandate of the Panel of Experts regarding Non-proliferation of weapons in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Resolution 2051 (June 12, 2012) – Expressing support for the full and timely implementation of'' the political Transition Agreement in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council (''GCC'') Initiative and Implementation Mechanism created to address the violence in Yemen, the Security Council has decided that ''in line with the

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Implementation Mechanism, the second phase of the transition process should focus on: (a) convening an all-inclusive National Dialogue Conference, (b) restructuring of the security and armed forces under a unified professional national leadership structure and the ending of all armed conflicts, (c) taking steps to address transitional justice and to support national reconciliation, and (d) implementing constitutional and electoral reform and the holding of general elections by February 2014.

The resolution further calls upon all sides in Yemen immediately to reject the use of violence to achieve political goals and condemned all terrorist and other attacks against civilians and infrastructure.

Resolution 2052 (June 27, 2012) – Expressing grave concern at all violations by Syria of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement, in particular those by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces when they entered the Area of Separation in March, the Security Council has called upon the parties concerned to implement Resolution 338 (1973), which outlined the Agreement's terms. The Security Council also renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (''UNDOF'') for a period of six months until December 31, 2012.

Resolution 2053 (June 27, 2012) – The Security Council has extended until June 30, 2013, the mandate of United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (''MONUSCO'') in light of ''the deteriorating security situation in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including attacks by armed groups, attacks on peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel.'' The Security Council called on armed groups to cease hostilities and allow humanitarian assistance access and welcomed the ''efforts of MONUSCO and international partners in delivering training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence for Congolese security forces.''

Resolution 2054 (June 29, 2012) – The Security Council has extended the terms for judges sitting on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, concluding that, ''notwithstanding the expiry of their term of office on 30 June 2012, Judge William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda) and Judge Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar) may continue, on an exceptional basis, to serve at the International Tribunal until December 31, 2012 or until the completion of the Ngirabatware case which they began before the expiry of their term of office.'' The resolution noted the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the *Ngirabatware* case by December 31, 2012.

Resolution 2055 (June 29, 2012) – The Security Council has decided to increase the size of the Committee of the Security Council created to ''establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.'' Although the mandate for the resolution was initially intended to be only two years, it was extended in 2011 until April 25, 2021, due to the Committee's ''significantly increased workload over the course of its mandate.''

Resolution 2056 (July 5, 2012) – The Security Council, expressing grave concern at ''the worsening of the humanitarian situation in Mali and at the increasing number of displaced persons and refugees'' as well as incidents of terrorism and hostage-taking,

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has determined that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region. The Security Council also requested that the Secretary-General develop and implement a strategy for the Sahel region ''encompassing security, governance, development, human rights and humanitarian issues.''

Resolution 2057 (July 5, 2012) – The Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (''UNMISS'') through July 2013 and authorized UNMISS to use ''all necessary means'' to carry out its protection mandate. The Security Council also expressed deep concern regarding the humanitarian situation in South Sudan along the Sudan/South Sudan border and condemned recent incidents of cross-border violence between Sudan and South Sudan. The Security Council further demanded that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against civilians in South Sudan and encouraged the government of South Sudan to ratify key international human rights treaties and conventions.

Resolution 2058 (July 19, 2012) – The Security Council has extended the mandate for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (''UNFICYP'') until January 31, 2013, as ''prevailing conditions'' continue to require it. The resolution noted that ''the move towards a more intensive phase of negotiations has not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive, and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal, federation with political equality'' and stressed that ''the status quo is unsustainable.'' The resolution took note of the Secretary-General's previous report and Resolution 2026 (2011), urging leaders from both sides to take steps regarding core issues, including working with the Technical Committees to improve the daily lives of Cypriots, improving the public atmosphere regarding negotiations, increasing civil society participation, implementing confidence-building measures, and engaging with UNFICYP.

Resolution 2059 (July 20, 2012) – The Security Council has renewed the mandate of the United Nations Supervised Mission in Syria (''UNSMIS'') for a final period of thirty days, noting that the Council is only willing to renew the mandate if it is satisfied of ''cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides sufficient to allow UNSMIS to implement its mandate.''

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