

***The Security Council and Non-State Domestic Actors:
Changes in Non-Forcible Measures between International Lawmaking and Peacebuilding.
Methodological Note and Database***

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Methodology

I sought to analyze the ways in which non-forcible measures adopted by UN Security Council (the ‘Council’ or ‘SC’) have transformed as a consequence of the growth in importance of non-state domestic actors (NSDAs)¹ in international relations. Through this analysis, I first sought to determine whether the Council has undertaken consistent patterns of actions to engage with individuals and other non-state-like entities. In turn, the consideration of the identified patterns – with the Council addressing NSDAs as agents whose conduct threatens international peace and security; civilians and victims of violence to be protected; or facilitators of the Council’s action – led me to investigate the ways in which the collective security system has been reinterpreted to engage with NSDAs. Hence, by carrying out a large-scale examination of the Council practice in the post-Cold War period, I unpacked SC resolutions dealing with NSDAs and discussed their legal basis, normative implications and substantive consequences, as well as the validity of certain controversial measures they impose. Because there was no existing compilation of Council resolutions related to NSDAs, however, together with a small team of researchers,² I created an original database comprised of all Council resolutions dealing with NSDAs adopted from 1990 up to the end of 2019, including those that were ongoing as of

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¹ In this study, the term NSDAs includes participants in international relations that are not States, State-like entities or intergovernmental organizations established by a treaty concluded between States. It comprises individuals as well as entities, the latter spanning a large range of organizations and institutions on the domestic level and, also, transnational level. These entities cannot be identified by common sociological features as they include, *inter alia*, armed groups, corporations and other business entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), *de facto* regime[s], business associations, terrorist groups and criminal organizations.

² The team was composed also by Dr. Stefano Silingardi (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia), and Mr. Alfonso Langastro.

1990.³ The database matured from a painstaking analysis of totaling 1857 resolutions, which aimed at singling out those resolutions adopted under Chapter VII that deal with NSDAs. Unlike other recent studies surveying aggregated Council practice,⁴ I found it problematic, if not impossible at all, coding Council resolutions to address my initial research question. In fact, I was interested in understanding *how* (that is to say, *the various ways* in which) UN executive body engages with *different kinds* of NSDAs when acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. There are not enough search terms and/or markers identifiable *ex ante* for such a comprehensive purpose.⁵ Nor is it possible to impose parametric assumptions in order to understand how non-forcible measures imposed by the Council have transformed as a consequence of the increased importance of NSDAs in situations leading to Council's actions. One has to accept the ineludible fact that a time-consuming old-fashioned analysis of the bulk of the Council resolutions is the best way to investigate how the UN executive body, acting under Chapter VII, intervenes in the different situations surrounding innumerable individuals and other non-state entities. Therefore, we performed a descriptive analysis of the data, focusing on key variables of interest, to understand how, where, and when the Council has used non-forcible measures to engage with NSDAs. There are few other methodological remarks I must make here. First, when a resolution addressing NSDAs is labeled as a 'Chapter VII Resolution' it means that the SC has indeed acted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter *specifically* to address the situation surrounding such actors. Thus, after initial identification of relevant resolutions, we thoroughly examined their text in order to make an informed decision on whether, where only a part of these acts is adopted under Chapter VII, this part actually engages with NSDAs. In the opposite scenario, the resolutions under consideration are not counted as Chapter VII resolutions. Secondly, as it is known, SC resolutions often begin by referencing relevant previous resolutions. In order to avoid duplications in the database, in such

³ I take 1990 to be an important transition point in world history, which ended U.S. and Soviet proxy wars in developing countries and, among other things, led to Security Council's new activism.

⁴ See, e.g., R. Deplano, *The Strategic Use of International Law by the United Nations Security Council: An Empirical Study*, (Berlin: Springer, 2015); H. Fox, K.E. Boon and I. Jenkins, 'The Contributions of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions to the Law of Non-International Armed Conflict: New Evidence of Customary International Law', 67(3) *American University Law Review* (2018) 649; L. Borlini 'The UN Security Council Faces Organized Crime: Enforcement Strategies, Fact-Finding and Regulation', in 19 *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, 2021 (forthcoming).

⁵ It may suffice to recall that over the years, not only insurrectional movements and other non-State actors clothed with international legal personality but also armed groups, militias, mercenaries, terrorists, pirates, migrant smugglers and human traffickers, criminal gangs and organised criminal groups, former political leaders, children, women, displaced persons, refugees and migrants, NGOs and different types of business entities have all acquired formal relevance in the SC resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter. Moreover, on many occasions, some NSDAs are even referred to by name; once again, the innumerable entities named by the Council are not identifiable a priori.

instances, we did not include the content of the referenced resolutions as elements of the new resolutions under consideration. The resulting database, which is reproduced below, excerpts germane portions of relevant Security Council resolutions and includes other information, such as resolution number, year, and geographical and/or thematic context. It comprises the most complete known account of Council resolutions dealing with NSDAs. This database opens opportunities for further research in multiple directions. First, future research can help to discuss critically the operations of Council powers. Second, the data allows for analysis of Council efficacy: how Council provisions dealing with NSDAs affect conflicts, post-conflicts environments and generalized threats. Third, students of the UN, human rights, international humanitarian law, and international criminal law may leverage the data to tease out the complex and evolving linkages between Council decisions, security and justice.

*Security Council Resolutions and
Non-State Domestic Entities (1990-2019)*

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1990	S/RES/660	Iraq and Kuwait		<p>3. Decides that all States shall prevent:</p> <p>(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;</p> <p>(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;</p> <p>(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;</p> <p>4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq, or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;</p>
1990	S/RES/661	Iraq and Kuwait		
1990	S/RES/664	Iraq and Kuwait	1. Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of third-State nationals and grant immediate continuing access of consular officials to such nationals"	
1990	S/RES/665	Iraq and Kuwait		

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1990	S/RES/666	Iraq and Kuwait		
1990	S/RES/667	Iraq and Kuwait	4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests.	
1990	S/RES/670	Iraq and Kuwait		
1990	S/RES/674	Iraq and Kuwait	1. Call upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof, 4. Decides also that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly their territory unless: (a) the aircraft lands at an airfield designated by the State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or (b) the particular flight has been approved by the Security Council Committee; or (c) the flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of Military Observer Group; 7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention of International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution.	
1990	S/RES/677	Iraq and Kuwait		
1990	S/RES/678	Iraq and Kuwait		
1991	S/RES/686	Iraq and Kuwait	2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq: (a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait; (b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any	

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			loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq; (c) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies or Red Crescent Societies all Kuwait and third-State nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third-State nationals so detained; (d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, the return to be implemented in the shortest possible period. 3. Also demands that Iraq: (...) (c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990);	
1991	S/RES/687	Iraq and Kuwait		
1991	S/RES/689	Iraq and Kuwait		
1991	S/RES/699	Iraq		
1991	S/RES/700	Iraq and Kuwait		
1991	S/RES/705	Iraq		
1991	S/RES/706	Iraq and Kuwait		
1991	S/RES/707	Iraq		
1991	S/RES/712	Iraq		
1991	S/RES/713	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	4. Strongly urges all parties to abide strictly by the ceasefire agreements of 17 and 22 September 1991; 5. Appeals urgently to and encourages all parties to settle their	

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			disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;	
1991	S/RES/715	Iraq		
1991	S/RES/724	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	7. Strongly urges all States and parties to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension, to inhibiting the establishment of an effective cease-fire and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia which would permit all the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;	
1992	S/RES/733	Somalia	4. Strongly urges all parties to the conflict immediately to cease hostilities and agree to a cease-fire and to promote the process of reconciliation and of political settlement in Somalia; 8. Urges all parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of personnel sent to provide humanitarian assistance, to assist them in their tasks and to ensure full respect for the rules and principles of international law regarding the protection of civilian populations;	
1992	S/RES/748	Jamahiriya Arab Libyan		
1992	S/RES/757	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed at Geneva on 22 May 1992;	4. Decides also that all States shall prevent: (a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) exported therefrom after the date of present resolution; (b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purpose of such activities or dealings; (c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories - but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) on Yugoslavia - to any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on or operated from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products.
1992	S/RES/760	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
1992	S/RES/770	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;	
1992	S/RES/771	Former Yugoslavia	3. Demands that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above; 7. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution, failing which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;	
1992	S/RES/778	Iraq and Kuwait		
1992	S/RES/781	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1992	S/RES/787	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4. Condemns the refusal of all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, to comply with its previous resolutions, and demands that they and all other concerned parties in the former Yugoslavia fulfil immediately their obligations under those resolutions; 6. Calls upon all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate in the Mixed Military Working Group, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons under international supervision;	

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1992	S/RES/788	Liberia		
1992	S/RES/794	Somalia	<p>1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease hostilities, maintain a cease-fire throughout the country, and cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below in order to promote the process of relief distribution, reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;</p> <p>2. Demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia;</p> <p>3. Also demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below;</p> <p>4. Further demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;</p>	
1993	S/RES/806	Iraq and Kuwait		
1993	S/RES/807	Croatia	<p>1. Demands that the parties and others concerned comply fully with the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia and with the other commitments they have undertaken and in particular with their cease-fire obligations;</p> <p>2. Demands further that the parties and others concerned refrain from positioning their forces in the proximity of UNPROFOR's units in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and in the pink zones;</p> <p>4. Demands also that the parties and others concerned respect fully UNPROFOR's unimpeded freedom of movement enabling it inter alia to carry out all necessary concentrations and deployments, all movements of equipment and weapons and all humanitarian and logistical activities;</p>	

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			6. Urges the parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in the discussions under their auspices in order to ensure full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate in Croatia, including inter alia through the collection and supervision of heavy weapons by UNPROFOR and the appropriate withdrawal of forces;	
1993	S/RES/814	Somalia	8. Demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament; 9. Further demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation; 13. Reiterates its demand that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;	
1993	S/RES/816	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1993	S/RES/819	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1. Demands that all parties and others concerned treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act; 2. Demands also to that effect the immediate cessation of armed attacks by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against Srebrenica and their immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica; 10. Further demands that all parties guarantee the safety and full freedom of movement of UNPROFOR and of all other United Nations personnel as well as members of humanitarian organizations;	

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1993	S/RES/820	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4. Demands that all parties and others concerned continue to observe the cease-fire and refrain from any further hostilities.	21. Decides that States in which there are funds, including any funds derived from property, (a) of the authority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or (b) of commercial, industrial or public utility undertakings in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), (c) controlled directly or indirectly by such authorities or undertakings or by entities, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by such authorities or undertakings, shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds to freeze them to ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (...); 22. Decided to prohibit the transport of all commodities and products across the land borders (...); 23. Decided that each State neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (...) shall prevent the passage of all freight vehicles and rolling stock into or out of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (...); 24. Decides that all States shall impound all vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft in their territories in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (...);
1993	S/RES/824	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5. Demands to that end that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and take any necessary measures to respect these safe areas.	
1993	S/RES/827	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
1993	S/RES/833	Iraq and Kuwait		
1993	S/RES/836	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1993	S/RES/837	Somalia	4. Demands once again that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Abeba, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III).	

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1993	S/RES/841	Haiti		
1993	S/RES/843	Former Yugoslavia	Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, 1. Confirms that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) is entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations;	
1993	S/RES/844	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1993	S/RES/847	Bosnia		
1993	S/RES/859	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3. Demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of food, water, electricity, fuel and communications, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
1993	S/RES/861	Haiti		
1993	S/RES/864	Angola	6. Reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz"; 7. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and again demands that UNITA immediately cease such actions; 8. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands once again that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"; 16. Demands that UNITA proceed immediately to the release of all foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from any action which might cause damage to foreign property; Strongly condemning UNITA and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Council in its previous resolutions, Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full	19. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the afore-mentioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations; 20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to UNITA, Determining that, as a result of UNITA's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,	
1993	S/RES/871	Bosnia	6. Calls for an immediate cease-fire agreement between the Croatian Government and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, mediated under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and urges them to cooperate fully and unconditionally in its implementation, as well as in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Council; 8. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures including the restoration of electricity, water and communications in all regions of the Republic of Croatia, and stresses in this context the importance it attaches to the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica strait, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas;	
1993	S/RES/873	Haiti		
1993	S/RES/875	Haiti		
1993	S/RES/878	Somalia		
1993	S/RES/883	Jamahiriya Arab Libyan		3. Decides that all States in which there are funds or other financial resources (including funds derived or generated from property) owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by: (a) the Government or public authorities of Libya, or (b) any Libyan undertaking, shall freeze such funds and financial resources and ensure that neither they nor any other funds and financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of the Government or public authorities of Libya or any Libyan undertaking, which for the purposes of this

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				paragraph, means any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by (i) the Government or public authorities of Libya, (ii) any entity, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by (i), or (iii) any person identified by States as acting on behalf of (i) or (ii) for the purposes of this resolution;
1993	S/RES/886	Somalia	6. Urges all parties in Somalia, including movements and factions, to accelerate their efforts to achieve political reconciliation, peace and security, and immediately to abide by the cease-fire and disarmament agreements reached in Addis Ababa, particularly the immediate cantonment of all heavy weapons;	
1994	S/RES/899	Iraq and Kuwait	The compensation payments to be made pursuant to the arrangements described in the Secretary-General's letter of 22 February 1994 may be remitted to the private citizens concerned in Iraq, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).	
1994	S/RES/900	Former Yugoslavia	1. Calls for all parties to cooperate with UNPROFOR in the consolidation of the cease-fire in and around Sarajevo; 2. Calls upon all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city;	
1994	S/RES/908	Former Yugoslavia	2. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party cease forthwith all military operations against the town of Maglaj and remove all obstacles to free access to it; condemns all such obstacles; and calls upon all parties to show restraint; 10. Urges also all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures in all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the UNPAs; further urges the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, inter alia, to revive the Joint Commission process with regard to communication links and economic issues; and recognizes, in this context, the importance of the immediate reopening of the Adriatic oil pipeline for the economies of the Republic of Croatia and of the other countries in the region; 13. Urges the parties to seize the opportunity provided by UNPROFOR's continuation to bring the peace process to successful conclusion;	

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1994	S/RES/910	Libya		
1994	S/RES/913	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1994	S/RES/914	Bosnia		
1994	S/RES/915	Libya		
1994	S/RES/917	Haiti	<p>3. Decides that all States shall without delay prevent the entry into their territories:</p> <p>(a) Of all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families;</p> <p>(b) Of the major participants in the coup d'état of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, and their immediate families;</p> <p>(c) Of those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families, unless their entry has been approved, for purposes consistent with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993), and requests the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph;</p> <p>4. Strongly urges all States to freeze without delay the funds and financial resources of persons falling within paragraph 3 above, to ensure that neither these nor any other funds and financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of such persons or of the Haitian military, including the police;</p>	
1994	S/RES/918	Rwanda	<p>1. Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities,</p> <p>111. Demands that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the UN (...);</p>	
1994	S/RES/919	South Africa		
1994	S/RES/923	Somalia (Operation II)	4. Strongly urges all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II, to carry out the commitments and implement the	

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			agreements which they have signed including those relating to the voluntary disarmament, and to pursue without further delay the negotiations aimed at achieving national reconciliation; 5. Demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in the country;	
1994	S/RES/929	Rwanda	9. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above;	
1994	S/RES/940	Haiti (UN Mission)		
1994	S/RES/941	Bosnia		
1994	S/RES/942	Bosnia and Herzegovina		<p>7. Decides that States shall prevent (i) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories by any entity, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:</p> <p>(a) any person in, or resident in, or any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or</p> <p>(b) any entity incorporated in or constituted under the law of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as (ii) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories, by any person or entity, including those identified by States for the purpose of this resolution, found to be acting for or on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or any entity identified in subparagraph (i) above; (...) provided (a) that States may authorize such activities to be carried on within their territories, having satisfied themselves on a case-by-case basis that the activities do not result in the transfer of property or interests in property to any person or entity described in subparagraph (i) (a) or (b) above, and (b) that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the provision of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), or commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs approved by the Committee;</p> <p>8. Decides that States shall revoke existing, and issue no further, authorization</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>under paragraph 7 above in respect of any person or entity violating the measures imposed by this resolution or violating the measures imposed by earlier relevant resolutions, where those violations have occurred after the date of adoption of this resolution;</p> <p>11. Decides that States in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources of (i) any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or (ii) any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) above or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above, shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds or other financial assets or resources to freeze them to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or any other financial assets or resources are made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any of the above-mentioned persons or entities,</p> <p>14. Decides that States shall prevent the entry into their territories of: (a) the members of the authorities, including legislative authorities, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces, and those acting on behalf of such authorities or forces; connection with activities authorized in accordance connection with transactions authorized by the (b) persons found, after the adoption of the present resolution, to have provided financial, material, logistical, military or other tangible support to Bosnian Serb forces in violation of relevant resolutions of the Council; (c) persons in or resident in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces found to have violated or contributed to the violation of the measures set out in resolution 820 (1993) and in the present resolution;</p>
1994	S/RES/943	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
1994	S/RES/944	Haiti		
1994	S/RES/947	Bosnia	3. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against UNPROFOR personnel, and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;	
1994	S/RES/949	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1994	S/RES/954	Somalia	4. Urges all Somali factions to negotiate as soon as possible an effective cease-fire and the formation of a transitional government of national unity;	
1994	S/RES/955	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
1994	S/RES/958	Former Yugoslavia		
1994	S/RES/967	Former Yugoslavia		
1995	S/RES/970	Yugoslavia and Bosnia Herzegovina		
1995	S/RES/981	Establishment of UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO)		
1995	S/RES/982	Extension of UNPROFOR Mandate		
1995	S/RES/986	Iraq		
1995	S/RES/987	Security of UN Protection Force		
1995	S/RES/988	Extension of sanctions against Yugoslavia		
1995	S/RES/990	Croatia (UN Confidence Restoration Operation)		
1995	S/RES/994	Croatia (UN Confidence Restoration Operation)	9. Calls upon the parties to respect the Economic Agreement signed by them on 2 December 1994 and in particular to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of the Zagreb-Belgrade Highway and its immediate environs as provided for in that Agreement; 10. Demands that the parties refrain from taking any further	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			military measures or actions that could lead to the escalation of the situation and warns that in the event of failure to comply with this demand it will consider further steps needed to ensure such compliance;	
1995	S/RES/998	Un Protection force	4. Demands that all parties allow unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to all parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, to the safe areas;	
1995	S/RES/1003	Former Yugoslavia		
1995	S/RES/1004	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Srebrenica	1. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area of Srebrenica immediately;	
1995	S/RES/1005	Rwanda		
1995	S/RES/1009	Croatia		
1995	S/RES/1011	Rwanda		
1995	S/RES/1015	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)		
1995	S/RES/1021	Former Yugoslavia		
1995	S/RES/1022	Former Yugoslavia		
1995	S/RES/1025	Croatia		
1995	S/RES/1026	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)		
1995	S/RES/1031	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1996	S/RES/1037	Croatia		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1996	S/RES/1051	Iraq and Kuwait		
1996	S/RES/1054	Sudan	1. Demands that the Government of Sudan comply without further delay with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) by: (a) Taking immediate action to ensure extradition to Ethiopia for prosecution of the three suspects sheltered in Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt of 26 June 1995 on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; (b) Desisting from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuary to terrorist elements; and henceforth acting in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Charter of the OAU;	
1996	S/RES/1060	Iraq and Kuwait		
1996	S/RES/1070	Letter from Ethiopia about the suspect assassination		
1996	S/RES/1074	Former Yugoslavia		
1996	S/RES/1079	Croatia		
1996	S/RES/1080	The Great Lakes Region		
1996	S/RES/1088	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1997	S/RES/1101	Albania	5. Calls upon all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and international humanitarian agencies for the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance;	
1997	S/RES/1111	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1997	S/RES/1114	Albania	5. Calls upon all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and with the missions of the international organizations;	
1997	S/RES/1115	Iraq and Kuwait		
1997	S/RES/1120	Croatia	3. Reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons originating from the Republic of Croatia to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia; 5. Reminds the local Serb population in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium of the importance of continuing to demonstrate a constructive attitude towards the reintegration of the region and a willingness to cooperate fully with the Government of the Republic of Croatia in building a stable and positive future for the Region;	
1997	S/RES/1125	Central African Republic		
1997	S/RES/1127	Angola	14. Demands that the Government of Angola and, in particular, UNITA cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), stop restricting the verification activities of MONUA, refrain from laying new mines, and ensure the freedom of movement and especially the safety of MONUA and other international personnel;	4. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures: (a) To prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of UNITA and of adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, except those officials necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, the National Assembly, or the Joint Commission, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; (b) To suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, with the exceptions referred to in subparagraph (a) above; (c) To require the immediate and complete closure of all UNITA offices in their territories; (d) With a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for UNITA, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to UNITA and the insurance, engineering and servicing of UNITA aircraft; (i) to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Angola other than one on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States; to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of or making available in any form, any aircraft or aircraft components to the territory of Angola other than through named

