

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2278–2291

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Resolution 2278 (March 31, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution renewing measures against illicit oil exports from Libya and granted an extension until July 31, 2017, for the Panel of Expert assisting the Sanctions Committee. The Council “[c]ondemn[ed] attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord” and requested that the government “inform the Committee of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya.” In regard to the existing arms embargo, the Council highlighted “the importance of the Government of National Accord exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community” while also clarifying “that the Government of National Accord may submit requests . . . for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat ISIL.” The Council also urged all states, parties, and UN bodies to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel and “to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2278\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2278(2016))]

Resolution 2279 (April 1, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution that asked the Secretary-General to provide options for monitoring the security situation in Burundi and “to enhance the United Nations engagement in Burundi through strengthening the team of the Special Adviser for conflict prevention, including in Burundi, in order to work with the Government of Burundi and other concerned stakeholders to support the inter-Burundian dialogue.” The Council also urged the Burundi government and all parties to reject violence and “demand[ed] that all sides in Burundi refrain from any action that would threaten peace and stability in the country.” The Council asked “States in the region to contribute to a solution to the crisis in Burundi, and to refrain from supporting the activities of armed movements in any way” and noted that it would “consider measures against all actors, inside and outside Burundi, whose actions and statements contribute to the perpetuation of violence and impede the search for a peaceful solution.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2279\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2279(2016))]

- Resolution 2280** (April 7, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution renewing sanctions against those blocking peace in South Sudan until June 1, 2016. The Council also decided “that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region” and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until July 1, 2016.
- [[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2280\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2280(2016))]
- Resolution 2281** (April 26, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until July 31, 2016. The Council welcomed the constitutional referendum, legislative and presidential elections, and the inauguration of President Faustin-Archange Touadéra, and recognized “that the future mandate of MINUSCA needs to be adapted to the new circumstances stemming from the end of the Transition, in full consultation with the newly elected authorities. The Council also authorized MINUSCA to take the necessary steps “to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment” and asked that the Secretary-General conduct a review of MINUSCA to ensure that it “is properly configured and adapted to a post-transition stabilization environment that enables peacebuilding efforts in the [Central African Republic] and to present recommendations to the Security Council by 22 June 2016.”
- [[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2281\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2281(2016))]
- Resolution 2282** (April 27, 2016) – In a resolution about peacebuilding, the Security Council stressed its concern about “the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts, and recognize[ed] the significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises that the world currently faces, and the strain that this places on the resources of the United Nations’ system.” The Council highlighted the “contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for sustaining peace” and recognized “the work of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts.” The Council also encouraged “the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to consider diversifying its working methods to enhance its efficiency and flexibility in support of sustaining peace” and “call[ed] upon the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate a gender perspective into all of its work.” The Council stressed the importance of “a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, including promotion of healing and reconciliation, a professional, accountable and effective security sector, including through its reform, and inclusive and effective demobilization,

disarmament and reintegration programmes” and emphasized the importance of “predictable and sustained financing to United Nations peace-building activities, including through increased contributions, and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2282\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2282(2016))]

Resolution 2283 (April 28, 2016) –

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution that terminated all arms, travel, and financial sanctions against Côte d’Ivoire to take effect immediately. The Council highlighted “the progress achieved in the stabilization of Côte d’Ivoire, including in relation to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR), national reconciliation and the fight against impunity, as well as the successful conduct of the presidential election of 25 October 2015.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2283\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2283(2016))]

Resolution 2284 (April 28, 2016) –

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution that authorized a final extension for the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) mandate until June 30, 2017. In the resolution, the Council highlighted the progress Côte d’Ivoire has made to “achieve lasting peace and stability, as well as economic prosperity, and commend[ed] the leadership of the President of Côte d’Ivoire as well as the commitment of all Ivoirians in this regard.” This included welcoming political dialogue among the parties, progress towards national reconciliation, improvements by the Ivorian security services to the security situation, and improvements to the humanitarian situation. The Council noted “the importance of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire continuing its efforts to prevent and mitigate violence, including inter-communal tensions, by seeking a broad national consensus on addressing effectively national identity and land tenure issues,” and further called upon the government to ensure that “all those responsible for serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after the post-electoral crisis in Côte d’Ivoire, are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2284\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2284(2016))]

