

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS  
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**UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2141–2153**

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- Resolution 2141** (March 5, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend until April 5, 2014, the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The Security Council expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than March 5, 2015. It also requested that the Panel of Experts submit a mid-term report on its work by February 5, 2014, and a final report by March 5, 2014.
- Resolution 2142** (March 5, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, reaffirmed the arms embargo on Somalia but decided that, until October 25, 2014, the arms embargo shall not apply to any weaponry or other assistance “intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people.” In relation to this exception, the Council decided that the Federal Government of Somalia (the Government) has the “primary responsibility” to notify the Committee of the Security Council, established to deal with the situation in Somalia by Resolution 751 (1992), in advance of any deliveries of arms, but the Member State or organization delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make the notification in consultation with the Government. The Security Council underlined the responsibility of the Government to ensure “the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles” and reiterated that these arms may not be “resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity” not in the service of the Security Forces of Government. The Security Council further requested that the Government report in June and September 2014 and that the Secretary-General provide options and recommendations on United Nations assistance to the Government.
- Resolution 2143** (March 7, 2014) – The Security Council strongly condemned “all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict.” The Security Council demanded that all parties immediately put an end to such practices and take “special measures to protect children.” The Security Council urged concerned Governments to “undertake all efforts in order to ensure that no children are in their ranks in conflict.” The Security Council also welcomed in this context the campaign “Children, Not Soldiers,” initiated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF. The Security Council reiterated its “readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures

against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children” and decided to continue “the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of all relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions.”

- Resolution 2144** (March 14, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until March 13, 2015. The Security Council decided that the mandate shall be to support Libyan government efforts to: ensure the “transition to democracy,” promote the rule of law, and monitor and protect human rights; control “unsecured arms and related materiel” in Libya and counter their proliferation; and build governance capacity. The Security Council further condemned the “continuing violations” of its arms embargo measures and urged the Libyan government, with the assistance of Member States and regional organizations, to improve further the monitoring of arms or related materiel supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with earlier Resolutions. In relation to asset freezing, the Security Council reaffirmed its decision that the Committee, established pursuant Resolution 1970 (2011), shall lift the designation of listed entities “as soon as practicable to ensure the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya.” Finally, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts, established by Resolution 1973 (2011), until April 13, 2015.
- Resolution 2145** (March 17, 2014) – The Security Council, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 17, 2015, and recognized that its mandate “takes full account of the transition process and is in support of Afghanistan’s full assumption of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas.” The Security Council decided further that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will “continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts,” with a particular focus on, *inter alia*: promoting “more coherent support by the international community” to the Afghan Government’s development and governance priorities; supporting the organization of future Afghan elections; and providing outreach to support the “Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation.” The Security Council called upon all Afghan and international 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 2146** (March 19, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, condemned “attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya” and decided that the Committee concerning Libya, established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), may designate vessels to have certain measures imposed on them, including: the Flag State of the vessel taking “the necessary measures to direct the vessel not to load, transport or discharge” crude oil from Libya; and all Member States taking “the necessary measures to prohibit vessels

designated . . . from entering their ports.” Further, the Security Council authorized Member States to inspect designated vessels on the high seas and “to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as may be applicable, to carry out such inspections and direct the vessel to take appropriate actions to return the crude oil, with the consent of and in coordination with the Government of Libya, to Libya.”

- Resolution 2147** (March 28, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), decided to extend the mandate of United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) until March 31, 2015. This included an extension of the mandate of the Intervention Brigade, an offensive combat force created under Resolution 2098 (2013), the extension of which was stated to be “on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping.” The Security Council authorized MONUSCO to take “all necessary measures” to perform the following tasks: protection of civilians; neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade; monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo; and provision of support to national and international judicial processes. The Security Council also authorized MONUSCO to contribute to various tasks “in support of the Congolese authorities in their efforts to deliver” reforms called for by the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region (the PSC Framework). The Security Council further called on the Government of the DRC to ensure “a transparent and credible electoral process” and urged it to “arrest and hold accountable” those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- Resolution 2148** (April 3, 2014) – The Security Council, expressing deep concern at the “considerable deterioration of the security situation in Darfur during 2013,” welcomed and endorsed the recommendations in the Secretary-General’s Special Report of February 25, 2014, on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The Security Council endorsed UNAMID’s “revised strategic priorities,” comprising: the protection of civilians, including the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements; and support to the mediation of community conflict. The Security Council noted that UNAMID faces three major challenges in the effective discharge of its mandate, namely: the “cooperation and partnership” of the Government of Sudan in implementation; “major shortfalls” in several troop and police contingent operational capabilities; and the need for “improved coordination and integration structures” within UNAMID and between UNAMID and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).
- Resolution 2149** (April 10, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII and expressing deep concern at the security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilizations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) for

an initial period until April 30, 2015. The Security Council decided that MINUSCA will initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel and 1,800 police personnel and called upon Member States to provide troops and police with “adequate capabilities and equipment.” It further decided that the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) to MINUSCA will take place on September 15, 2014. The mandate of MINUSCA will initially focus on the following priority tasks: the protection of civilians; support for the implementation of the transition process, including “efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity;” facilitating the “immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance;” protection of the United Nations; promotion and protection of human rights; support for national and international justice and the rule of law; and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of former combatants. The Security Council urged all parties in the CAR “to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSCA” and authorized French forces, “within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment. . . to use all necessary means to provide operational support to elements of MINUSCA.”

- Resolution 2150** (April 16, 2014) – The Security Council, noting with concern that many genocide suspects continue to elude justice, including the remaining nine fugitives indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), condemned without reservation any denial of the genocide in Rwanda and urged Member States to develop “educational programmes that will inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Genocide in order to help prevent future genocides.” The Security Council welcomed efforts by Member States to investigate and prosecute those accused of this genocide and called upon Member States to cooperate with the ICTR, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and the Government of Rwanda in the arrest and prosecution of the remaining nine ICTR-indicted fugitives.
- Resolution 2151** (April 28, 2014) – The Security Council reaffirmed the importance of security sector reform in the “stabilization and reconstruction of States in the aftermath of conflict” and resolved to “continue to include and prioritize” security sector reform as an “integral part of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions.” The Security Council recognized that security sector reform needs to be “in support of, and informed by, broader national political processes, inclusive of all segments of the society.” It reiterated the “centrality of national ownership for security sector reform processes” but noted that the United Nations is “particularly well positioned to support and coordinate sector-wide reforms as necessary in specific situations.”
- Resolution 2152** (April 29, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2015, and called upon all parties to adhere fully to the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the

ceasefire. The Security Council recalled its endorsement in the report of April 2008 that “realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations.” The Security Council also called upon the parties to continue negotiations “without preconditions and in good faith,” with a view to achieving a “just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.”

**Resolution 2153** (April 29, 2014) –

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided that, until April 30, 2015, all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent “the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d’Ivoire . . . of arms and any related lethal material, whether or not originating in their territories.” The Security Council decided that the arms embargo shall not apply to: supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces who support them; supplies temporarily exported to Côte d’Ivoire to the forces of a State taking action to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals; and supplies to the Ivoirian security forces, “as notified in advance to the Committee.” The Security Council also decided to renew until April 30, 2015, the financial and travel measures imposed by Resolution 1572 (2004) and 1975 (2011). However, it decided to terminate the measures imposed by Resolution 1643 (2005) preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire, “in light of progress made towards Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) implementation and better governance of the sector.”