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States; to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision or renewal of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those on a list to be provided by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States, or with respect to any aircraft which entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry included in the list referred to in subparagraph (d) (i) above;
1997	S/RES/1129	Iraq and Kuwait		
1997	S/RES/1130	Angola		3. Affirms its readiness to review the imposition of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);
1997	S/RES/1132	Sierra Leone	1. Demands that the military junta take immediate steps to relinquish power in Sierra Leone and make way for the restoration of the democratically- elected Government and a return to constitutional order; 2. Reiterates its call upon the junta to end all acts of violence and to cease all interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone; 15. Urges all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist States in the region to address the economic and social consequences of the influx of refugees from Sierra Leone;	5. Decides that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of members of the military junta and adult members of their families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 10 (f) below, provided that the entry into or transit through a particular State of any such person may be authorized by the Committee established by paragraph 10 below for verified humanitarian purposes or purposes consistent with paragraph 1 above, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; 6. Decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Sierra Leone, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;
1997	S/RES/1134	Iraq and Kuwait		
1997	S/RES/1135	Angola	5. Demands that UNITA comply immediately and without any conditions with the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997), including full cooperation in the normalization of State administration throughout Angola, including in Andulo and Bailundo;	
1997	S/RES/1136	Central African Republic	9. Urges all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
<i>1997</i>	S/RES/1137	Iraq and Kuwait		
<i>1997</i>	S/RES/1143	Iraq and Kuwait		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1152	The Central African Republic		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1153	Iraq and Kuwait		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1154	Iraq and Kuwait		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1155	The Central African Republic		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1156	Sierra Leone		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1158	Iraq and Kuwait		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1159	The Central African Republic		
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1160	On the letters from the UK (S/1998/223) and the US (S/1998/272)	2. Calls also upon the Kosovar Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovar Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; 3. Underlines that the way to defeat violence and terrorism in Kosovo is for the authorities in Belgrade to offer the Kosovar Albanian community a genuine political process; 4. Calls upon the authorities in Belgrade and the leadership of the Kosovar Albanian community urgently to enter without preconditions into a meaningful dialogue on political status issues, and notes the readiness of the Contact Group to facilitate such a dialogue;	8. Decides that all States shall, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there;
<i>1998</i>	S/RES/1165	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1998	S/RES/1166	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
1998	S/RES/1171	Sierra Leone		<p>2. Further decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, to Sierra Leone other than to the Government of Sierra Leone through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;</p> <p>3. Decides also that the restrictions referred to in paragraph 2 above shall not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel for the sole use in Sierra Leone of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG) or the United Nations;</p>
1998	S/RES/1173	Angola	<p>1. Condemns UNITA, and holds its leadership responsible, for its failure to implement fully its obligations contained in the Lusaka Protocol, relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997), and the plan;</p> <p>2. Demands that UNITA fully cooperate without conditions in the immediate extension of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Andulo, Bailundo, Mungo and Nharea, and stop any attempts to reverse this process;</p> <p>3. Reiterates its demand that UNITA complete its demilitarization and stop any attempts to restore its military capabilities;</p> <p>4. Demands also that UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA in the verification of its demilitarization;</p> <p>5. Demands further that UNITA stop any attacks by its members on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, the authorities of the GURN, including the police, and the civilian population;</p>	<p>11. Decides that all States, except Angola, in which there are funds and financial resources, including any funds derived or generated from property of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997), shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds and financial resources to freeze them and ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997);</p> <p>12. Decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures:</p> <p>(a) to prevent all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, except for those by representatives of the GURN, of the United Nations and of the Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol;</p> <p>(b) to prohibit the direct or indirect import from Angola to their territory of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the GURN;</p> <p>(c) to prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of equipment used in mining or mining services;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				(d) to prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts for such vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services;
1998	S/RES/1174	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
1998	S/RES/1175	Iraq and Kuwait		
1998	S/RES/1176	Angola	1. Demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) comply fully and unconditionally with the obligations referred to in resolution 1173 (1998);	
1998	S/RES/1192	On Lockerbie case		
1998	S/RES/1194	Iraq and Kuwait		
1998	S/RES/1199	Kosovo	<p>1. Demands that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which would enhance the prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership and reduce the risks of a humanitarian catastrophe;</p> <p>2. Demands also that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership take immediate steps to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe;</p> <p>3. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo, and welcomes the current efforts aimed at facilitating such a dialogue;</p> <p>6. Insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			means only; 13. Calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the investigation of possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;	
1998	S/RES/1203	Kosovo	4. Demands also that the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all other elements of the Kosovo Albanian community comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo; 5. Stresses the urgent need for the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo; 6. Demands that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all others concerned respect the freedom of movement of the OSCE Verification Mission and other international personnel; 8. (...) calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all others concerned throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia including the Kosovo Albanian leadership, to take all appropriate steps to ensure that personnel performing functions under this resolution and the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above are not subject to the threat or use of force or interference of any kind; 10. Insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist actions, demands that such actions cease immediately and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; 11. Demands immediate action from the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to cooperate with international efforts to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe;	
1998	S/RES/1205	Iraq and Kuwait		
1998	S/RES/1207	International Criminal Tribunal for the		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
		former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
1998	S/RES/1210	Iraq and Kuwait		
1998	S/RES/1219	Angola	2. Demands that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, immediately respond to the appeals from the United Nations and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents in territory controlled by UNITA and calls upon the Government of Angola to cooperate as appropriate in fulfilment of its expressed commitment to do so; 6. Reaffirms the need for compliance with the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, which were imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;	
1999	S/RES/1221	Angola	4. Reiterates its demand that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, cooperate immediately and in good faith in the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents;	
1999	S/RES/1237	Angola	3. Deplores the deteriorating situation in Angola, which is primarily due to the refusal of UNITA, under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions; 4. Condemns the continued, indiscriminate attacks by UNITA against the civilian population of Angola, particularly in the cities of Huambo, Kuito and Malange; 8. Calls upon all States, relevant United Nations bodies and concerned parties, as appropriate, including non-governmental organizations and enterprises, to cooperate in a full and timely manner with the expert panels to facilitate the implementation of their mandate, including by making available to the expert panels information relating to their mandate;	
1999	S/RES/1242	Iraq and Kuwait		
1999	S/RES/1244	Kosovo	3. Demands in particular that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia put an immediate and verifiable end to violence and repression in Kosovo, and begin and complete verifiable phased withdrawal	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable, with which the deployment of the international security presence in Kosovo will be synchronized; 9. Demilitarizing the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups as required in paragraph 15 below; 15. Demands that the KLA and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end immediately all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization as laid down by the head of the international security presence in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;	
1999	S/RES/1266	Iraq and Kuwait		
1999	S/RES/1267	Afghanistan	1. Insists that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, comply promptly with its previous resolutions and in particular cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; 2. Demands that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;	4. Decides further that, in order to enforce paragraph 2 above, all States shall: (a) Deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it is owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 6 below, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj; (b) Freeze funds and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Taliban, or by any undertaking owned or controlled by the Taliban, as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 6 below, and ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources so designated are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, to or for the benefit of the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Taliban, except as may be authorized by the Committee on a case-by-case basis on the grounds of humanitarian need;
1999	S/RES/1270	Sierra Leone	4. Calls upon the RUF, the Civil Defence Forces, former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; 5. Welcomes the return to Freetown of the leaders of the RUF and AFRC, and calls upon them to engage fully and responsibly in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to direct the participation of all rebel groups in the disarmament and demobilization process without delay;	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>6. Deplores the recent taking of hostages, including UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, by rebel groups and calls upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned;</p> <p>18. Emphasizes that the plight of children is among the most pressing challenges facing Sierra Leone, welcomes the continued commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work with the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and other international agencies to give particular attention to the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants in Sierra Leone, and reiterates its encouragement of those involved to address the special needs of all children affected by the conflict;</p> <p>19. Urges all parties concerned to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes, and encourages States and international organizations to provide urgent assistance to that end;</p> <p>21. Stresses also the continued need for urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;</p>	
1999	S/RES/1272	East Timor	<p>2. (a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor;</p> <p>(b) To establish an effective administration;</p> <p>(c) To assist in the development of civil and social services;</p>	
1999	S/RES/1975	Iraq		
1999	S/RES/1280	Iraq and Kuwait		
1999	S/RES/1281	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
1999	S/RES/1284	Iraq and Kuwait		
2000	S/RES/1289	Sierra Leone - Expansion Mandate UNAMSIL	<p>6. Calls upon the parties and all others involved to take steps to ensure that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is fully implemented throughout the country, and in particular urges the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the Civil Defence Forces, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and all other armed groups to participate fully in the programme and cooperate with all those responsible for its implementation;</p> <p>10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides further that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by UNAMSIL within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground:</p> <p>(a) To provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport;</p> <p>(b) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares;</p> <p>(c) To provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;</p> <p>(d) To coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities;</p> <p>(e) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction,</p> <p>19. Welcomes the contributions that have been made to the multi-donor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and urges all States and international and other organizations which have not yet done so to contribute generously to the fund so that the process is adequately financed and the provisions of the Peace Agreement can be fully implemented;</p>	
2000	S/RES/1291	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Calls on all parties to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement;</p> <p>7. Decides that MONUC, in cooperation with the JMC, shall have the following mandate:</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>(a) to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire;</p> <p>(b) to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces;</p> <p>(c) to develop, within 45 days of adoption of this resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned with particular emphasis on the following key objectives: the collection and verification of military information on the parties' forces, the maintenance of the cessation of hostilities and the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces, the comprehensive disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of all members of all armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1 of the Ceasefire Agreement, and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces;</p> <p>(d) to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies;</p> <p>(e) to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces;</p> <p>(f) within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related matériel to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1;</p> <p>8. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that MONUC may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located JMC personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;</p> <p>12. Calls on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;</p> <p>13. Calls on all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandates as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;</p> <p>15. Calls on all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, and calls on all parties to refrain from or cease any support to, or association with, those suspected of involvement in the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and to bring to justice those responsible, and facilitate measures in accordance with international law to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law;	
2000	S/RES/1293	Iraq and Kuwait		
2000	S/RES/1295	Angola	<p>8. Encourages all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risks resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories are allowed, and further encourages all States to ensure effective monitoring and regulation in the export of weapons, including by private arms brokers, where they do not already do so;</p> <p>10. Encourages the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into UNITA- controlled areas, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and further encourages any such conference to focus on the role and capacity of SADC in the implementation of such a regime;</p> <p>11. Invites SADC to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of UNITA, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof;</p> <p>16. Encourages States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possessing of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173, emphasizes, in this connection, that the implementation of the measures contained in that resolution requires an effective Certificate of Origin regime, welcomes the introduction by the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Government of Angola of new control arrangements involving redesigned and reconcilable Certificates of Origin, and invites the Government of Angola to provide Member States with full details of the Certificate of Origin scheme and to brief the Committee on this scheme;</p> <p>17. (...) further invites other States hosting diamond markets, as well as other States closely involved with the diamond industry, also to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to the same end and to inform the Committee of measures taken in this regard;</p> <p>19. Calls upon relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide abide by the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and to inform the Committee regarding progress in this regard;</p> <p>23. Calls upon States that have issued passports to UNITA officials and adult members of their families designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127 (1997) to cancel those passports in conformity with paragraph 4 (b) of that resolution and to report to the Committee on the status of their efforts in this regard;</p> <p>27. Further urges all States, including those geographically close to Angola, to take immediate steps to enforce, strengthen or enact legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other individuals operating on their territory to violate the measures imposed by the Council against UNITA, where they have not already done so, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or prosecutions to the Committee;</p>	
2000	S/RES/1298	Eritrea and Ethiopia	12. Requests all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above;	
2000	S/RES/1299	Sierra Leone		
2000	S/RES/1302	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2000	S/RES/1304	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Calls on all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement and the relevant provisions of the 8 April 2000 Kampala disengagement plan;</p> <p>3. Demands that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and calls on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;</p> <p>5. In this context demands that all parties abstain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and of withdrawal of foreign forces;</p> <p>7. Calls on all parties, in complying with paragraphs 1 to 5 above, to cooperate with the efforts of MONUC to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces;</p> <p>8. Demands that the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement cooperate with the deployment of MONUC to the areas of operations deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including by lifting restrictions on the freedom of movement of MONUC personnel and by ensuring their security;</p> <p>9. Calls on all the Congolese Parties to engage fully in the National Dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the National Dialogue, to honour its obligations in this respect and to cooperate with the Facilitator designated with the assistance of the OAU and to allow for the full participation of political opposition and civil society groups in the dialogue;</p> <p>10. Demands that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with the armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1 of the Ceasefire Agreement;</p> <p>12. Demands that all parties comply in particular with the provisions of Annex A, Chapter 12 of the Ceasefire Agreement relating to the normalization of the security situation along the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with its neighbours;</p> <p>15. Calls on all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>16. Calls also on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;</p> <p>17. Further calls on all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandate as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;</p>	
2000	S/RES/1305	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2000	S/RES/1306	Sierra Leone	<p>Emphasizing that the legitimate diamond trade is of great economic importance for many States, and can make a positive contribution to prosperity and stability and to the reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict, and emphasizing further that nothing in this resolution is intended to undermine the legitimate diamond trade or to diminish confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry, 1. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory;</p> <p>2. Requests the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone;</p> <p>3. Also requests States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to facilitate the full operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Sierra Leone rough diamonds;</p> <p>6. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above are established for an initial period of 18 months, and affirms that, at the end of this period, it will review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend these measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures;</p> <p>10. Encourages the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council and all other representatives of the diamond industry to work with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Committee to develop methods and working practices to facilitate the effective implementation of this resolution;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>11. Invites States, international organizations, members of the diamond industry and other relevant entities in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to contribute to the further development of a well- structured and well-regulated diamond industry that provides for the identification of the provenance of rough diamonds;</p> <p>13. Welcomes the commitments made by certain members of the diamond industry not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones, including in Sierra Leone, urges all other companies and individuals involved in trading in rough diamonds to make similar declarations in respect of Sierra Leone diamonds, and underlines the importance of relevant financial institutions encouraging such companies to do so; 16. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above; 18. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by the Council;</p>	
2000	S/RES/1320	Eritrea and Ethiopia		
2000	S/RES/1329	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2000	S/RES/1330	Iraq and Kuwait		
2000	S/RES/1333	Afghanistan	<p>1. Demands that the Taliban comply with resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with international efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;</p> <p>2. Demands also that the Taliban comply without further delay</p>	<p>5. Decides that all States shall:</p> <p>(a) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), hereinafter known as the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>with the demand of the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) that requires the Taliban to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;</p> <p>3. Demands further that the Taliban should act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists are trained within the territory under its control, and calls for the confirmation of such closures by the United Nations, inter alia, through information made available to the United Nations by Member States in accordance with paragraph 19 below and through such other means as are necessary to assure compliance with this resolution;</p> <p>9. Demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities and work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the proceeds of which finance Taliban terrorist activities;</p>	<p>Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical advice, assistance, or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban;</p> <p>(c) Withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers, and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and urge other nationals in this context to leave the country;</p> <p>8. Decides that all States shall take further measures:</p> <p>(a) To close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories;</p> <p>(b) To close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories;</p> <p>(c) To freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the Al-Qaida organization, and including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him, and to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Usama bin Laden, his associates or any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Usama bin Laden or individuals and entities associated with him including the Al-Qaida organization and requests the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, including those in the Al-Qaida organization;</p> <p>11. Decides also that all States are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from, or is destined to land at, a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with this resolution or with resolution 1267 (1999);</p>
2001	S/RES/1336	Angola		
2001	S/RES/1341	Democratic Republic of Congo	3. Demands that the parties implement fully the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment of	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>forces without;</p> <p>7. Demands that all the parties refrain from any offensive military action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces;</p> <p>8. Urges all the parties to the conflict, in close liaison with MONUC, to prepare by 15 May 2001 for immediate implementation prioritized plans for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation or resettlement of all armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and demands that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with these groups and use their influence to urge such groups to cease their activities;</p> <p>9. Condemns the massacres and atrocities committed in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands once again that all the parties concerned put an immediate end to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law;</p> <p>10. Demands that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an effective end to the recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, calls upon them to extend full cooperation to MONUC, the United Nations Children's Fund, and humanitarian organizations for speedy demobilization, return and rehabilitation of such children, and requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflicts with pursuing these objectives on a priority basis;</p> <p>11. Calls on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;</p> <p>12. Calls also on all the parties to respect the principles of neutrality and impartiality in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>14. Reminds all parties of their obligations with respect to the security of civilian populations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and stresses that occupying forces should be held responsible for human rights violations in the territory under their control;</p> <p>17. Calls on all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of MONUC including through full</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			implementation of the provisions and the principles of the Status of Forces Agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all the parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel;	
2001	S/RES/1343	Liberia	<p>1. Decides to terminate the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) and to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 985 (1995);</p> <p>2. Demands that the Government of Liberia immediately cease its support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and for other armed rebel groups in the region, and in particular take the following concrete steps:</p> <p>(a) expel all RUF members from Liberia, including such individuals as are listed by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, and prohibit all RUF activities on its territory, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige Liberia to expel its own nationals from its territory;</p> <p>(b) cease all financial and, in accordance with resolution 1171 (1998), military support to the RUF, including all transfers of arms and ammunition, all military training and the provision of logistical and communications support, and take steps to ensure that no such support is provided from the territory of Liberia or by its nationals;</p> <p>(c) cease all direct or indirect import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone, in accordance with resolution 1306 (2000);</p> <p>(d) freeze funds or financial resources or assets that are made available by its nationals or within its territory directly or indirectly for the benefit of the RUF or entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the RUF;</p> <p>(e) ground all Liberia-registered aircraft operating within its jurisdiction until it updates its register of aircraft pursuant to Annex VII to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 and provides to the Council the updated information concerning the registration and ownership of each aircraft registered in Liberia;</p> <p>3. Stresses that the demands in paragraph 2 above are intended to lead to further progress in the peace process in Sierra Leone, and, in that regard, calls upon the President of Liberia to help ensure that the RUF meet the following objectives: (a) allow the United</p>	<p>6. Decides further that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia;</p> <p>7. (a) Decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of senior members of the Government of Liberia and its armed forces and their spouses and any other individuals providing financial and military support to armed rebel groups in countries neighbouring Liberia, in particular the RUF in Sierra Leone, as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of Liberia to United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business or the participation of the Government of Liberia in the official meetings of the Mano River Union, ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity; (b) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraph (a) above shall not apply where the Committee established by paragraph 14 below determines that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that exemption would otherwise promote Liberian compliance with the demands of the Council, or assist in the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the subregion;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) free access throughout Sierra Leone; (b) release all abductees; (c) enter their fighters in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; (d) return all weapons and other equipment seized from UNAMSIL;</p> <p>15. Calls upon the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable and has been approved by the Committee established by paragraph 14 above, to come into operation after the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above have been terminated in accordance with this resolution;</p> <p>17. Calls upon the international community to provide the necessary assistance to reinforce the fight against the proliferation and illicit trafficking of light weapons in West Africa, in particular the implementation of the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, and to improve air traffic control in the West African subregion;</p>	
2001	S/RES/1348	Angola		
2001	S/RES/1352	Iraq and Kuwait		
2001	S/RES/1355	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>2. Demands that the Front de Libération du Congo disengage and redeploy its forces in accordance with the Harare sub-plans and the commitment it made to the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, in their meeting of 25 May 2001, and expresses its intention to monitor this process;</p> <p>3. Demands once again that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, urges those forces to take the necessary steps to accelerate this withdrawal, and welcomes in this regard the decision by Ugandan authorities to start withdrawing their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/461);</p> <p>9. emphasizes in this respect that the disarmament and demobilization of, and cessation of any support to, the ex-Forces Armées Rwandaises and Interahamwe forces are essential to the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;</p> <p>4. Calls on all the parties to refrain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces, and expresses concern at recent reports of military operations in the Kivus; 5. Demands that the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie demilitarize Kisangani in accordance with resolution 1304 (2000), and that all parties respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;</p> <p>6. Demands that all parties, including the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cease immediately all forms of assistance and cooperation with all armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;</p> <p>14. Calls on all relevant parties to ensure that urgent child protection concerns, including DDDR of child soldiers, the plight of girls affected by the conflict, the protection and safe return of refugee and internally displaced children, and the registration and reunification of unaccompanied or orphaned children, are addressed in all national, bilateral and regional dialogues, and that solutions are designed in accordance with international best practice;</p> <p>18. Condemns the use of child soldiers, 19. Calls on all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to all children affected by the conflict, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel;</p> <p>37. Calls on all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of MONUC, including through full implementation of the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all the parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel;</p>	
2001	S/RES/1356	Somalia		
2001	S/RES/1357	Bosnia and Herzegovina		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2001	S/RES/1360	Iraq and Kuwait		
2001	S/RES/1363	Afghanistan	8. Urges all States to take immediate steps to enforce and strengthen through legislative enactments or administrative measures, where appropriate, the measures imposed under their domestic laws or regulations against their nationals and other individuals or entities operating on their territory, to prevent and punish violations of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), and to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or enforcement actions to the Committee unless to do so would compromise the investigation or enforcement action;	
2001	S/RES/1367	Kosovo		
2001	S/RES/1372	Sudan		
2001	S/RES/1373	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts	1. Decides that all States shall: (a) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts; (b) Criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts; (...) (d) Prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;	
2001	S/RES/1374	Angola		
2001	S/RES/1382	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2001	S/RES/1385	Sierra Leone		
2001	S/RES/1386	Afghanistan		
2002	S/RES/1388	Afghanistan		
2002	S/RES/1389	Sierra Leone	<p>1. Decides that, further to paragraph 8 (i) of resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, in order to facilitate the smooth holding of elections, UNAMSIL shall undertake election-related tasks within the parameters set out in paragraphs 48 to 62 of the Secretary-General's report of 13 December 2001 (S/2001/1195), within its existing mandate, capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground, and decides that these tasks shall include:</p> <p>2. Reiterates its authorization to UNAMSIL, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, to take the necessary action to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraphs 1 (b) and 1 (c) above, and reaffirms that, in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone, including the Sierra Leone Police;</p>	
2002	S/RES/1390	Afghanistan		<p>2. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) to be updated regularly by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) hereinafter referred to as "the Committee";</p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case by case basis only that entry or transit is justified;</p> <p>(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer, to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p>
2002	S/RES/1404	Angola		
2002	S/RES/1407	Somalia	<p>1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, within one month from the date of adoption of this resolution, in preparation for a Panel of Experts, – investigating the violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air and sea, in particular by pursuing any sources that might reveal information related to violations, including relevant States, intergovernmental organizations and international law enforcement cooperation bodies, non- governmental organizations, financial institutions and intermediaries, other brokering agencies, civil aviation companies and authorities, members of the Transitional National Government, local authorities, political and traditional leaders, civil society and the business community;</p> <p>4. Calls on all States and the Transitional National Government and local authorities in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Chairman of the Committee and the team of experts in their quests for information in accordance with this resolution, including by facilitating visits to sites and actors and by providing full access to government officials and records, as requested by the Chairman of the Committee or the team of experts;</p> <p>5. Urges all other individuals and entities contacted by the Chairman of the Committee or the team of experts to cooperate fully by providing relevant information and facilitating their investigations, including political and traditional leaders, members of civil society and the business community, financial institutions and intermediaries, other brokering agencies, civil</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			aviation companies and authorities, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and international law enforcement cooperation bodies;	
2002	S/RES/1408	Liberia	<p>4. Demands that all States in the region cease military support for armed groups in neighbouring countries, take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighbouring countries and refrain from any actions that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone;</p> <p>9. Calls again upon States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Liberia and other diamond exporting countries in West Africa with their Certificate of Origin regimes;</p> <p>18. all States to take appropriate measures to ensure that individuals and companies in their jurisdiction, in particular those referred to in the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1395 (2002), act in conformity with United Nations embargoes, in particular those established by resolutions 1171 (1998), 1306 (2000) and 1343 (2001), and, as appropriate, to take the necessary judicial and administrative action to end any illegal activities by those individuals and companies;</p>	
2002	S/RES/1409	Iraq and Kuwait		
2002	S/RES/1410	East Timor		
2002	S/RES/1411	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2002	S/RES/1412	Angola		
2002	S/RES/1413	Afghanistan		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2002	S/RES/1418	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2002	S/RES/1420	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2002	S/RES/1421	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2002	S/RES/1422	United Nations peacekeeping	1. Requests, consistent with the provisions of Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the ICC, if a case arises involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a Party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation, shall for a twelve-month period starting 1 July 2002 not commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any such case, unless the Security Council decides otherwise;	
2002	S/RES/1423	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2002	S/RES/1425	Somalia	8. Urges all other individuals and entities contacted by the Panel of Experts to cooperate fully by providing relevant information and facilitating its investigations, including political and traditional leaders, members of the civil society and the business community, financial institutions and intermediaries, other brokering agencies, civil aviation companies and authorities, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and international law enforcement cooperation bodies;	
2002	S/RES/1431	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2002	S/RES/1432	Angola		1. Decides to suspend the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 1127 (1997) for an additional period of ninety days from the date of adoption of this resolution, with a view to encouraging further the peace process and national reconciliation in Angola; 2. Decides that prior to the end of this period, the Security Council may consider reviewing the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into account all available information, including from the Government of Angola, on the implementation of the peace accords;
2002	S/RES/1439	Angola		9. Decides to review, with a view to the possible lifting of, all the measures in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) by 19 November 2002, taking into account all available information, including from the Government