Resolution 2285 (April 29, 2016) –

In a resolution on the situation in Western Sahara, the Security Council reiterated “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 in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of

the Charter of the United Nations.” The Council also noted the important role played by the United Nations Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and extended its mandate until April 30, 2016. Additionally, the Council called upon the parties to cooperate with MINURSO and to continue negotiations with the aim of achieving a political solution, “which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2285\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2285(2016))]

Resolution 2286 (May 3, 2016) –

The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning attacks on medical facilities and personnel in situations of armed conflict. In the resolution, the Council demands an end to impunity for those responsible for attacks on protected medical personnel and facilities and urges states to conduct impartial investigations into violations of international humanitarian law. The Council called on all parties to respect the special status of humanitarian operations, in particular states’ obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005, and also under international human rights law. The Council also calls upon all states to facilitate safe passage for medical and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones and “strongly condemn[ed] acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities.” The Council urged states and other parties to armed conflict to develop better measures for protecting humanitarian personnel and “to ensure that their armed forces and security forces, within their respective competencies under domestic law, make or, where relevant, continue their efforts to integrate practical measures for the protection of the wounded and sick and medical services into the planning and conduct of their operations.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2286\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2286(2016))]

Resolution 2287 (May 12, 2016) –

Noting the importance of continued cooperation between the parties in Sudan and South Sudan while also highlighting “that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,” the Security Council acted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until November 15, 2016. The Council noted that there had been “some positive developments reported at the beginning of this year in relations between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on border security” and

encouraged the parties to continue to improve bilateral relations, particularly through “regular meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) and other joint mechanisms, including the Joint Border Commission and Joint Demarcation Committee, to enable dialogue and coordination on matters of border security.” The Council further highlighted “that continued cooperation between the Government of Sudan and Government of South Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and the future relations between them,” while also noting concern over delays in the peace process and urging “all parties [to] cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2287\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2287(2016))]

Resolution 2288 (May 25, 2016) –

Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council passed a resolution terminating the sanctions regime against Liberia, including those on arms control. The Council noted the “the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians” while also encouraging the government “to expedite the adoption and implementation of remaining appropriate arms and ammunition management legislation and to continue to take other necessary and appropriate steps to establish the necessary legal and administrative framework to combat the illicit trafficking of arms and ammunition.” The Council also noted “that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government of Liberia to sustain effective and accountable government institutions, particularly in the rule of law and security sectors, including capable, professional, and efficient military, police and border security forces,” and stressed “that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia’s sustainable peace and security.”

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2288\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2288(2016))]

Resolution 2289 (May 27, 2016) –

Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council passed a resolution renewing the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until July 8, 2016. The Council highlighted the work of a recent Security Council mission to Somalia and noted the need for time to consider the information gathered by the mission as well as a short extension of AMISOM’s mandate.

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2289\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2289(2016))]

Resolution 2290 (May 31, 2016) –

The Security Council passed a resolution “expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces which emanated from

internal political disputes among the country's political and military leaders" and, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, renewing sanctions against South Sudan until May 31, 2017. The sanctions include a travel ban and an asset freeze and "apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee." The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts overseeing the sanctions regime until July 1, 2017, asking the Panel to "[g]ather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance" and to report to the Council within 120 days.

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2290\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2290(2016))]

Resolution 2291 (June 13, 2016) –

In a resolution on the security situation in Libya, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until December 15, 2016. The Security Council requested that UNSMIL undertake the following: "(i) human rights monitoring and reporting; (ii) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; (iii) support to key Libyan institutions; (iv) support, on request, for the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance and in accordance with humanitarian principles; (v) co-ordination of international assistance." The Council also expressed concern at the deteriorating security humanitarian situation within Libya and highlighted "its support for the ongoing efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution to the challenges facing Libya."

[[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2291\(2016\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2291(2016))]