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				of Angola and all other parties involved, on the implementation of the peace accords;
2002	S/RES/1441	Iraq and Kuwait		
2002	S/RES/1443	Iraq and Kuwait		
2002	S/RES/1444	Afghanistan		
2002	S/RES/1446	Sierra Leone		
2002	S/RES/1447	Iraq and Kuwait		
2002	S/RES/1448	Angola		
2002	S/RES/1452	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts		<p>1. Decides that the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), and paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) of resolution 1390 (2002), do not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by the relevant State(s) to be:</p> <p>(a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, after notification by the relevant State(s) to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, assets or resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within 48 hours of such notification;</p> <p>(b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State(s) to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee;</p> <p>2. Decides that all States may allow for the addition to accounts subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) of resolution 1390 (2002) of: (a) interest or other earnings due on those accounts, or (b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), or 1390 (2002), provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to those provisions;</p> <p>3. Decides that the Committee shall, in addition to the tasks set forth in paragraph 6 of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1390 (2002): (a) maintain and regularly update a list of the States that have notified the Committee of their intent to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) above in their implementation of the relevant resolutions and as to which there was no negative decision by the Committee; and (b) consider and approve, if appropriate, requests for extraordinary expenses as provided for in paragraph 1 (b) above;</p>
2002	S/RES/1454	Iraq and Kuwait		
2003	S/RES/1455	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts		
2003	S/RES/1464	Côte d'Ivoire		
2003	S/RES/1472	Iraq and Kuwait		
2003	S/RES/1474	Somalia	6. Requests all Somali and regional parties as well as government officials and other actors contacted outside the region to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in the discharge of its mandate, and requests the Panel of Experts to notify the Security Council immediately, through the Committee, of any lack of cooperation;	
2003	S/RES/1476	Iraq and Kuwait		
2003	S/RES/1478	Liberia	<p>8. Calls upon the Government of Liberia and all parties, particularly the LURD and other armed rebel groups, to ensure unimpeded and safe movement for the personnel of United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental 3 S/RES/1478 (2003) organizations, to end the use of child soldiers and to prevent sexual violence and torture;</p> <p>22. Calls on States of the subregion to strengthen the measures they have taken to combat the spread of small arms and light</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			weapons and mercenary activities and to improve the effectiveness of the ECOWAS Moratorium, and urges States in a position to do so to provide assistance to ECOWAS to this end; 27. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures to ensure that individuals and companies in their jurisdiction, in particular those referred to in the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolutions 1343 (2001), 1395 (2002), 1408 (2002) and 1458 (2003), act in conformity with United Nations embargoes, in particular those established by resolutions 1171 (1998), 1306 (2000) and 1343 (2001), and, as appropriate, to take the necessary judicial and administrative action to end any illegal activities by those individuals and companies;	
2003	S/RES/1481	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2003	S/RES/1483	Iraq and Kuwait	3. Appeals to Member States to deny safe haven to those members of the previous Iraqi regime who are alleged to be responsible for crimes and atrocities and to support actions to bring them to justice;	
2003	S/RES/1484	Democratic Republic of Congo	4. Authorizes the Member States participating in the Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate; demands also the cessation of all support, in particular weapons and any other military materiel, to the armed groups and militias, and further demands that all Congolese parties and all States in the region actively prevent the supply of such support; 7. Demands that all Congolese parties and all States in the Great Lakes region respect human rights, cooperate with the Interim Emergency Multinational Force and with MONUC in the stabilization of the situation in Bunia and provide assistance as appropriate, that they provide full freedom of movement to the Force, and that they refrain from any military activity or from any activity that could further destabilize the situation in Ituri, and in this regard, demands also the cessation of all support, in particular weapons and any other military materiel, to the armed groups and militias, and further demands that all Congolese parties and all States in the region actively prevent the supply of such support;	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2003	S/RES/1487	United Nations peacekeeping	1. Requests, consistent with the provisions of Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the ICC, if a case arises involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a Party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation, shall for a 12-month period starting 1 July 2003 not commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any such case, unless the Security Council decides otherwise;	
2003	S/RES/1490	Iraq and Kuwait		
2003	S/RES/1491	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2003	S/RES/1493	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>7. Encourages donors to support the establishment of an integrated Congolese police unit and approves the provision by MONUC of the additional assistance that might be needed for its training;</p> <p>8. Strongly condemns the acts of violence systematically perpetrated against civilians, including the massacres, as well as other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, in particular, sexual violence against women and girls, stresses the need to bring to justice those responsible, including those at the command level, and urges all parties, including the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to take all necessary steps to prevent further violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those committed against civilians;</p> <p>12. States that it is profoundly preoccupied by the humanitarian situation throughout the country and, in particular, in the eastern regions, and demands that all the parties guarantee the security of the civilian population thereby enabling MONUC and humanitarian organizations to have total, unrestricted and immediate access to the population groups in need;</p> <p>13. Strongly condemns the continued recruitment and use of children in the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially in North and South Kivu and in Ituri, and reiterates the request addressed to all the parties, in Security Council resolution 1460 (2003) to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with information on the measures that they have taken to put an end to the recruitment and use of children in their armed components, as well as the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>requests concerning the protection of children set forth in resolution 1261 (1999) and subsequent resolutions;</p> <p>15. Demands that all the parties desist from any interference with freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, recalls that all the parties have the obligation to provide full and unhindered access to MONUC to allow it to carry out its mandate, and asks the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to report any failure to comply with this obligation;</p> <p>18. Demands that all States and in particular those in the region, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ensure that no direct or indirect assistance, especially military or financial assistance, is given to the movements and armed groups present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;</p> <p>20. Decides that all States, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, shall, for an initial period of 12 months from the adoption of this resolution, take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities, to all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and of Ituri, and to groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive agreement, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;</p>	
2003	S/RES/1497	Liberia	<p>10. Calls on the Liberian parties to cooperate with the Joint Verification Team and Joint Monitoring Commission as established under the 17 June 2003 ceasefire agreement;</p> <p>11. Further calls on all Liberian parties and Member States to cooperate fully with the Multinational Force in Liberia in the execution of its mandate and to respect the security and freedom of movement of the Multinational Force, as well as to ensure the safe and unimpeded access of international humanitarian personnel to populations in need in Liberia;</p> <p>12. Stresses the urgent need for all Liberian parties who are signatories to the 17 June ceasefire agreement, in particular the LURD and MODEL leadership, immediately and scrupulously to uphold the 17 June ceasefire agreement, to cease using violent means and to agree as soon as possible to an all-inclusive political framework for a transitional government until such a time when free and fair elections can be held and notes that</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			critical to this endeavour is the fulfilment of the commitment to depart from Liberia made by President Charles Taylor;	
2003	S/RES/1501	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2003	S/RES/1503	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)	4. Calls on all States to cooperate with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) in apprehending and transferring persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the ICTR;	
2003	S/RES/1506	Libya		
2003	S/RES/1509	Liberia	3. Decides that UNMIL shall have the following mandate: Support for Implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement: (...) (d) to observe and monitor disengagement and cantonment of military forces of all the parties; 13. Reiterates its demand that all States in the region cease military support for armed groups in neighbouring countries, take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighbouring countries and refrain from any actions that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation in the region, and declares its readiness to consider, if necessary, ways of promoting compliance with this demand;	
2003	S/RES/1510	Afghanistan		
2003	S/RES/1511	Iraq and Kuwait	19. Calls upon Member States to prevent the transit of terrorists to Iraq, arms for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists, and emphasizes the importance of strengthening the cooperation of the countries of the region, particularly neighbours of Iraq, in this regard;	
2003	S/RES/1512	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2003	S/RES/1518	Iraq and Kuwait		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2003	S/RES/1519	Somalia	4. Requests all Somali and regional parties as well as government officials and other actors contacted outside the region to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group in the discharge of its mandate, and requests the Monitoring Group to notify the Security Council immediately, through the Committee, of any lack of cooperation;	
2003	S/RES/1521	Liberia	<p>Determining that the situation in Liberia and the proliferation of arms and armed non-State actors, including mercenaries, in the subregion continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in West Africa, in particular to the peace process in Liberia,</p> <p>2. (a) Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Liberia, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories; (b) Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent any provision to Liberia by their nationals or from their territories of technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraph (a) above; (c) Reaffirms that the measures in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above apply to all sales or supply of arms and related materiel destined for any recipient in Liberia, including all non-State actors, such as LURD and MODEL, and to all former and current militias and armed groups; (d) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use by UNMIL; (e) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use in an international training and reform programme for the Liberian armed forces and police, as approved in advance by the Committee established by paragraph 21 below ("the Committee"); (f) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee; (g) Affirms that the measures imposed by subparagraph (a) above</p>	<p>2. (a) Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Liberia, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories;</p> <p>4. (a) Decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all such individuals, as designated by the Committee, who constitute a threat to the peace process in Liberia, or who are engaged in activities aimed at undermining peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion, including those senior members of former President Charles Taylor's Government and their spouses and members of Liberia's former armed forces who retain links to former President Charles Taylor, those individuals determined by the Committee to be in violation of paragraph 2 above, and any other individuals, or individuals associated with entities, providing financial or military support to armed rebel groups in Liberia or in countries in the region, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;</p> <p>(b) Decides that the measures in paragraph 4 (a) above shall continue to apply to the individuals already designated pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 1343 (2001), pending the designation of individuals by the Committee as required by and in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) above;</p> <p>(c) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraph 4 (a) above shall not apply where the Committee determines that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the Council's resolutions, for the creation of peace, stability and democracy in Liberia and lasting peace in the subregion;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>do not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Liberia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;</p> <p>3. Demands that all States in West Africa take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighbouring countries and refrain from any action that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation in the subregion;</p> <p>4. (a) Decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all such individuals, as designated by the Committee, who constitute a threat to the peace process in Liberia, or who are engaged in activities aimed at undermining peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion, including those senior members of former President Charles Taylor's Government and their spouses and members of Liberia's former armed forces who retain links to former President Charles Taylor, those individuals determined by the Committee to be in violation of paragraph 2 above, and any other individuals, or individuals associated with entities, providing financial or military support to armed rebel groups in Liberia or in countries in the region, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; (b) Decides that the measures in paragraph 4 (a) above shall continue to apply to the individuals already designated pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 1343 (2001), pending the designation of individuals by the Committee as required by and in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) above; (c) Decides that the measures imposed by subparagraph 4 (a) above shall not apply where the Committee determines that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the Council's resolutions, for the creation of peace, stability and democracy in Liberia and lasting peace in the subregion;</p>	
2004	S/RES/1526	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts		4. Calls upon States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals and entities associated with the Al-Qaida organization, Usama bin Laden and/or the Taliban, taking into account, as appropriate, international codes and

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				standards for combating the financing of terrorism, including those designed to prevent the abuse of non- profit organizations and informal/alternative remittance systems; 5. Urges all States and encourages regional organizations, as appropriate, to establish internal reporting requirements and procedures on the trans-border movement of currency based on applicable thresholds;
2004	S/RES/1527	Côte d'Ivoire		
2004	S/RES/1528	Côte d'Ivoire		
2004	S/RES/1529	Haiti	7. Demands that all the parties to the conflict in Haiti cease using violent means, and reiterates that all parties must respect international law, including with respect to human rights and that there will be individual accountability and no impunity for violators; further demands that parties respect the constitutional succession and the political process under way to resolve the current crisis, and enable legitimate Haitian security forces and other public institutions to perform their duties and provide access to humanitarian agencies to carry out their work; 8. Further calls on all parties in Haiti and on Member States to cooperate fully with the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti in the execution of its mandate and to respect the security and freedom of movement of the Multinational Interim Force, as well as to facilitate the safe and unimpeded access of international humanitarian personnel and aid to populations in need in Haiti;	
2004	S/RES/1532	Liberia	1. Decides that, to prevent former Liberian President Charles Taylor, his immediate family members, in particular Jewell Howard Taylor and Charles Taylor, Jr., senior officials of the former Taylor regime, or other close allies or associates as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) (hereinafter, "the Committee") from using misappropriated funds and property to interfere in the restoration of peace and stability in Liberia and the sub-region, all States in which there are, at the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Charles Taylor, Jewell Howard Taylor, and Charles Taylor, Jr. and/or those other individuals designated by the Committee, including funds, other financial assets and economic resources held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any of	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			them or by any persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as designated by the Committee, shall freeze without delay all such funds, other financial assets and economic resources, and shall ensure that neither these nor any other funds, other financial assets or economic resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of such persons;	
2004	S/RES/1533	Democratic Republic of Congo	1. Reaffirms the demand, laid down in paragraph 20 of resolution 1493, that all States take the necessary measures to prevent the supply of arms and any related materiel or assistance to armed groups operating in North and South Kivu and in Ituri, and to groups not party to the Global and All-Inclusive agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002); 7. Urges all States, and especially those in the region, to take the appropriate steps to end these illegal activities, including through judicial means where possible, and, if necessary, to report to the Council;	
2004	S/RES/1534	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2004	S/RES/1535	Terrorism		
2004	S/RES/1540	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2004	S/RES/1542	Haiti	8. Decides that MINUSTAH in collaboration with other partners shall provide advice and assistance within its capacity to the Transitional Government: (a) in the investigation of human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to put an end to impunity; 12. Demands strict respect for the persons and premises of the United Nations and associated personnel, the OAS, CARICOM and other international and humanitarian organizations, and	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>diplomatic missions in Haiti, and that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against personnel engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work; demands further that all parties in Haiti provide safe and unimpeded access to humanitarian agencies to allow them to carry out their work;</p> <p>13. Emphasizes the need for Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and agencies and other international organizations, in particular OAS and CARICOM, other regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion of the social and economic development of Haiti, in particular for the long-term, in order to achieve and sustain stability and combat poverty;</p> <p>14. Urges all the above-mentioned stakeholders, in particular the United Nations organs, bodies, and agencies to assist the Transitional Government of Haiti in the design of a long-term development strategy to this effect;</p>	
2004	S/RES/1545	Burundi	<p>5. Authorizes ONUB to use all necessary means to carry out the following mandate, within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, and in coordination with humanitarian and development communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –to ensure the respect of ceasefire agreements, through monitoring their implementation and investigating their violations, – to promote the re-establishment of confidence between the Burundian forces present, monitor and provide security at their pre-disarmament assembly sites, collect and secure weapons and military materiel to dispose of it as appropriate, and contribute to the dismantling of militias as called for in the ceasefire agreements, – to carry out the disarmament and demobilization portions of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, – to monitor the quartering of the Armed Forces of Burundi and their heavy weapons, as well as the disarmament and demobilization of the elements that need to be disarmed and demobilized, – to monitor, to the extent possible, the illegal flow of arms across the national borders, including Lake Tanganyika, in cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and, as 	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>appropriate, with the group of experts referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 1533,</p> <p>– to contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and facilitate the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, – to contribute to the successful completion of the electoral process stipulated in the Arusha Agreement, by ensuring a secure environment for free, transparent and peaceful elections to take place,</p> <p>– without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional Government of Burundi, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, – to ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, as well as the security and freedom of movement of ONUB’s personnel, and to coordinate and conduct, as appropriate, mine action activities in support of its mandate;</p> <p>11. Requests all parties to cooperate fully with the deployment and operations of ONUB, in particular by ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as the personnel of humanitarian, development and aid organizations, throughout the territory of Burundi;</p> <p>19. Urges the international financial institutions and the donor community to continue to contribute to the economic development of Burundi, in particular for the long term, including through the realization of pledges already made, to enable that country to achieve sustainable stability, and in order also to contribute to the wider stability of the region;</p>	
2004	S/RES/1546	Iraq and Kuwait		
2004	S/RES/1551	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2004	S/RES/1552	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2004	S/RES/1555	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2004	S/RES/1556	Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	6. Demands that the Government of Sudan fulfil its commitments to disarm the Janjaweed militias and apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have incited	7. Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply, to all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur and West

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			and carried out human rights and international humanitarian law violations and other atrocities, and further requests the Secretary General to report in 30 days, and monthly thereafter, to the Council on the progress or lack thereof by the Government of Sudan on this matter and expresses its intention to consider further actions, including measures as provided for in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations on the Government of Sudan, in the event of non-compliance;	Darfur, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories; 8. Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent any provision to the non-governmental entities and individuals identified in paragraph 7 operating in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur by their nationals or from their territories of technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed in paragraph 7 above;
2004	S/RES/1558	Somalia		
2004	S/RES/1562	Sierra Leone		
2004	S/RES/1563	Afghanistan		
2004	S/RES/1564	Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	4. Calls upon the Government of Sudan and the rebel groups, particularly the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudanese Liberation Army/Movement, to work together under the auspices of the African Union to reach a political solution in the negotiations currently being held in Abuja under the leadership of President Obasanjo, notes the progress made to date, urges the parties to the negotiations to sign and implement the humanitarian agreement immediately, and to conclude a protocol on security issues as soon as possible, and underscores and supports the role of the African Union in monitoring the implementation of all such agreements reached; 5. Urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to conclude a comprehensive peace accord expeditiously as a critical step towards the development of a peaceful and prosperous Sudan; 6. Affirms that internally displaced persons, refugees and other vulnerable peoples should be allowed to return to their homes voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, and only when adequate assistance and security are in place; 7. Reiterates its call for the Government of Sudan to end the climate of impunity in Darfur by identifying and bringing to justice all those responsible, including members of popular	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>defense forces and Janjaweed militias, for the widespread human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, and insists that the Government of Sudan take all appropriate steps to stop all violence and atrocities;</p> <p>8. Calls on all Sudanese parties to take the necessary steps to ensure that violations reported by the Cease Fire Commission are addressed immediately and that those responsible for such violations are held accountable;10. Demands all armed groups, including rebel forces, cease all violence, cooperate with international humanitarian relief and monitoring efforts and ensure that their members comply with international humanitarian law, and facilitate the safety and security of humanitarian staff;</p>	
2004	S/RES/1565	Democratic Republic of Congo		<p>8. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 7 above shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) supplies and technical assistance intended solely for the support of or use by UNOCI and the French forces who support them,</p> <p>(b) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, as approved in advance by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below,</p> <p>(c) supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only,</p> <p>(d) supplies temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire to the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d'Ivoire, as notified in advance to the Committee established by paragraph 14 below,</p> <p>(e) supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use in the process of restructuring defence and security forces pursuant to paragraph 3, subparagraph (f) of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below;</p> <p>9. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures, for a period of twelve months, to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular those who block the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements, any other person determined as responsible for serious violations of human rights and international</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire on the basis of relevant information, any other person who incites publicly hatred and violence, and any other person determined by the Committee to be in violation of measures imposed by paragraph 7 above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;
2004	S/RES/1566	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts		
2004	S/RES/1572	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>4. Urges as a consequence the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the heads of all the Ivoirian political parties and the leaders of the Forces Nouvelles immediately to begin resolutely implementing all the commitments they have made under these agreements;</p> <p>6. Demands that the Ivoirian authorities stop all radio and television broadcasting inciting hatred, intolerance and violence, requests UNOCI to strengthen its monitoring role in this regard, and urges the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces nouvelles to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and the safety of civilian persons, including foreign nationals and their property;</p>	<p>9. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures, for a period of twelve months, to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular those who block the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements, any other person determined as responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire on the basis of relevant information, any other person who incites publicly hatred and violence, and any other person determined by the Committee to be in violation of measures imposed by paragraph 7 above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;</p> <p>11. Decides that all States shall, for the same period of twelve months, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the persons designated pursuant to paragraph 9 above by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, or that are held by entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by any persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;</p>
2004	S/RES/1575	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
2004	S/RES/1576	Haiti		
2004	S/RES/1577	Burundi	5. Deeply troubled by the fact that Mr. Agathon Rwasa's Forces nationales de liberation (Palipehutu-FNL) have claimed responsibility for the Gatumba massacre, expresses its intention to consider appropriate measures that might be taken against	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			those individuals who threaten the peace and national reconciliation process in Burundi;	
2004	S/RES/1579	Liberia		<p>1. Decides, on the basis of its assessments above of progress made by the National Transitional Government of Liberia towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003):</p> <p>(a) to renew the measures on arms and travel imposed by paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, and to review them after six months;</p> <p>(b) to renew the measures on timber imposed by paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, and to review them after six months;</p> <p>(c) to renew the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months from the date of adoption of this resolution, but to review them after three months in the light of the Kimberley Process visit and the preliminary report of the Expert Panel requested in paragraph 8 (f) below, with a view to lifting the measures as soon as possible, when the Council concludes that the National Transitional Government has established an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable;</p> <p>2. Reiterates the Council's readiness to terminate these measures once the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 above have been met;</p>
2005	S/RES/1584	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>5. Demands that all Ivorian parties, including the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces nouvelles, provide unhindered access, particularly to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 above, to UNOCI and French forces which support it to enable them to carry out the tasks set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;</p> <p>8. Calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces nouvelles, specifically their armed forces, to cooperate with UNOCI in establishing, within 45 days from the date of adoption of this resolution, a comprehensive list of armaments in the possession of these armed forces and in possession of paramilitary troops and militias associated with them, as well as their location, in particular aircraft and their armament of any kind, missiles, explosive devices, artillery of any calibre, including anti-aircraft artillery, and armoured and non-armoured vehicles, in order to help UNOCI to fulfil the tasks set out in paragraph 2 above and to assist in undertaking the regrouping of all the Ivorian forces involved and in implementing the national programme for the Disarmament, Demobilization and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			Reintegration of combatants in accordance with resolution 1528 (2004); 11. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);	
2005	S/RES/1587	Somalia		
2005	S/RES/1590	Sudan	4. (...) (iii) To observe and monitor movement of armed groups and redeployment of forces in the areas of UNMIS deployment in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement; (...) To assist the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in cooperation with other international partners in the mine action sector, by providing humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice, and coordination;	
2005	S/RES/1591	Sudan	1. Deplores strongly that the Government of Sudan and rebel forces and all other armed groups in Darfur have failed to comply fully with their commitments and the demands of the Council referred to in resolutions 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004), and 1574 (2004), condemns the continued violations of the 8 April 2004 N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the 9 November 2004 Abuja Protocols, including air strikes by the Government of Sudan in December 2004 and January 2005 and rebel attacks on Darfur villages in January 2005, and the failure of the Government of Sudan to disarm Janjaweed militiamen and apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have carried out human rights and international humanitarian law violations and other atrocities, and demands that all parties take immediate steps to fulfil all their commitments to respect the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the Abuja Protocols, including notification of force positions, to facilitate humanitarian assistance, and to cooperate fully with the African Union Mission;	3.Decides, in light of the failure of all parties to the conflict in Darfur to fulfil their commitments, (a) to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein “the Committee”), to undertake to following tasks: i. to monitor implementation of the measures referred to in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this paragraph and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), and paragraph 7 below;(b) to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to appoint for a period of six months, within 30 days of adoption of this resolution, a Panel of Experts comprised of four members and based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to travel regularly to El-Fasher, Sudan and other locations in Sudan, and to operate under the direction of the Committee to undertake the following tasks: i. to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures in subparagraphs (d) and (e), paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), and paragraph 7 of this resolution, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council may want to consider (c) that those individuals, as designated by the Committee established by subparagraph (a) above, based on the information provided by Member States, the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Human Rights or the Panel of Experts established under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph above, and other relevant sources, who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, violate the measures implemented by

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				Member States in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of this resolution as implemented by a state, or are responsible for offensive military overflights described in paragraph 6 of this resolution, shall be subject to the measures identified in subparagraphs (d) and (e) below; (d) that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee pursuant to subparagraph (c) above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall obligate a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; (e) that all States shall freeze all funds, financial assets and economic resources that are on their territories on the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons designated by the Committee pursuant to subparagraph (c) above, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and decides further that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;
2005	S/RES/1592	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>2. Reaffirms its demand that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of MONUC and that they ensure the safety of, as well as unhindered and immediate access for, United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular that all parties provide full access to MONUC military observers, including to all ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings, and requests the Secretary-General to report without delay any failure to comply with these demands;</p> <p>5. Further calls on the Government of National Unity and Transition to develop with MONUC a joint concept of operations for the disarmament of foreign combatants by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the assistance of MONUC, within its mandate and capabilities;</p> <p>6. Calls on the donor community, as a matter of urgency, to continue to engage firmly in the provision of assistance needed for the integration, training and equipping of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges the Government of National Unity and Transition to promote all possible means to facilitate and expedite cooperation to this end;</p> <p>7. Emphasizing that MONUC is authorized to use all necessary means, within its capabilities and in the areas where its armed</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			units are deployed, to deter any attempt at the use of force to threaten the political process and to ensure the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, from any armed group, foreign or Congolese, in particular the ex-FAR and Interahamwé (...).	
2005	S/RES/1593	Sudan	<p>1. Decides to refer the situation in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>2. Decides that the Government of Sudan and all other parties to the conflict in Darfur, shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully;</p> <p>5. Also emphasizes the need to promote healing and reconciliation and encourages in this respect the creation of institutions, involving all sectors of Sudanese society, such as truth and/or reconciliation commissions, in order to complement judicial processes and thereby reinforce the efforts to restore long- lasting peace, with African Union and international support as necessary;</p> <p>6. Decides that nationals, current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State outside Sudan which is not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that contributing State for all alleged acts or omissions arising out of or related to operations in Sudan established or authorized by the Council or the African Union, unless such exclusive jurisdiction has been expressly waived by that contributing State;</p>	
2005	S/RES/1594	Côte d'Ivoire	2. Calls upon all Ivorian parties immediately and actively to pursue a lasting and just solution to the current crisis, particularly through the African Union mediation led by President Thabo Mbeki;	
2005	S/RES/1596	Democratic Republic of Congo	5. Demands that all parties other than those referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above with military capabilities in Ituri, in North Kivu or in South Kivu, help the Government of National Unity and Transition implement its commitments regarding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of foreign and Congolese combatants, and regarding security sector reform; 12. Urges all States to conduct inquiries into the activities of their nationals who operate or are associated with the operation of	<p>1. Reaffirms the measures established by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493, dated 28 July 2003, and extended until 31 July 2005 by resolution 1552, dated 27 July 2004, decides that these measures shall from now on apply to any recipient in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reiterates that assistance includes financing and financial assistance related to military activities;</p> <p>6. Decides that, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, all governments in the region, and in particular those of</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>aircraft or other means of transport such as those referred to in paragraphs 6 and 10 above used for the transfer of arms or related materiel in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, and if necessary to institute the appropriate legal proceedings against them; 19. Demands that all parties and all States cooperate fully with the work of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 21 below and of MONUC, and that they ensure: – the safety of their members, – unhindered and immediate access for the members of the Group of Experts, in particular by supplying them with any information on possible violations of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 6, 10, 13 and 15 above, and by facilitating access of the Group of Experts to persons, documents and sites it deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;</p>	<p>the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of States bordering Ituri and the Kivus, shall take the necessary measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To ensure that aircraft operate in the region in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944, in particular by verifying the validity of documents carried in aircraft and the licences of pilots, – To prohibit immediately in their respective territories operation of any aircraft inconsistent with the conditions in that Convention or the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, in particular with respect to the use of falsified or out-of-date documents, and to notify the Committee, and to maintain such prohibition until the Committee is informed by States or by the Group of Experts that these aircraft meet the said conditions and standards set forth in Chapter V of the Chicago Convention and determines that they will not be used for a purpose inconsistent with the resolutions of the Security Council, – To ensure that all civilian and military airports or airfields on their respective territories will not be used for a purpose inconsistent with the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above; <p>7. Further decides that each government in the region, in particular those of States bordering Ituri and the Kivus, as well as that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, shall maintain a registry for review by the Committee and the Group of Experts of all information concerning flights originating in their respective territories en route to destinations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as flights originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo en route to destinations in their respective territories;</p> <p>13. Decides that, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by the Committee as acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;</p> <p>14. Decides that the measures imposed by the previous paragraph shall not apply where the Committee determines in advance and on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of the Council's resolutions, that is peace and national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and stability in the region;</p> <p>15. Decides that all States shall, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, immediately freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>from the date of adoption of this resolution, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 13 above, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;</p> <p>16. Decides that the provisions of the previous paragraph do not apply to funds, other financial assets and economic resources that: (a) have been determined by relevant States to be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within four working days of such notification, (b) have been determined by relevant States to be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee, or (c) have been determined by relevant States to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitration lien or judgement, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 15 above, and has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee;</p> <p>17. Decides that, no later than 31 July 2005, it shall review the measures set forth in paragraphs 1, 6, 10, 13 and 15 above, in the light of progress accomplished in the peace and transition process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular with regard to the integration of the Armed Forces and of the National Police;</p>
2005	S/RES/1597	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	<p>Article 13 ter on election and appointment of ad litem judges:</p> <p>1. The ad litem judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council in the following manner:</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for ad litem</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;</p> <p>(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to four candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 13 of the Statute, taking into account the importance of a fair representation of female and male candidates;</p> <p>(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than fifty-four candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world and bearing in mind the importance of equitable distribution;</p> <p>(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the twenty-seven ad litem judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected;</p> <p>(e) The ad litem judges shall be declared elected for a term of four years.</p>	
2005	S/RES/1600	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Calls on all parties to implement fully the Pretoria Agreement and reminds them that they have decided in the Pretoria Agreement to refer to the mediator, President Thabo Mbeki, any differences which may arise in the interpretation of any part of the agreement;</p> <p>3. Welcomes further the decision taken by President Thabo Mbeki with regard to the eligibility for the Presidency of the Republic, as described in the letter he sent on 11 April 2005 to Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (S/2005/270), and takes note with satisfaction of the announcement made by President Laurent Gbagbo on 26 April 2005 that all candidates nominated by the political parties signatory to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement would be eligible for the Presidency;</p> <p>4. Urges all the Ivorian parties to take all necessary steps to ensure that the forthcoming general elections are free, fair and transparent;</p>	

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2005	S/RES/1601	Haiti		
2005	S/RES/1602	Burundi	2. Calls upon all Burundian parties to exert greater efforts to ensure success of the Transition, national reconciliation and stability of the country in the longer term, in particular by refraining from any actions which may affect the cohesion of the Arusha Agreement process;	
2005	S/RES/1603	Côte d'Ivoire	6. Demands that all the Ivorian parties take all necessary steps to ensure that the forthcoming general elections are free, fair and transparent; 9. Calls upon the community of donors to provide all the necessary financial resources to the High Representative to support the full implementation of his mission; 10. (...) Demands that the parties implement fully this agreement so that the DDR process can start without delay, (...); 15. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNOCI, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel as well as associated personnel throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire;	
2005	S/RES/1607	Liberia	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia; 2. Urges the National Transitional Government of Liberia to intensify its efforts, with the support of UNMIL, to establish its authority over the diamond- producing areas, and to work towards establishing an official Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process; 5. Invites the National Transitional Government of Liberia to consider, with the assistance of international partners and for a specific time period, the possibility of commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond and timber resources, in order to increase investor confidence and attract additional donor support; 11. (...) (d) assisting the National Transitional Government of Liberia in monitoring the recruitment and movement of ex-	

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			<p>combatants, and reporting any relevant information to the Panel and the Committee, in order to reduce the opportunity for ex-combatants to undermine the peace process or provoke renewed instability in Liberia and the subregion;</p> <p>13. Reiterates its call on the international donor community to continue to provide assistance to the peace process, including for reintegration of ex-combatants and reconstruction (...);</p>	
2005	S/RES/1608	Haiti	<p>10. Urges the Transitional Government to conduct thorough and transparent investigations into cases of human rights violations, particularly those allegedly involving HNP officers; requests that in order to support this effort MINUSTAH make the Joint Special Investigation Unit operational as soon as possible;</p> <p>11. Welcomes the launching on 7 April 2005 of the “national dialogue” by the Transitional Government of Haiti, and stresses that such a dialogue should serve the long-term aim of national reconciliation and, in the shorter term, the holding of credible and inclusive elections; urges the Transitional Government of Haiti to redouble its efforts for this essential process and invites all Haitians to participate in this dialogue without delay;</p> <p>15. Invites the Bretton Woods institutions to consider the issue of debt sustainability and the implications of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative for Haiti;</p> <p>16. Urges MINUSTAH to urgently develop and implement a proactive communications and public relations strategy, in order to improve the Haitian population’s understanding of the mandate of MINUSTAH and its role in Haiti;</p>	
2005	S/RES/1609	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Decides that UNOCI shall have the following mandate from the date of adoption of this resolution:</p> <p><i>Monitoring of the cessation of hostilities and movements of armed groups</i></p> <p>(a) To observe and monitor the implementation of the joint declaration of the end of the war of 6 April 2005 and of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003, to prevent, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, any hostile action, in particular within the Zone of Confidence, and to investigate violations of the ceasefire, (b) To liaise with the National Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire (FANCI) and the military elements of the Forces Nouvelles in order to promote, in coordination with the French forces, the re-establishment of trust among all the Ivorian forces involved, (c) To assist the Government of National Reconciliation in monitoring the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>borders, with particular attention to the situation of Liberian refugees and to any cross-border movement of combatants, <i>Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement</i></p> <p>(d) To assist the Government of National Reconciliation in undertaking the regrouping of all the Ivorian forces involved and to assist in ensuring the security of their disarmament, cantonment and demobilization sites, (e) To support the Government of National Reconciliation in the implementation of the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, (f) To coordinate closely with the United Nations missions in Sierra Leone and in Liberia in the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, in support of the efforts of the Government of National Reconciliation and in cooperation with the Governments concerned, relevant international financial institutions, international development organizations and donor nations, (g) To ensure that the programmes mentioned in paragraphs (e) and (f) take into account the need for a coordinated regional approach, (h) To secure, neutralize or destroy any weapons, ammunition or any other military materiel surrendered by the former combatants, Disarmament and dismantling of militias (i) To assist the Prime Minister of the Government of National Reconciliation in formulating and monitoring the implementation of the Joint Operation Plan for the disarmament and dismantling of militias envisaged in article 4 of the Pretoria Agreement, (j) To secure, neutralize or destroy all weapons, ammunition and other military materiel surrendered by militias, Protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians (k) To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of National Reconciliation, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, (l) To support, in coordination with the Ivorian and South African authorities, the provision of security for members of the Government of National Reconciliation,</p> <p><i>Monitoring of the arms embargo</i></p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>(m) To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under resolution 1584 (2005) and, as appropriate, with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and Governments concerned, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings of Côte d'Ivoire, (n) To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate, Support for humanitarian assistance (o) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and elderly people,</p> <p><i>Support for the redeployment of State administration</i></p> <p>(p) To facilitate, with the assistance of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, the re-establishment by the Government of National Reconciliation of the authority of the State throughout Côte d'Ivoire which is essential for the social and economic recovery of the country, Support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections (q) To provide all necessary technical assistance to the Government of National Reconciliation, the Independent Electoral Commission and other relevant agencies or institutes, with the support of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections within the time frames envisaged in the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, (r) To provide technical information, advice and assistance as appropriate to the High Representative referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 1603 (2005) of 3 June 2005, (s) To contribute, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to the security of the areas where voting is to take place, Assistance in the field of human rights (t) To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, to monitor and help investigate human rights violations with a view to ending impunity, and to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard, Public information (u) To promote understanding of the peace process and the role of UNOCI among local communities and the parties, through the Mission's public information capacity, including its radio broadcasting capability, (v) To monitor the Ivorian mass media, in particular with regard to any incidents of incitement by the media to hatred, intolerance and violence, and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of the situation in this regard, Law and order (w) To assist the Government of National Reconciliation in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in restoring a civilian policing presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire, to advise the Government of National Reconciliation on the restructuring of the internal security services, and to assist the Ivorian parties with the implementation of temporary and interim security measures in the northern part of the country, as provided for in paragraph 6 of the Pretoria Agreement, (x) To assist the Government of National Reconciliation in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout Côte d'Ivoire;</p> <p>3. Authorizes, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, an increase in the military component of UNOCI of up to 850 additional personnel as well as an increase in the civilian police component of up to a ceiling of 725 civilian police personnel, including three formed police units, and the necessary additional civilian personnel;</p>	
2005	S/RES/1610	Sierra Leone		
2005	S/RES/1616	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2005	S/RES/1617	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts	7. Strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive, international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and the FATF Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing;	1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002) with respect to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) (the "Consolidated List"):

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) ("the Committee") determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;
2005	S/RES/1621	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2005	S/RES/1623	Afghanistan		
2005	S/RES/1626	Liberia	2. Calls on all Liberian parties to demonstrate their full commitment to a democratic process of government by ensuring that the upcoming presidential and legislative elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair;	
2005	S/RES/1628	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2005	S/RES/1630	Somalia		3. Decides to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"), to re-establish within thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate: (a) to continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005); (b) to continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations; (c) to continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations; (d) to continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by Member

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>States in accordance with resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;</p> <p>(e) to continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604 and S/2005/153) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, 1558 (2004) of 17 August 2004 and 1587 (2005) of 15 March 2005;</p> <p>(f) to work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;</p> <p>(g) to assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;</p> <p>(h) to provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;</p> <p>(i) to submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate;"</p> <p>4. Further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group;</p> <p>5. Reaffirms paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 of resolution 1519 (2003);</p>
2005	S/RES/1632	Côte d'Ivoire		
2005	S/RES/1633	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>5. Urges the Chairperson of the African Union, the Chairperson of ECOWAS and the African Union Mediator to consult immediately with all the Ivorian parties in order to ensure that a new Prime Minister acceptable to all the Ivorian parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement shall be appointed by 31 October 2005,</p> <p>9. Calls upon all Ivorian parties to ensure that the Prime Minister has all powers and resources described in paragraph 8 above and faces no hindrance or difficulty in implementing his tasks;</p> <p>13. Requests therefore the International Working Group to draw up as soon as possible a road map in consultation with all Ivorian parties, (...)</p> <p>16. Demands that all Ivorian parties stop all incitement to hatred and violence in radio and television broadcasting as well as in any other media;"</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2005	S/RES/1635	Democratic Republic of Congo	4. Calls on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place, and that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission is scrupulously respected, and underlines in this regard that it is the responsibility of the Congolese authorities to adopt the necessary legislation without further delay; 6. Calls on the donor community, as a matter of urgency, to continue to engage firmly in the provision of assistance needed for the integration, training and equipping of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges the Government of National Unity and Transition to promote all possible means to facilitate and expedite cooperation to this end;	
2005	S/RES/1636	Middle East		2. Takes note with extreme concern of the Commission's conclusion that, there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in this terrorist act, and that it is difficult to envisage a scenario whereby such complex assassination could have been carried out without their knowledge; 3. (...) (a) that all individuals designated by the Commission or the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of this terrorist act, upon notification of such designation to and agreement of the Committee established in subparagraph (b) below, shall be subject to the following measures: (...) (travel and financial restrictions). 11. Decides in this context that: (a) Syria must detain those Syrian officials or individuals whom the Commission considers as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of this terrorist act, and make them fully available to the Commission;
2005	S/RES/1637	Iraq		
2005	S/RES/1638	Liberia	1. Decides that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall include the following additional element: to apprehend and detain former President Charles Taylor in the event of a return to Liberia and to transfer him or facilitate his transfer to Sierra Leone for prosecution before the Special Court for Sierra Leone and to keep the Liberian Government, the Sierra Leonean Government and the Council fully informed;	
2005	S/RES/1639	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10. Authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of 12	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			months, starting from the date of the adoption of this resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that the EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;	
2005	S/RES/1641	Burundi		
2005	S/RES/1643	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Demands that the Forces nouvelles establish without delay a comprehensive list of armaments in their possession, in accordance with their obligations;"</p> <p>3. Reaffirms its readiness to impose the individual measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), including against any person designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 who blocks the implementation of the peace process as enshrined in resolution 1633 (2005);"</p> <p>13. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraphs 4 and 6 above;</p>	
2005	S/RES/1644	Middle East	6. Acknowledges the Lebanese Government's request that those eventually charged with involvement in this terrorist attack be tried by a tribunal of an international character, requests the Secretary-General to help the Lebanese Government identify the nature and scope of the international assistance needed in this regard, and requests also the Secretary-General to report to the Council in a timely manner;	
2005	S/RES/1647	Liberia		
2005	S/RES/1649	Democratic Republic of Congo	1. Deplores the fact that foreign armed groups present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have not yet laid down their arms, and demands that all such groups	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			engage voluntarily and without any delay or preconditions in their disarmament and in their repatriation and resettlement; <i>Extension of individual sanctions:</i> (a) political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, (b) political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in particular those operating in Ituri, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;	
2005	S/RES/1650	Burundi	7. Urges the Government to complete the implementation of the programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including the effective reintegration of former combatants;	
2005	S/RES/1651	Sudan		
2006	S/RES/1652	Côte d'Ivoire		
2006	S/RES/1654	Democratic Republic of Congo	3. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and all States cooperate fully with the work of the Group of Experts, and that they ensure: – the safety of their members; – unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;	
2006	S/RES/1657	Côte d'Ivoire		
2006	S/RES/1658	Haiti		
2006	S/RES/1660	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2006	S/RES/1665	Sudan		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1667	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1669	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2006	S/RES/1671	Democratic Republic of Congo	8. Decides that Eufor R.D.Congo is authorized to take all necessary measures, within its means and capabilities, to carry out the following tasks, in accordance with the agreement to be reached between the European Union and the United Nations: (...) (e) to execute operations of limited character in order to extract individuals in danger; 16. Calls upon all Congolese parties to demonstrate their full commitment to a democratic process by ensuring that the upcoming presidential and legislative elections are free, fair, peaceful and transparent;	
2006	S/RES/1672	Sudan		1. Decides that all States shall implement the measures specified in paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) with respect to the following individuals: –Major General Gaffar Mohamed Elhassan (Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces) – Sheikh Musa Hilal (Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur) – Adam Yacub Shant (Sudanese Liberation Army Commander) –Gabril Abdul Kareem Badri (National Movement for Reform and Development Field Commander)
2006	S/RES/1673	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2006	S/RES/1676	Somalia		
2006	S/RES/1679	Sudan	1. Calls upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the agreement without delay, urges those parties that have not signed the agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the agreement, and expresses its intention to consider taking, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as a travel ban and assets freeze, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement;	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1682	Côte d'Ivoire		
2006	S/RES/1683	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1688	Sierra Leone	<p>Takes note of the intention of the President of the Special Court to authorize a Trial Chamber to exercise its functions away from the seat of the Special Court, and his request to the Government of the Netherlands to host the trial, including any appeal;</p> <p>4. Requests all States to cooperate to this end, in particular to ensure the appearance of former President Taylor in the Netherlands for purposes of his trial by the Special Court, and encourages all States as well to ensure that any evidence or witnesses are, upon the request of the Special Court, promptly made available to the Special Court for this purpose;</p> <p>7. Decides that the Special Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over former President Taylor during his transfer to and presence in the Netherlands in respect of matters within the Statute of the Special Court, and that the Netherlands shall not exercise its jurisdiction over former President Taylor except by express agreement with the Special Court;</p> <p>8. Decides further that the Government of the Netherlands shall facilitate the implementation of the decision of the Special Court to conduct the trial of former President Taylor in the Netherlands, in particular by:</p> <p>(a) Allowing the detention and the trial in the Netherlands of former President Taylor by the Special Court;</p> <p>(b) Facilitating the transport upon the request of the Special Court of former President Taylor within the Netherlands outside the areas under the authority of the Special Court;</p> <p>(c) Enabling the appearance of witnesses, experts and other persons required to be at the Special Court under the same conditions and according to the same procedures as applicable to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;</p>	
2006	S/RES/1689	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1692	Burundi		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1693	Democratic Republic of Congo	3. Calls once again on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place, that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission is scrupulously respected and that security forces exercise restraint and remain impartial while providing security to the electoral process, and to respect the rights of every candidate to conduct a campaign; 4. Calls on all Congolese parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence;	
2006	S/RES/1694	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1696	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	5. Calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent the transfer of any items, materials, goods and technology that could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and ballistic missile programmes;	
2006	S/RES/1698	Democratic Republic of Congo	6. Requests the Group of Experts (...): – to include in its report to be submitted by 20 December 2006, further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report dated 18 July 2006, on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime; – to include in the above-mentioned report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared to other sources of income; 13. Decides that, for a period expiring on 31 July 2007, the provisions of paragraphs 13 to 16 of resolution 1596 shall extend to the following individuals, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and designated by the Committee: – Political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law; – Individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;	13. Decides that, for a period expiring on 31 July 2007, the provisions of paragraphs 13 to 16 of resolution 1596 shall extend to the following individuals, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and designated by the Committee: – Political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law; – Individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;
2006	S/RES/1702	Haiti		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1706	Sudan	<p>8. (a) Decides that UNMIS is authorized to use all necessary means, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities: to seize or collect, as appropriate, arms or related material whose presence in Darfur is in violation of the Agreements and the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556, and to dispose of such arms and related material as appropriate;</p> <p>(b) To observe and monitor movement of armed groups and redeployment of forces in areas of UNMIS deployment by ground and aerial means in accordance with the Agreements;</p> <p>(c) To investigate violations of the Agreements and to report violations to the Cease-fire Commission; as well as to cooperate and coordinate, together with other International Actors, with the Cease-fire Commission, the Joint Commission, and the Joint Humanitarian Facilitation and Monitoring Unit established pursuant to the Agreements including through provision of technical assistance and logistical support;</p> <p>(e) To monitor transborder activities of armed groups along the Sudanese borders with Chad and the Central African Republic in particular through regular ground and aerial reconnaissance activities;</p> <p>(f) To assist with development and implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and women and children associated with combatants, as called for in the Darfur Peace Agreement and in accordance with resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1564 (2004);</p>	
2006	S/RES/1707	Afghanistan		
2006	S/RES/1708	Côte d'Ivoire		
2006	S/RES/1711	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>6. Calls once again on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place, that the next steps of the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission are scrupulously respected and calls on all candidates, in particular the two remaining presidential candidates, to restate their commitment to the democratic process;</p> <p>9. Calls on all Congolese parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence and from any threat or use of force to prevent</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			elections, dispute their outcome or subvert the peace process, and to resolve political differences by peaceful means, including through the framework established with the facilitation of MONUC, and in the framework of democratic institutions and the rule of law;	
2006	S/RES/1712	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1713	Sudan		
2006	S/RES/1718	Non-proliferation / Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8. (iii) Luxury goods; (b) The DPRK shall cease the export of all items covered in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK; (c) All Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above; (d) All Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of the adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons or entities designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile- related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities; (e) All Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory; (f) In order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and thereby preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, all Member States are called upon to take, in

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary;
2006	S/RES/1721	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>7. Stresses that the Prime Minister shall have a mandate to implement all the provisions of the road map drawn up by the IWG and of the agreements concluded between the Ivorian parties with a view to holding free, open, fair and transparent elections by 31 October 2007 at the latest, with support from the United Nations and potential donors, and to carry out, in particular: (...);</p> <p>8. Stresses that the Prime Minister, for the implementation of the mandate set out in paragraph 7 above, must have all the necessary powers, and all appropriate financial, material and human resources, as well as full and unfettered authority, consistent with ECOWAS recommendations dated 6 October 2006 and must be empowered to take all necessary decisions, in all matters, within the Council of Ministers or the Council of Government, by ordinances or decree-laws;</p> <p>9. Stresses also that the Prime Minister, for the implementation of the mandate set out in paragraph 7 above, must also have the necessary authority over the Defence and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire;</p> <p>13. Urges the Prime Minister to immediately take all appropriate measures, through the signing of the relevant ordinances in the conditions set out in paragraph 8 above, to expedite the issuance of birth and nationality certificates in the context of the identification process, in a spirit of equity and transparency;</p> <p>14. Demands that all the Ivorian parties concerned, in particular the Armed Forces of Forces Nouvelles and the Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire, participate fully and in good faith in the work of the quadripartite commission responsible for overseeing the implementation of the DDR programme and the operations for the disarmament and dismantling of militias;</p> <p>27. Demands that all Ivorian parties guarantee the security and freedom of movement of all Ivorian nationals throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire;</p>	
2006	S/RES/1722	Bosnia and Herzegovina		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1723	Iraq		
2006	S/RES/1724	Somalia		
2006	S/RES/1725	Somalia	<p>1. Emphasizes the need for continued credible dialogue between the Transitional Federal Institutions and the Union of Islamic Courts,</p> <p>2. Urges the Transitional Federal Institutions and the Union of Islamic Courts to fulfil commitments they have made, resume without delay peace talks on the basis of the agreements reached in Khartoum, and adhere to agreements reached in their dialogue, and states its intention to consider taking measures against those that seek to prevent or block a peaceful dialogue process, overthrow the Transitional Federal Institutions by force, or take action that further threatens regional stability;"</p>	
2006	S/RES/1726	Côte d'Ivoire		
2006	S/RES/1727	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Demands that all Ivorian parties, including the transitional Government and the Forces nouvelles, provide unhindered access, particularly to the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1643 (2005), to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to UNOCI and French forces which support it to enable them to carry out the tasks set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of resolution 1609 (2005);</p> <p>10. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the production and illicit export of diamonds;</p> <p>11. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and reiterated in paragraph 3 above;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2006	S/RES/1731	Liberia		
2006	S/RES/1735	Threats to international peace and security caused by terroristic acts		<p>1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), with respect to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) (the “Consolidated List”):</p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons’ benefit, or by their nationals or by persons within their territory;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (“the Committee”) determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;</p> <p>(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer, to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Reminds States of their obligation to freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of this resolution;</p>
2006	S/RES/1736	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2006	S/RES/1737	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		<p>10. Calls upon all States to exercise vigilance regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and decides in this regard that all States shall notify the Committee of the entry</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the Annex to this resolution (herein “the Annex”), as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities and for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, except where such travel is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) above;</p> <p>12. Decides that all States shall freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled by the persons or entities designated in the Annex, as well as those of additional persons or entities designated by the Security Council or by the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and that the measures in this paragraph shall cease to apply in respect of such persons or entities if, and at such time as, the Security Council or the Committee removes them from the Annex, and decides further that all States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of these persons and entities;</p> <p>14. Decides that States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12 above of interests or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;</p>
2007	S/RES/1739	Côte d'Ivoire	2. Decides that UNOCI shall have the following mandate from the date of adoption of this resolution: (a) Monitoring of the cessation of hostilities and movements of armed groups – To observe and monitor the implementation of the joint declaration of the end of the war of 6 April 2005 and of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003, to prevent, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, any hostile action, and to investigate violations of the ceasefire, – To liaise with the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>military elements of the Forces Nouvelles in order to promote, in coordination with the French forces, the re-establishment of trust among all the Ivorian forces involved, – To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in monitoring the borders, with particular attention to the situation of Liberian refugees and to any cross- border movement of combatants,</p> <p>(b) Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement – To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in undertaking the regrouping of all the Ivorian forces involved and to assist in ensuring the security of their disarmament, cantonment and demobilization sites,</p> <p>–To support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, within UNOCI's current capacities, in the implementation of the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, including through logistical support, in particular for the preparation of cantonment sites, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, – To coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, in support of the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and in cooperation with the Governments concerned, relevant international financial institutions, international development organizations and donor nations, – To ensure that the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants and that the voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants take into account the need for a coordinated regional approach, – To secure, neutralize or destroy any weapons, ammunition or any other military materiel surrendered by the former combatants,</p> <p>(c) Disarmament and dismantling of militias – To assist the Prime Minister in formulating and implementing the programme for the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias consistent with paragraph 12 of resolution 1721 (2006), and to monitor its implementation, – To secure, neutralize or destroy all weapons, ammunition and other military materiel surrendered by militias,</p> <p>(d) Operations of identification of the population and registration of voters – To contribute, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in paragraph 17 of resolution 1721 (2006), to the security of the operations of identification of the population and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>registration of voters, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment,</p> <p>(e) Reform of the security sector – To assist, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in paragraph 15 of resolution 1721 (2006), in formulating a plan on the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and in preparing possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS,</p> <p>(f) Protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians – To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, – To support, in coordination with the Prime Minister, the provision of security for members of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire,</p> <p>(g) Monitoring of the arms embargo – To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under resolution 1584 (2005) and, as appropriate, with UNMIL and Governments concerned, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings of Côte d'Ivoire, – To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate,</p> <p>(h) Support for humanitarian assistance – To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and elderly people,</p> <p>(i) Support for the redeployment of State administration – To facilitate, with the assistance of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, the re-establishment by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of the authority of the State throughout Côte d'Ivoire and of the institutions and public services essential for the social and economic recovery of the country,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>(j) Support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections – To provide all necessary technical assistance to the Prime Minister, his Government, the Independent Electoral Commission and other relevant agencies or institutes, with the support of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections, presidential and legislative, by 31 October 2007 at the latest, as referred to in resolution 1721 (2006),– To provide technical information, advice and assistance as appropriate to the High Representative for the Elections, – To contribute, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to the security of the areas where voting is to take place, – To provide as necessary, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, in close cooperation with the United Nations Programme for Development, logistical support for the Independent Electoral Commission, in particular for the transportation of electoral material,</p> <p>(k) Assistance in the field of human rights – To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, to monitor and help investigate human rights violations with a view to ending impunity, and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) (the Committee) regularly informed of developments in this regard,</p> <p>(l) Public information – To promote the peace process as referred to in resolution 1721 (2006) throughout the territory of Côte d’Ivoire, through the Mission’s public information capacity, in particular its radio broadcasting capability through ONUCI FM, – To monitor the Ivorian mass media, in particular with regard to any incidents of incitement by the media to hatred, intolerance and violence, and to keep the Committee regularly informed of the situation in this regard,(m) Law and order – To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in restoring a civilian policing presence throughout Côte d’Ivoire, and to advise the Government of Côte d’Ivoire on the restructuring of the internal security services, – To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>throughout Côte d'Ivoire,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in ensuring the neutrality and impartiality of public media by providing, as necessary, security of the premises of the Radio Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI); <p>8. Authorizes from the date of adoption of this resolution the French forces to use all necessary means in order to support UNOCI in accordance with the agreement reached between UNOCI and the French authorities, and in particular to: (a) Contribute to the general security of the area of activity of the impartial forces, (b) Intervene at the request of UNOCI in support of its elements whose security may be threatened, (c) In consultation with UNOCI, intervene against belligerent actions, if the security conditions so require, outside UNOCI's areas of deployment, (d) Help to protect civilians, in the deployment areas of their units, (e) Contribute to monitoring the arms embargo established by resolution 1572 (2004), (f) Contribute to the drawing up of a plan on the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and to the preparation of possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS;</p> <p>9. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, in particular by guaranteeing their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to carry out fully their mandates;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1742	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2007	S/RES/1743	Haiti	<p>Emphasizing that a combination of measures are necessary to effectively disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate gang members, Urging the Government of Haiti, in coordination with the international community, to establish a unified justice sector reform strategy encompassing merging of resources and joint planning, Underlining the need for the quick implementation of highly effective and visible labour-intensive projects that help create jobs and deliver basic social services, and emphasizing the importance of quick-impact projects in the post- electoral phase,</p> <p>10. Requests, in this context, MINUSTAH to accelerate efforts to reorient its</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>disarmament, demobilization and reintegration resources towards a comprehensive community violence reduction programme as decided in resolution 1702 (2006), in close coordination with the Government of Haiti and other relevant actors;</p> <p>17. Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of girls;</p> <p>20. Calls on the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, in cooperation with the Haitian authorities, to devise and support a renewed aid coordination system, which would focus on immediate needs as well as on long-term reconstruction and poverty reduction;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1744	Somalia	<p>1. Stresses the need for broad-based and representative institutions reached through an all-inclusive political process in Somalia, as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter, in order to consolidate stability, peace and reconciliation in the country and ensure that international assistance is as effective as possible;</p> <p>2. Welcomes the initiative of the Transitional Federal Institutions to pursue an inclusive intra-Somali political process, particularly the announcement made by President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed at the African Union Summit of his intention to convene urgently a national reconciliation congress involving all stakeholders including political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders, and representatives of civil society, looks forward to the sustained and all-inclusive political process that is needed as a result of that commitment and that will help pave the way to democratic elections at the local, regional and national levels as set out in Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter, and encourages those in the Transitional Federal Government and the other Transitional Federal Institutions to unite behind efforts to promote such an inclusive dialogue; reiterates its intention to consider taking measures against those who seek to prevent or block a peaceful political process, threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions by force, or take action that undermines stability in Somalia or the region;</p> <p>6. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) Supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			by the mission referred to in paragraph 4 above; or (b) Such supplies and technical assistance by States intended solely for the purpose of helping develop security sector institutions, consistent with the political process set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) within five working days of receiving the notification described in paragraph 7 below; 11. demands that all parties in Somalia ensure complete and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as providing guarantees for the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers in Somalia,	
2007	S/RES/1747	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		2. Calls upon all States also to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and decides in this regard that all States shall notify the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) (herein "the Committee") of the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the Annex to resolution 1737 (2006) or Annex I to this resolution, as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such travel is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of that resolution; 3. Underlines that nothing in the above paragraph requires a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and that all States shall, in the implementation of the above paragraph, take into account humanitarian considerations, including religious obligations, as well as the necessity to meet the objectives of this resolution and resolution 1737 (2006), including where Article XV of the IAEA Statute is engaged; 4. Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the persons and entities listed in Annex I to this resolution;
2007	S/RES/1749	Rwanda		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2007	S/RES/1750	Liberia		
2007	S/RES/1751	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2007	S/RES/1753	Liberia	<p>2. Encourages the Kimberley Process to report in ninety (90) days to the Council, through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003), on Liberia's application to the Kimberley Process and calls on the Government of Liberia to carry out the recommendations of the expert mission identified for the period following admission to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;</p> <p>3. Decides to review the termination of the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) after consideration of the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts as requested in paragraph 4 (d) of resolution 1731 (2006) and of the report of the Kimberley Process encouraged in paragraph two (2), with a particular focus on the compliance of Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1756	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>2. Decides that MONUC will have the mandate, within the limits of its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in establishing a stable security environment in the country, and, to that end, to:</p> <p>Protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel and facilities</p> <p>Territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>(f) Observe and report in a timely manner on the position of armed movements and groups and the presence of foreign military forces in the key areas of volatility, especially by monitoring the use of landing strips and the borders, including on the lakes;</p> <p>(g) Monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005), in cooperation, as appropriate, with the Governments concerned and with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), including by inspecting, as it deems necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings in North and South Kivu and in Ituri;</p> <p>(h) Seize or collect, as appropriate, the arms and any related</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>materiel whose presence in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate; (i) Provide assistance, where it has a permanent presence, to the competent customs authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in implementing the provisions of paragraph 10 of resolution 1596 (2005);</p> <p>(k) Deter any attempt at the use of force to threaten the political process from any armed group, foreign or Congolese, particularly in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by using cordon and search tactics to prevent attacks on civilians and disrupt the military capability of illegal armed groups that continue to use violence in those areas;</p> <p>(l) Support operations led by the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by undertaking the steps listed in paragraph 75, subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Secretary- General's third special report on MONUC (S/2004/650), in accordance with internationally recognized standards and norms on human rights and international humanitarian law, with a view to: –Disarming the recalcitrant local armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the release of children associated with those armed groups; – Disarming the foreign armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process and the release of children associated with those armed groups; – Preventing the provision of support to illegal armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities;</p> <p>(m) Facilitate the voluntary demobilization and repatriation of disarmed foreign combatants and their dependants;</p> <p>(n) Contribute to the implementation of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese combatants and their dependants, with particular attention to children, by monitoring the disarmament process and providing as appropriate security in some sensitive locations, as well as supporting reintegration efforts pursued by the Congolese authorities in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and bilateral and multilateral partners; (d) In close coordination</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>with international partners and the United Nations Country Team, provide preliminary assistance to the Congolese authorities, including the National Independent Electoral Commission, in the organization, preparation and conduct of local elections, including the provision of advice, technical assistance and logistical support, and keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard, including in the framework of the Secretary- General's periodic reports on MONUC ;</p> <p>5. Exhorts the democratically elected authorities to respect the space and role conferred on the opposition parties by the Constitution in order to ensure their effective participation in the national political debate and encourages all parties to remain committed to the political process and national reconciliation in accordance with the constitutional framework and the law,</p> <p>6. Encourages the Government and the principal partners of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to establish an effective arrangement for regular consultations promoting a political dialogue aimed at enhancing understanding by key partners of the goals and initiatives of the Government, the continuation of international involvement and concerted efforts by the country's international partners to prevent or respond to crises;</p> <p>10. Demands that the militias and armed groups that are still present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo lay down their arms and engage voluntarily and without any further delay or preconditions in their demobilization, repatriation or resettlement, and reintegration;</p> <p>12. Reiterates its call upon the Congolese authorities to put an end to impunity, including by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and to take into account when they select candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police and other security services, the candidates' past actions in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;</p> <p>16. Demands that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of MONUC and that they ensure the security of as well as unhindered and immediate access for United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, demands in particular that all parties provide full access to MONUC military observers, including in all ports, airports, airfields,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			military bases and border crossings, and, in addition, that MONUC human rights observers are granted access to prisons, and requests the Secretary-General to report without delay any failure to comply with these demands;	
2007	S/RES/1757	Lebanon	Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that: (a) The provisions of the annexed document, including its attachment, on the establishment of a Special Tribunal for Lebanon shall enter into force on 10 June 2007, unless the Government of Lebanon has provided notification under Article 19 (1) of the annexed document before that date;	
2007	S/RES/1760	Liberia	1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, within one month from the date of adoption of this resolution, in consultation with the Committee, for a period of six months, a Panel of Experts (...) (b) To assess the impact of and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), including particularly with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor; (c) To assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on 19 September 2006 and signed into law by President Johnson Sirleaf on 5 October 2006, recalling that resolution 1689 (2006) decided not to renew the measure in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) that obligated Member States to prevent the import into their territories of all round log and timber products originating in Liberia; (d) To assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, recalling that resolution 1753 (2007) decided to terminate the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1731 (2006);	
2007	S/RES/1761	Côte d'Ivoire		
2007	S/RES/1762	Iraq		
2007	S/RES/1763	Côte d'Ivoire		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2007	S/RES/1765	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>1. Decides to renew the mandates of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it until 15 January 2008, in order to support the organization in Côte d'Ivoire of free, open, fair and transparent elections within the time frame set out in the Ouagadougou political Agreement, and expresses its readiness to renew them further as appropriate;</p> <p>3. Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children;</p> <p>4. Also invites the signatories of the Ouagadougou political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Ouagadougou political Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law;</p> <p>9. Supports the establishment, as agreed by the parties at the meeting of the evaluation and monitoring committee of 11 May 2007 and the Facilitator, of an international consultative organ including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the resident coordinator of the United Nations system, of the representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union, the African Union, the African Development Bank, ECOWAS and France, to accompany the Ivorian political forces and the Facilitator in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement, and notes that this organ shall participate in the meetings of the evaluation and monitoring committee, as an observer, and may be consulted at any time by the Facilitator;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1766	Somalia		
2007	S/RES/1768	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2007	S/RES/1769	Sudan	<p>4. Calls on all parties to urgently facilitate the full deployment of the UN Light and Heavy Support Packages to AMIS and preparations for UNAMID, and further calls on member states to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>finalise their contributions to UNAMID within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and on the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to agree the final composition of the military component of UNAMID within the same time period;</p> <p>7. Decides that there will be unity of command and control which, in accordance with basic principles of peacekeeping, means a single chain of command, further decides that command and control structures and backstopping will be provided by the United Nations, and, in this context, recalls the conclusions of the Addis Ababa high level consultation on the situation in Darfur of 16 November;</p> <p>9. Decides that UNAMID shall monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in violation of the Agreements and the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004);</p> <p>14. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities and attacks on AMIS, civilians and humanitarian agencies, their staff and assets and relief convoys, and further demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur fully co-operate with AMIS, civilians and humanitarian agencies, their staff and assets and relief convoys, and give all necessary assistance to the deployment of the United Nations Light and Heavy Support Packages to AMIS, and to UNAMID;</p> <p>15. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:</p> <p>(a) decides that UNAMID is authorised to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities in order to:</p> <p>(i) protect its personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its own personnel and humanitarian workers,</p> <p>(ii) support early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, prevent the disruption of its implementation and armed attacks, and protect civilians, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan;</p> <p>17. Calls on all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of children is addressed in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children and continued dialogue with parties to the conflict towards the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>preparations of time-bound action plans to end recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations against children;</p> <p>19. Welcomes the signature of a Joint Communiqué between the Government of Sudan and the United Nations on Facilitation of Humanitarian Activities in Darfur, and calls for it to be fully implemented and on all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;</p> <p>22. Demands that the parties to the conflict in Darfur fulfil their international obligations and their commitments under relevant agreements, this resolution and other relevant Council resolutions;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1771	Democratic Republic of Congo		<p>1. Decides to renew until 15 February 2008 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596;</p> <p>5. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of resolution 1596;</p> <p>6. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596, paragraph 2 of resolution 1649, and paragraph 13 of resolution 1698, and reaffirms;</p> <p>13. Further demands that all parties and all States ensure the cooperation with the Group of Experts of individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and calls on all States in the region to implement fully their obligations under paragraph 12 above;</p>
2007	S/RES/1772	Somalia	<p>1. Stresses the need for broad-based and representative institutions reached through an all-inclusive political process in Somalia, as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter, in order to consolidate stability, peace and reconciliation in the country and to ensure that international assistance is as effective as possible;</p> <p>3. Stresses the need for the NRC to be an all-inclusive intra-Somali political process involving all stakeholders including all political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders, the business community, and representatives of civil society such as women's groups;</p> <p>5. Reiterates the need for the ongoing political process to both agree on a comprehensive and lasting cessation of hostilities and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			to produce a road map for a comprehensive peace process, including democratic elections at the local, regional and national levels as set out in Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter;	
2007	S/RES/1776	Afghanistan		
2007	S/RES/1777	Liberia		
2007	S/RES/1778	Chad	<p>2. Decides that the multidimensional presence shall include, for a period of one year, a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (the acronym MINURCAT is to be used in all languages), with the following mandate in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, in liaison with the United Nations country team:</p> <p><i>Security and protection of civilians, Human rights and the rule of law</i></p> <p>(...) (e) To contribute to the monitoring and to the promotion and protection of human rights, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence, and to recommend action to the competent authorities, with a view to fighting impunity;</p> <p>6. (a) Authorizes the European Union to deploy, for a period of one year from the date that its initial operating capability is declared by the European Union in consultation with the Secretary-General, an operation (hereinafter referred to as "the European Union operation") aimed at supporting the elements referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4, and decides that this operation shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, to fulfil the following functions, in accordance with the arrangement to be concluded between the European Union and the United Nations, in liaison with the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic:</p>	
2007	S/RES/1779	Sudan	4. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1556 (2004);	
2007	S/RES/1780	Haiti		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2007	S/RES/1782	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>4. Reiterates its demand that all Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou political Agreement, in particular the Ivorian authorities, provide unhindered access, particularly to the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1643 (2005), to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it in order to carry out their respective mandates as set out in paragraphs 2 and 8 of resolution 1739 (2007) and renewed in resolution 1765 (2007);</p> <p>9. Urges all the Ivorian parties and, in particular, the civilian and military authorities of Côte d'Ivoire, to collaborate more actively with the Group of Experts and to provide it with the information and documentation it requests with a view to fulfilling its mandate;</p> <p>13. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds;</p> <p>14. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and reiterated in paragraph 1 above;</p>	
2007	S/RES/1785	Bosnia		
2007	S/RES/1790	Iraq		
2007	S/RES/1792	Liberia		
2007	S/RES/1793	Sierra Leone	<p>5. Calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to ensure that the 2008 local elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair; further calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone to provide the necessary support for the electoral institutions; and urges Member States and relevant international and regional</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			organizations to provide technical and material support; 7. Calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone, UNIOSIL and all other stakeholders in the country to increase their efforts to promote good governance, including through continued measures to combat corruption, improve accountability, promote the development of the private sector to generate wealth and employment opportunities, strengthen the judiciary and promote human rights;	
2007	S/RES/1794	Democratic Republic of Congo	3. Demands that the militias and armed groups that are still present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe and the dissident militia of Laurent Nkunda and the LRA, lay down their arms and engage voluntarily and without any further delay or preconditions in their demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration, as appropriate, stresses the need to ensure that those militias and armed groups do not receive any support for their illegal activities, and also demands, recalling its resolution 1698 (2006), that all armed groups, in particular the forces of Laurent Nkunda and the FDLR, immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them; 5. Encourages MONUC, in accordance with its mandate and emphasizing that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to support the FARDC integrated brigades with a view to disarming the recalcitrant foreign and Congolese armed groups, in particular the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe and the dissident militia of Laurent Nkunda, in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration processes, as appropriate; 13. Calls on the Congolese authorities to intensify as a matter of urgency their efforts to reform the security sector, including the army, the police and the justice sector, encourages in particular the development of a comprehensive plan and timelines for the reform of the army, invites the Congolese Government to hold as soon as possible the planned round table on security sector reform and urges international partners to support this endeavour;	
2008	S/RES/1795	Côte d'Ivoire	1. Welcomes Supplementary Agreements number 2 and 3 signed by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Soro in Ouagadougou on 28 November 2007 ("the Supplementary	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Agreements”) under the facilitation of President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso;</p> <p>3. Commends the Facilitator for his continued efforts to support the peace process and encourages the Ivorian parties to make further concrete progress, in particular in the identification of the Ivorian population and registration of voters, the disarmament and dismantling of militias, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the unification and restructuring of defence and security forces and the restoration of State authority throughout the country;</p> <p>6. Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children;</p> <p>7. Also invites the signatories of the Ouagadougou political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Ouagadougou political Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1799	Democratic Republic of Congo		<p>1. Decides to extend until 31 March 2008 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005);</p> <p>2. Decides to extend, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of resolution 1596;</p> <p>3. Decides to extend, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596, paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005), and paragraph 13 of resolution 1698 (2006);</p>
2008	S/RES/1800	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2008	S/RES/1801	Somalia	<p>9. Urges the Transitional Federal Institutions and all parties in Somalia to respect the conclusions of the National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) and to sustain an equally inclusive ongoing political process thereafter, ultimately involving all stakeholders including political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders, the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			business community, and representatives of civil society such as women's groups and encourages them to unite behind the efforts to promote such an inclusive dialogue;	
2008	S/RES/1803	Iran		<p>3. Calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and;</p> <p>5. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated in Annex II to this resolution as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006) and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p>
2008	S/RES/1807	Democratic Republic of Congo		<p>1. Decides, for a further period ending on 31 December 2008, that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities, including financing and financial;</p> <p>6. Decides that, for a further period ending on the date referred to in paragraph 1 above, all governments in the region, and in particular those of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of States bordering Ituri and the Kivus, shall take the necessary measures:</p> <p>(a) To ensure that aircraft operate in the region in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944, in particular by verifying the validity of documents carried in aircraft and the licenses of pilots;</p> <p>(b) To prohibit immediately in their respective territories operation of any aircraft inconsistent with the conditions in that Convention or the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organisation, in particular with respect to the use of falsified or out-of-date documents, to notify the Committee of the measures they take in this regard;</p> <p>(c) To ensure that all civilian and military airports or airfields on their respective territories will not be used for a purpose inconsistent with the</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>8. Decides that, for a further period ending on the date referred to in paragraph 1 above, the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the one hand, and those of States bordering Ituri and the Kivus on the other hand, shall take the necessary measures:</p> <p>(a) To strengthen, as far as each of them is concerned, customs controls on the borders between Ituri or the Kivus and the neighbouring States;</p> <p>(b) To ensure that all means of transport on their respective territories will not be used in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above, and notify the Committee of such actions;</p> <p>11. Decides that all States shall, during the period of enforcement of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, immediately freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories from the date of adoption of this resolution, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 13 below, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all States shall ensure that no funds,</p> <p>13. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 11 above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee:</p> <p>(a) Persons or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>(b) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;</p> <p>(c) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;</p> <p>(d) Political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law;</p> <p>(e) Individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2008	S/RES/1810	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2008	S/RES/1811	Somalia		
2008	S/RES/1814	Somalia	6. Recalls its intention to take measures against those who seek to prevent or block a peaceful political process, or those who threaten the TFIs or AMISOM by force, or take action that undermines stability in Somalia or the region, and therefore requests the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) (herein after “the Committee”) to provide, within 60 days from the adoption of this resolution, recommendations on specific targeted measures to be imposed against such individuals or entities;	
2008	S/RES/1816	Somalia	1. Condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia; 2. Urges States whose naval vessels and military aircraft operate on the high seas and airspace off the coast of Somalia to be vigilant to acts of piracy and armed robbery and, in this context, encourages, in particular, States interested in the use of commercial maritime routes off the coast of Somalia, to increase and coordinate their efforts to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea in cooperation with the TFG; 3. Urges all States to cooperate with each other, with the IMO and, as appropriate, with the relevant regional organizations in connection with, and share information about, acts of piracy and armed robbery in the territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia, and to render assistance to vessels threatened by or under attack by pirates or armed robbers, in accordance with relevant international law; 4. Further urges States to work in cooperation with interested organizations, including the IMO, to ensure that vessels entitled to fly their flag receive appropriate guidance and training on avoidance, evasion, and defensive techniques and to avoid the area whenever possible;7. Decides that for a period of six months from the date of this resolution, States cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the TFG to the Secretary-General, may:</p> <p>(a) Enter the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law; and</p> <p>(b) Use, within the territorial waters of Somalia, in a manner consistent with action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law, all necessary means to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery;</p> <p>11. Calls upon all States, and in particular flag, port and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators or piracy and armed robbery, and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction, and in the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1819	Liberia	5. Encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	
2008	S/RES/1822	Terrorism		<p>1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 4(b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000), and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), with respect to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) (the “Consolidated List”): (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons’ benefit, or by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer, to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Reaffirms that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking, or entity is “associated with” Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban include: (a) participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; c) recruiting for; or (d) otherwise supporting acts or activities of; Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;</p> <p>3. Further reaffirms that any undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban shall be eligible for designation;</p> <p>4. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings, or entities associated with them;</p> <p>5. Encourages Member States to continue their efforts to act vigorously and decisively to cut the flow of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban and other individuals, group, undertakings and entities associated with them;</p> <p>Listing</p> <p>9. Encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the Consolidated List names of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, as described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) and reaffirmed in paragraph 2 above;</p> <p>10. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in Afghanistan, and their precursors;</p> <p><i>Delisting</i> 19. Welcomes the establishment within the Secretariat of the Focal</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				Point, pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006), that provides listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities with the option to submit a petition for de-listing directly to the Focal Point;
2008	S/RES/1823	Rwanda		
2008	S/RES/1824	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2008	S/RES/1826	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>5. Urges the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, and in particular urges the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to public media;</p> <p>6. Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children;</p> <p>8. Invites the signatories of the Ouagadougou political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Ouagadougou political Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law;</p> <p>12. Welcomes the financial assistance provided by donors to the Independent Electoral Commission, which made it possible to finance the electoral process;</p> <p>13. Calls upon the donors to increase in particular their financial support to the cantonment, disarmament and reintegration of former combatants and militia and to the redeployment of State administration throughout the country;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1831	Somalia		
2008	S/RES/1833	Afghanistan		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2008	S/RES/1836	Liberia		
2008	S/RES/1837	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2008	S/RES/1838	Somalia		
2008	S/RES/1840	Haiti	<p>11. Invites Member States, including neighbouring and regional States, in coordination with MINUSTAH, to engage with the Government of Haiti to address cross-border illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, arms and other illegal activities, and to contribute to strengthening HNP capacity in these areas;</p> <p>16. Condemns any attack against personnel or facilities from MINUSTAH and demands that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against the United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1842	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Decides to review the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above in light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the key steps of the peace process and of the progress of the electoral process, as referred to in resolution 1826 (2008), by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1, and decides further to carry out during the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above:</p> <p>(a) A review of the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above no later than three months after the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential elections in accordance with international standards; or</p> <p>(b) A midterm review no later than 30 April 2009 if no review has been scheduled on the basis of paragraph 2 (a) of this resolution at that date;</p> <p>3. Calls upon the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and all States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above, including as appropriate by taking the necessary rules and regulations and calls also upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it to bring their full support in particular to the implementation of the measures on arms renewed in paragraph 1, within their capacities and respective mandates, as determined in resolution 1739 (2007)</p>	<p>2. Decides to review the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above in light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the key steps of the peace process and of the progress of the electoral process, as referred to in resolution 1826 (2008), by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1, and decides further to carry out during the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above:</p> <p>(a) A review of the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above no later than three months after the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential elections in accordance with international standards; or</p> <p>(b) A midterm review no later than 30 April 2009 if no review has been scheduled on the basis of paragraph 2 (a) of this resolution at that date;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>and renewed in resolution 1826 (2008)6. Decides that any threat to the electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular any attack or obstruction of the action of the Independent electoral Commission in charge of the organization of the elections or the action of the operators mentioned in paragraphs 1.3.3 and 2.1.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement shall constitute a threat14. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds;</p> <p>15. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures</p> <p>S/RES/1842 (2008) imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and reiterated in paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);</p>	
2008	S/RES/1843	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2008	S/RES/1844	Somalia		<p>3. Decides that all Member States shall freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities;</p> <p>5. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 above of interests or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>are frozen;</p> <p>6. Reaffirms the general and complete arms embargo against Somalia imposed by resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007) and 1772 (2007);</p> <p>7. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment and the direct or indirect supply of technical assistance or training, financial and other assistance including investment, brokering or other financial services, related to military activities or to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons and military equipment, to the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below;</p>
2008	S/RES/1845	Bosnia	17. Demands that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR, the NATO presence, and other international personnel;	
2008	S/RES/1846	Somalia	<p>1. Reiterates that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>3. Welcomes the efforts of the International Maritime Organization (“IMO”) to update its guidance and recommendations to the shipping industry and to Governments for preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea and to provide this guidance as soon as practicable to all Member States and to the international shipping community operating off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>4. Calls upon States, in cooperation with the shipping industry, the insurance industry and the IMO, to issue to ships entitled to fly their flag appropriate advice and guidance on avoidance, evasion, and defensive techniques and measures to take if under the threat of attack or attack when sailing in the waters off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>7. Calls upon States and regional organizations to coordinate, including by sharing information through bilateral channels or the United Nations, their efforts to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in cooperation with each other, the IMO, the international shipping community, flag States, and the TFG;</p> <p>10. Decides that for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>provided by the TFG to the Secretary-General, may: (a) Enter into the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law; and (b) Use, within the territorial waters of Somalia, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law, all necessary means to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;</p> <p>14. Calls upon all States, and in particular flag, port and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery, and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction, and in the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1849	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2008	S/RES/1851	Somalia	<p>2. Calls upon States, regional and international organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part actively in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with this resolution, resolution 1846 (2008), and international law, by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft and through seizure and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;</p> <p>3. Invites all States and regional organizations fighting piracy off the coast of Somalia to conclude special agreements or arrangements with countries willing to take custody of pirates in order to embark law enforcement officials (“shipriders”) from the latter countries, in particular countries in the region, to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution for acts of piracy</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, provided that the advance consent of the TFG is obtained for the S/RES/1851 (2008) 08-65501 3 exercise of third state jurisdiction by shipriders in Somali territorial waters and that such agreements or arrangements do not prejudice the effective implementation of the SUA Convention;</p> <p>4. Encourages all States and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to establish an international cooperation mechanism to act as a common point of contact between and among states, regional and international organizations on all aspects of combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off Somalia's coast; and recalls that future recommendations on ways to ensure the long-term security of international navigation off the coast of Somalia, including the long-term security of WFP maritime deliveries to Somalia and a possible coordination and leadership role for the United Nations in this regard to rally Member States and regional organizations to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia are to be detailed in a report by the Secretary-General no later than three months after the adoption of resolution 1846;</p> <p>5. Further encourages all states and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to consider creating a centre in the region to coordinate information relevant to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,</p> <p>12. Urges States in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries, and the IMO to continue to develop avoidance, evasion, and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in waters off the coast of Somalia, and further urges States to make their citizens and vessels available for forensic investigation as appropriate at the first port of call immediately following an act or attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea or release from captivity;</p>	
2008	S/RES/1853	Somalia		
2008	S/RES/1854	Liberia	<p>(a) To renew the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006) and by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006) and to renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			months from the date of adoption of this resolution; 8. Encourages the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	
2008	S/RES/1855	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2008	S/RES/1856	Democratic Republic of Congo	(...) (g) Coordinate operations with the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and support operations led by and jointly planned with these brigades in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law with a view to: –Disarming the recalcitrant local armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the release of children associated with those armed groups; – Disarming the foreign armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process (DDRRR) and the release of children associated with those armed groups; – Preventing the provision of support to illegal armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities; (h) Facilitate the voluntary demobilization and repatriation of disarmed foreign combatants and their dependants; Training and mentoring of FARDC in support for security sector reform (k) Provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based violence, to various members and units of the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as part of international broader efforts to support the security sector reform; (l) In coordination with international partners, including the European Union operations EUSEC and EUPOL, to contribute to the efforts of the international community to assist the Congolese Government in the initial planning process of the security sector reform, to build credible, cohesive, and disciplined Congolese armed forces and to develop the capacities of the Congolese national police and related law enforcement agencies; 20. Urges all Governments in the region, in particular those of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			Uganda, to resolve in a constructive manner their shared security and border problems, to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of violations of the arms embargo reaffirmed by resolution 1807 (2008) or in support of activities of armed groups present in the region, and abide by their commitments made at the Tripartite Plus meeting of September 2007 to establish bilateral diplomatic relationships;23. Demands that all parties ensure timely, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors and comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law; 24. Demands, recalling its resolution 1698 (2006), that all armed groups, in particular the forces of Laurent Nkunda, the FDLR and the LRA immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them;	
2008	S/RES/1857	Democratic Republic of Congo		<p>4. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee:</p> <p>(a) Persons or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>(b) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;</p> <p>(c) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;</p> <p>(d) Political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law;</p> <p>(e) Individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;</p> <p>(f) Individuals obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;</p> <p>(g) Individuals or entities supporting the illegal armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources;</p> <p>20. Demands that Member States receiving notification as in paragraph 19</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				above take, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, all possible measures to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the designation, together with the information provided by the Secretariat as set out in paragraph 19 above;
2008	S/RES/1859	Iraq		
2009	S/RES/1861	Chad	<p>6. Decides that MINURCAT shall have the following mandate in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic Security and protection of civilians (a) To select, train, advise and facilitate support to elements of the Détachement intégré de sécurité referred to in paragraph 5; (b) To liaise with the national army, the gendarmerie and police forces, the nomad national guard, the judicial authorities and prison officials in Chad and the Central African Republic to contribute to the creation of a more secure environment, combating in particular the problems of banditry and criminality; (b) Decides further that MINURCAT shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operations in the north-eastern Central African Republic, to fulfil the following functions, through establishing a permanent military presence in Birao and in liaison with the Government of the Central African Republic: (i) To contribute to the creation of a more secure environment; (ii) To execute operations of a limited character in order to extract civilians and humanitarian workers in danger;</p> <p>18. Calls upon all the parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of MINURCAT, and the European Union operation until its complete disengagement, including by guaranteeing the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and associated personnel;</p> <p>20. Demands that armed groups cease violence immediately and urges all parties in Chad and the Central African Republic, respectively, to respect and implement the Sirte agreement of 25 October 2007 and the comprehensive peace agreement signed in Libreville on 21 June 2008;</p> <p>21. Encourages the authorities and political stakeholders in Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to pursue their efforts of national dialogue, with respect for the constitutional frameworks, welcomes the holding of the inclusive political dialogue in the Central African Republic, with the support of the dialogue Chair, Pierre Buyoya, and the regional peace facilitator,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>President Omar Bongo Ondimba of Gabon, and the conclusion of the inclusive political dialogue that calls for a government gathering the entities participating in the dialogue, emphasizes also the importance of the political agreement for the reinforcement of the democratic process signed in N'Djamena on 13 August 2007 and encourages the parties to proceed with its implementation in particular with a view to holding early elections;</p> <p>22. Reaffirms the obligation of all parties to implement fully the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding the protection of humanitarian personnel, and furthermore requests all the parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with immediate, free and unimpeded access to all persons in need of assistance, in accordance with applicable international law;</p>	
2009	S/RES/1863	Somalia	<p>3. Calls upon the Somali parties and other stakeholders to uphold the principles of the Djibouti Peace Agreement, to cease hostilities, to ensure without delay unhindered humanitarian access and assistance to the Somali people, to terminate all acts of armed confrontation, to reach agreement on permanent ceasefire mechanisms, and to use the Joint Security Committee to resolve disputes over military issues; and requests the Secretary-General to report on ways to improve the implementation of the Djibouti Peace Agreement, including the option of an international peace conference to include local, regional and international actors;</p> <p>15. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of AMISOM, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and freedom of movement of African Union and United Nations personnel as well as associated personnel throughout Somalia and to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian,</p> <p>21. Calls upon the Somali parties to make further progress on establishing joint Transitional Security Forces, which ultimately would assume full responsibility for providing security in Somalia; and refugee law;</p>	
2009	S/RES/1865	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>(“Supporting the Ouagadougou political process”)</p> <p>1. Welcomes the progress of the operations of identification of the population and of registration of voters and calls upon the Ivorian parties to continue to take immediately and as a priority the concrete steps necessary to complete these operations before</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the end of February 2009; 3. Urges the Ivorian political actors to find without delay an agreement on a new and realistic time frame leading quickly to free, open, fair and transparent elections, recalls that this time frame should elaborate some key stages such as the publication of the provisional and final versions of the electoral list, the fabrication and distribution of the identity and voter's cards and the date of the presidential elections, and urges again the President of the Independent Electoral Commission to (...);</p> <p>8. Urges also the Ivorian parties to implement the processes mentioned in paragraph 7 above in accordance with internationally agreed standards and calls upon the international donors to continue to provide their support to them, as appropriate; 10. Urges again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, and in particular urges the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to public media;</p> <p>11. Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice;</p> <p>12. Calls also upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence; 14. Urges the signatories of the Ouagadougou political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Ouagadougou political Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law;</p>	

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2009	S/RES/1872	Somalia	1. Calls on all Somali parties to support the Djibouti Agreement, and welcomes in this regard, President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed's call for all opposition groups to support this process; 4. Underlines the crucial importance of all parties taking appropriate measures to ensure, without delay, unhindered humanitarian access and assistance to the Somali people;	
2009	S/RES/1874	Korea		17. Decides that Member States shall prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, to DPRK vessels if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe they are carrying items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes or until such time as the cargo has been inspected, and seized and disposed of if necessary, and underlines that this paragraph is not intended to affect legal economic activities; 18. Calls upon Member States, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), to prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs or activities, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are associated with such programs or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation; 19. Calls upon all Member States and international financial and credit institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance, or concessional loans to the DPRK, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes directly addressing the needs of the civilian population, or the promotion of denuclearization, and also calls upon States to exercise enhanced vigilance with a view to reducing current commitments;
2009	S/RES/1877	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2009	S/RES/1878	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2009	S/RES/1880	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>11. Recalls that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1842 (2008), including among other things against persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalls further that, pursuant to paragraph 6 of the above mentioned resolution, any threat to the electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular any attack or obstruction of the action of the Independent Electoral Commission in charge of the organization of the elections or the actions of the operators mentioned in paragraphs 1.33 and 2.11 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, shall constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraph 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);</p> <p>12. Urges again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, and in particular urges the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to public media;</p> <p>13. Takes note again of the ceremony of transfer of authority held in Bouake on 26 of May 2009 as a positive development, urges the Ivorian parties to make further progress to advance the reunification and disarmament processes, and encourages the international donors to continue to provide their support to them, as appropriate;</p> <p>14. Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice;</p> <p>15. Calls also upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2009	S/RES/1885	Liberia	3. Calls upon Liberian authorities to ensure that the outstanding issues regarding the electoral legal framework, including delineation of constituencies and proposed constitutional amendments, are finalized to facilitate adequate preparations for the elections;	
2009	S/RES/1890			
2009	S/RES/1891	Sudan		
2009	S/RES/1892	Haiti	10. Requests that MINUSTAH continue its support of the HNP as deemed necessary to ensure security in Haiti, and encourages MINUSTAH and the Government of Haiti to continue to undertake coordinated deterrent actions to further decrease the level of crime and violence, including through improved and enhanced implementation of the HNP Reform Plan and requests MINUSTAH, consistent with its mandate, to remain engaged in assisting the Government of Haiti to reform and restructure the HNP notably by supporting the monitoring, mentoring, training and vetting of police personnel and strengthening of institutional and operational capacities, consistent with its overall strategy to progressively transfer geographic and functional responsibility for conventional law and order duties to its Haitian counterparts in accordance with the HNP Reform Plan; 26. Requests also the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti; judiciary sector reform; correctional system reform; and counter-narcotics capacity, taking into account a review of the activities and composition of MINUSTAH, its coordination with the United Nations country team and other development actors and the need for poverty eradication and sustainable development in Haiti, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reconfigure the composition of MINUSTAH;	
2009	S/RES/1893	Côte d'Ivoire	6. Reiterates that any threat to the electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular any attack or obstruction of the action of the Independent Electoral Commission in charge of the organization of the elections or the action of the operators mentioned in paragraphs 1.3.3 and 2.1.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement shall constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);	1. Decides to renew until 31 October 2010 the measures on arms and the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005); 5. Demands that the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, in particular the Ivorian authorities, provide unhindered access particularly to the Group of Experts firstly established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			15. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;	1584 (2004), to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to all weapons, ammunition and related materiel, regardless of location, when appropriate without notice and including those under the control of Republican Guard units, and demands further that they provide access under the same conditions to UNOCI in order to carry out its mandate and to the French forces which support it, as set out in its resolutions 1739 (2007) and 1880 (2009); 20. Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee who are determined to be, among other things: (a) A threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular by blocking the implementation of the peace process as referred to in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement; (b) Attacking or obstructing the action of UNOCI, of the French forces which support it, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the Facilitator, of his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire; (c) Responsible for obstacles to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it; (d) Responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire; (e) Inciting publicly hatred and violence; (f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);
2009	S/RES/1895	Bosnia	3. Reminds the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial or apprehension of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;	
2009	S/RES/1896	Democratic Republic of Congo	16. Recommends that importers and processing industries adopt policies and practices, as well as codes of conduct, to prevent indirect support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources;	1. Decides to renew until 30 November 2010 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution; 2. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution; 3. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008);</p> <p>12. Further demands that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and requests in this regard all States to identify a focal point to the Committee in order to enhance cooperation and information sharing with the Group of Experts;</p> <p>20. Reiterates the provisions on listing individuals and entities by Member States as set out in paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 20 of resolution 1857 (2008), on de-listing individual and entities as set out in paragraphs 22, 23 and 24 of resolution 1857 (2008); and on the role of the Focal Point, as set out in resolution 1730 (2006);</p>
2009	S/RES/1897	Somalia	12. Calls upon all States, and in particular flag, port, and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery, and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction, and in the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law, to ensure that all pirates handed over to judicial authorities are subject to a judicial process, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such as victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under this resolution;	
2009	S/RES/1900	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2009	S/RES/1901	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2009	S/RES/1903	Liberia	Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, and welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation and leadership at the regional and international levels in the Kimberley Process, noting the findings of the Panel of Experts re-established pursuant to resolution 1854 (2008) concerning diamonds, in particular those	1. Decides to renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			findings regarding domestic implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noting Liberia's minimum implementation of the necessary internal controls and other requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and stressing the need for the Government of Liberia to redouble its commitment and efforts to ensure the effectiveness of these controls, Recalling the statement of its President on 25 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/22), recognizing the role of voluntary initiatives aimed at improving revenue transparency such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and noting General Assembly resolution 62/274 on strengthening transparency in industries, recognizing Liberia's achievement of EITI Compliant status, supporting Liberia's decision to take part in other extractive industry transparency initiatives and encouraging Liberia's continued progress in improving revenue transparency, 13. Urges the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports;	
2009	S/RES/1904	Terrorism		1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), with respect to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) ("the Consolidated List"); (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Reaffirms that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking, or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban include:</p> <p>(a) participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;</p> <p>(b) supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;</p> <p>(c) recruiting for; or</p> <p>(d) otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;</p>
2009	S/RES/1905	Iraq		
2009	S/RES/1906	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>5. Decides that, from the adoption of this resolution, MONUC, working in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, shall have the following mandate, in order of priority:</p> <p>(a) Ensure the effective protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel and facilities, in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) to (e) and 4 (c) of resolution 1856 (2008) and paragraphs 7 to 18 below;</p> <p>(b) Carry out enhanced activities of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese armed groups and of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of foreign armed groups, including as set out in paragraphs 19 to 28 below and paragraphs 3 (n) to 3 (p) of resolution 1856 (2008);</p> <p>10. Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse;</p> <p>15. Demands that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR and LRA, immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them and calls upon the Government</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to work with MONUC, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism and other relevant actors to finalise the elaboration of an Action Plan to release children present in FARDC and to prevent further recruitment;</p> <p><i>Armed Groups</i></p> <p>19. Demands that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR, the LRA and other foreign armed groups immediately lay down their arms and demands further that the Congolese armed groups present themselves without any further delay or preconditions to Congolese authorities and MONUC for DDR, and that the foreign armed groups similarly present themselves to Congolese authorities and MONUC for DDRRR;</p> <p>21. Requests MONUC, working in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue its coordination of operations with the FARDC brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, premised on the protection of civilians as a priority, on operations being jointly planned with these brigades, and in accordance with its Policy Paper referenced in paragraph 23 below, with a view to: (a) Disarming foreign and Congolese armed groups in targeted areas in order to ensure their participation in the DDRRR and DDR process;</p> <p>(b) Holding the territories cleared of armed groups in order to ensure the protection of civilian populations;</p> <p>(c) Helping the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to restore its authority in these territories, in particular in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, areas freed from armed groups and key mining areas; 38. Demands that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of MONUC and that they ensure the security of as well as unhindered and immediate access for United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and requests the Secretary-General to report without delay any failure to comply with these demands;</p> <p>(d) Carrying out enhanced efforts to prevent the provision of support to armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2009	S/RES/1907	Eritrea		<p>10. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals, designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and expanded by resolution 1844 (2008) (herein “the Committee”) pursuant to the criteria in paragraph 15 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;</p> <p>12. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and the direct or indirect supply of technical assistance or training, financial and other assistance including investment, brokering or other financial services, related to military activities or to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons and military equipment, to the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 15 below;</p> <p>13. Decides that all Member States shall freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories on the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the entities and individuals designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 15 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or their direction, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities;</p> <p>15. Decides that the provisions of paragraph 10 above shall apply to individuals, including but not limited to the Eritrean political and military leadership, and that the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 13 above shall apply to individuals and entities, including but not limited to Eritrean political and military leadership, governmental, and parastatal entities, and entities privately owned by Eritrean nationals living within or outside of Eritrean territory, designated by the Committee: (a) as violating the measures established by paragraphs 5 and 6 above; (b) as providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilize the region; (c) as obstructing implementation of resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti; (d) as harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organizing, training, or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region; (e) as obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group;</p> <p>16. Demands that all Member States, in particular Eritrea, cease arming,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				training, and equipping armed groups and their members including al-Shabaab, that aim to destabilize the region or incite violence and civil strife in Djibouti; 17. Demands Eritrea cease facilitating travel and other forms of financial support to individuals or entities designated by the Committee and other Sanctions Committees, in particular the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), in line with the provisions set out in the relevant resolutions;
2010	S/RES/1910	Somalia	16. Calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians and humanitarian personnel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law; 17. Calls on all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and demands that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across the country;	
2010	S/RES/1911	Côte d'Ivoire	4. Urges the relevant Ivorian stakeholders to ensure the publication of the final voters list, to announce the official date of the first round of the presidential election and to meet their commitments in full; 8. Urges again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, and in particular urges the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to public media; 8. Urges again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, and in particular urges the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to public media; 12. Urges the Ivorian parties to make further concrete progress, before and after the elections, to advance the reunification and disarmament processes;	
2010	S/RES/1915	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2010	S/RES/1916	Somalia	10. Requests that all States, including Eritrea, other States in the region, and the Transitional Federal Government ensure cooperation with the Monitoring Group by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control; 12. Urges that all parties and all States, particularly those in the region, including international, regional and subregional	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			organizations, cooperate fully with the work of the Monitoring Group and ensure the safety of its members, and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Monitoring Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;	
2010	S/RES/1924	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2010	S/RES/1925	Democratic Republic of Congo	12. <i>Mandate MONUSCO</i> : (...) (d) Support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing Prosecution Support Cells to assist the FARDC military justice authorities in prosecuting persons arrested by the FARDC; 18. Demands that all armed groups, in particular FDLR and the LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse;	
2010	S/RES/1927	Haiti		
2010	S/RES/1928	Korea		
2010	S/RES/1929	Iran		8. (...) Decides further that all States shall prevent the provision to Iran by their nationals or from or through their territories of technical training, financial resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms and related materiel, and, in this context, calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture and use of all other arms and related materiel; 10. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated in Annex C, D and E of resolution 1737 (2006), Annex I of resolution 1747 (2007), Annex I of resolution 1803 (2008) and Annexes I and II of this resolution, or by the Security Council or the Committee pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the provision to Iran of items in subparagraphs 3(b)(i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006) in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1737 (2006), underlines that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and decides that the measures imposed in this paragraph shall not apply when the Committee

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of this resolution, including where Article XV of the IAEA Statute is engaged;</p> <p>11. Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and to any individuals and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted designated individuals or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;</p> <p>12. Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC, also known as “Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”) individuals and entities specified in Annex II, and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and calls upon all States to exercise vigilance over those transactions involving the IRGC that could contribute to Iran’s proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;</p> <p>19. Decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall also apply to the entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) as specified in Annex III and to any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, or determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted them in evading the sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;</p> <p>21. Calls upon all States, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, to prevent the provision of financial services, including insurance or re-insurance, or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such services, assets or resources could contribute to Iran’s proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are related to such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;</p> <p>22. Decides that all States shall require their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction to exercise vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Iran or subject to Iran's jurisdiction, including those of the IRGC and IRISL, and any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such business could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to violations of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;</p> <p>23. Calls upon States to take appropriate measures that prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of Iranian banks, and also that prohibit Iranian banks from establishing new joint ventures, taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;</p> <p>24. Calls upon States to take appropriate measures that prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in Iran if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;</p>
2010	S/RES/1931	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2010	S/RES/1932	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2010	S/RES/1933	Côte d'Ivoire	2. Urges the relevant Ivorian stakeholders to ensure the publication of the final voters list without further delay, on the basis of the provisional list published in November 2009 and certified by the Special Representative of the Secretary- General,	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			to announce the official date of the first round of the presidential election and to meet their commitments in full, stresses that it will hold the Ivorian parties fully accountable and notes the joint statement issued on 2 May 2010 by the Prime Minister and the President of the Independent Electoral Commission and the work undertaken on a part of the provisional voters list; 7. Urges again the political parties to comply fully with the Code of Good Conduct for elections, which they signed under the auspices of the Secretary- General, recalls the importance for the public throughout the country to have access to pluralistic and diverse information through the media and urges further all relevant Ivorian stakeholders to allow equitable and broader access to media and in particular the Ivorian authorities to allow equitable access to State media; calls upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, to fully implement the recommendations of its working group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5), notably to adopt and implement a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to ensure that rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible for such violations be brought to justice, calls further upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and reaffirms paragraphs 14 to 17 of its resolution 1880 (2009); <i>MANDATE UNOCI</i> : (a) Monitoring the armed groups; (b) protection of civilians	
2010	S/RES/1938	Liberia		
2010	S/RES/1940	Sierra Leone		1. Decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures set forth in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998);
2010	S/RES/1942	Côte d'Ivoire		
2010	S/RES/1943	Afghanistan		
2010	S/RES/1944	Haiti		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2010	S/RES/1945	Sudan		11. Expresses its intention, following the midterm report, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures, imposed in resolution 1591 (2005), with a view to ensuring full compliance;
2010	S/RES/1946	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>3. Calls upon the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and all States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above, including as appropriate by taking the necessary rules and regulations and calls also upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to bring its full support within its capacities and mandate and further calls upon the French forces to support UNOCI in this regard, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;</p> <p>4. Demands that the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, in particular the Ivorian authorities, provide unhindered access particularly to the Group of Experts firstly established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2004), to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to all weapons, ammunition and related materiel, regardless of location, when appropriate without notice and including those under the control of Republican Guard units, and demands further that they provide access under the same conditions to UNOCI in order to carry out its mandate and to the French forces which support it, as set out in its resolutions 1739 (2007), 1880 (2009) and 1933 (2010);</p>	<p>2. Decides to review the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above in light of the progress achieved in the electoral process and in the implementation of the key steps of the peace process, as referred to in resolution 1933 (2010), by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1, and decides further to carry out during the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above a review of the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above no later than three months after the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential elections in accordance with international standards, with a view to possibly modifying, lifting or maintaining the sanctions regime, in accordance with progress in the peace process;</p> <p>6. Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee in accordance with paragraphs 9, 11 and 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who are determined to be, among other things:</p> <p>(a) A threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular by blocking the implementation of the peace process, as referred to in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement;</p> <p>(b) Attacking or obstructing the action of UNOCI, of the French forces which support it, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the Facilitator, of his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire;</p> <p>(c) Responsible for obstacles to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it;</p> <p>(d) Responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire;</p> <p>(e) Inciting publicly hatred and violence;</p> <p>(f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);</p>
2010	S/RES/1948	Bosnia	3. Reminds the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			or apprehension of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;	
2010	S/RES/1950	Somalia	<p>6. Acknowledges Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalls the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including toxic substances, and calls upon States and interested organizations, including the IMO, to provide technical assistance to Somalia, including regional authorities, and nearby coastal States upon their request to enhance their capacity to ensure coastal and maritime security, including combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali and nearby coastlines, and stresses the importance of coordination in this regard through the CGPCS;</p> <p>13. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law;</p> <p>14. Reaffirms its interest in the continued consideration of all seven options for prosecuting suspected pirates described in the Secretary-General's report (S/2010/394) which provide for different levels of international participation, taking into account further new information and observations from the Secretary-General based on the consultations being conducted by his Special Adviser on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, with a view to taking further steps to ensure that pirates are held accountable, emphasizing the need for strengthened cooperation of States, regional, and international organizations in achieving this goal, and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;</p> <p>15. Urges all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;</p> <p>16. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>17. Stresses in this context the need to support the investigation</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;	
2010	S/RES/1951	Côte d'Ivoire		
2010	S/RES/1952	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>10. Calls upon all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in and from their territories, for the illegal armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, welcoming the positive international developments in regard to addressing the risks posed by armed group leaders in the diasporas, and calls upon all States to take action, where appropriate, against leaders of the FDLR and other illegal armed groups residing in their countries;</p> <p>12. Calls upon the Congolese authorities to continue their fight against impunity, especially against all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including sexual violence, including those committed by any illegal armed groups or elements of the FARDC;</p> <p>19. Recommends that all States, particularly those in the region, regularly publish full import and export statistics for natural resources including gold, cassiterite, coltan, wolframite, timber, and charcoal and enhance information sharing and joint action at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;</p>	
2010	S/RES/1954	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2010	S/RES/1955	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2010	S/RES/1956	Iraq		
2010	S/RES/1957	Iraq		
2010	S/RES/1958	Iraq		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2010	S/RES/1961	Liberia	11. Urges the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports; 12. Encourages the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	
2010	S/RES/1962	Côte d'Ivoire	1. Urges all the Ivorian parties and stakeholders to respect the will of the people and the outcome of the election in view of ECOWAS and African Union's recognition of Alassane Dramane Ouattara as President-elect of Côte d'Ivoire and representative of the freely expressed voice of the Ivorian people as proclaimed by the Independent Electoral Commission; 12. Urges all the relevant Ivorian stakeholders to restore without delay the broadcasting of all non-governmental media in Côte d'Ivoire and further urges them to allow equitable and broader access to media and in particular to State media and to refrain from using it to incite the population to hatred, intolerance and violence;	
2010	S/RES/1964	Somalia	16. Calls on all parties to end grave violations committed against children in Somalia, welcomes the commitment by the Transitional Federal Government to appoint a focal point to address the issue of the recruitment of child soldiers, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Somalia, to continue a dialogue with the Transitional Federal Government towards the preparation of a time-limited action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and to strengthen the child protection component of UNPOS; 17. Calls on all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and demands that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across the country;	
2010	S/RES/1966	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2011	S/RES/1967	Côte d'Ivoire	9. Demands that all parties abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNOCI and other UN personnel and ensure that the freedom of movement of UNOCI and French	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			Forces which support it, is fully respected, with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, including to all the administrative and State bodies, and further urges that the ongoing blockade around the Golf Hotel be lifted without delay; 10. Demands without prejudice to freedom of expression an immediate halt to the use of media, especially Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI), to propagate false information and to incite hatred and violence, including against the UN and particularly UNOCI;	
2011	S/RES/1968	Côte d'Ivoire		
2011	S/RES/1970	Libya	<p>4. Decides to refer the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya since 15 February 2011 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>5. Decides that the Libyan authorities shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully with the Court and the Prosecutor;</p> <p>6. Decides that nationals, current or former officials or personnel from a State outside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which is not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that State for all alleged acts or omissions arising out of or related to operations in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya established or authorized by the Council, unless such exclusive jurisdiction has been expressly waived by the State;</p> <p>7. Invites the Prosecutor to address the Security Council within two months of the adoption of this resolution and every six months thereafter on actions taken pursuant to this resolution;</p> <p>8. Recognizes that none of the expenses incurred in connection with the referral, including expenses related to investigations or prosecutions in connection with that referral, shall be borne by the United Nations and that such costs shall be borne by the parties to the Rome Statute and those States that wish to contribute voluntarily;</p>	<p><i>Travel Ban</i></p> <p>15. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution or designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p> <p>16. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 15 above shall not apply: (a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation; (b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process; (c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and stability in the region; or (d) Where a State determines on a case-by-case basis that such entry or transit is required to advance peace and stability in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the States subsequently notifies the Committee within forty-eight hours after making such a determination;</p> <p>17. Decides that all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities listed in annex II of this resolution or designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in Annex II of this resolution or individuals designated by the Committee;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>18. Expresses its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;</p> <p>21. Decides that the measures in paragraph 17 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 17 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization; Designation criteria</p> <p>22. Decides that the measures contained in paragraphs 15 and 17 shall apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 24 (b) and (c), respectively; (a) Involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including by being involved in or complicit in planning, commanding, ordering or conducting attacks, in violation of international law, including aerial bombardments, on civilian populations and facilities; or (b) Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of individuals or entities identified in subparagraph (a);</p> <p>23. Strongly encourages Member States to submit to the Committee names of individuals who meet the criteria set out in paragraph 22 above;</p>
2011	S/RES/1971	Liberia		
2011	S/RES/1972	Somalia		
2011	S/RES/1973	Libya		<p>19. Decides that the asset freeze imposed by paragraph 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall apply to all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Libyan authorities, as designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the Libyan authorities, as designated by the Committee, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, as designated by the</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				Committee, and directs the Committee to designate such Libyan authorities, individuals or entities within 30 days of the date of the adoption of this resolution and as appropriate thereafter;
2011	S/RES/1975	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>1. Urges all the Ivorian parties and other stakeholders to respect the will of the people and the election of Alassane Dramane Ouattara as President of Côte d'Ivoire, as recognized by ECOWAS, the African Union and the rest of the international community, expresses its concern at the recent escalation of violence and demands an immediate end to the violence against civilians, including women, children and Internally displaced persons;</p> <p>2. Calls upon all parties to pursue the overall political solution of the African Union and, in this regard, welcomes the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council Summit of 10 March to appoint a High Representative for the implementation of the overall political solution and calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with him (...)</p> <p>3. Condemns the decision of Mr. Laurent Gbagbo not to accept the overall political solution proposed by the High-Level panel put in place by the African Union, and urges him to immediately step aside;</p> <p>4. Urges all Ivorian State institutions, including the Defence and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FDSCI), to yield to the authority vested by the Ivorian people in President Alassane Dramane Ouattara, condemns the attacks, threats, acts of obstructions and violence perpetrated by FDSCI, militias and mercenaries against United Nations personnel, obstructing them from protecting civilians, monitoring and helping investigate human rights violations and abuses, stresses that those responsible for such crimes under international law must be held accountable and calls upon all parties, in particular Mr. Laurent Gbagbo's supporters and forces, to fully cooperate with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and cease interfering with UNOCI's activities in implementation of its mandate;</p> <p>5. Reiterates its firm condemnation of all violence committed against civilians, including women, children, internally displaced persons and foreign nationals, and other violations and abuses of human rights, in particular enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, killing and maiming of children and rapes and other forms of sexual violence;</p>	12. Decides to adopt targeted sanctions against those individuals who meet the criteria set out in resolution 1572 (2004) and subsequent resolutions, including those individuals who obstruct peace and reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, obstruct the work of UNOCI and other international actors in Côte d'Ivoire and commit serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and therefore decides that the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution shall be subject to the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), and reaffirms its intention to consider further measures, as appropriate, including targeted sanctions against media actors who meet the relevant sanctions criteria, including by inciting publicly hatred and violence;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>7. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the operation of UNOCI and French forces which support it, in particular by guaranteeing their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to fully carry out their mandate;</p> <p>8. Calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with the independent international commission of inquiry put in place by the Human Rights Council on 25 March 2011 to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and violations of human rights committed in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential elections of 28 November 2010, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this report to the Security Council and other relevant international bodies;</p> <p>9. Condemns the use of Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI) and other media to incite discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence, including against UNOCI, as well as acts of intimidation and violence against journalists, and calls for the lifting of all restrictions placed on the exercise of the right of freedom of expression in Côte d'Ivoire;</p>	
2011	S/RES/1977	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Taking note of international efforts towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including on preventing the financing of proliferation-related activities, and taking into consideration the guidance of the framework of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),	
2011	S/RES/1980	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>4. Urges all illegal armed combatants to lay down their arms immediately, calls upon the Ivorian authorities, including the National Commission to fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Associated Materials;</p> <p>11. Reiterates its readiness to impose sanctions against those who obstruct the electoral process, specifically the action of the Independent Electoral Commission and all other operators involved, and the proclamation and certification of the results of the Parliamentary elections;</p> <p>18. Requests also the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire and further decides</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			to renew the exemptions set out by paragraph 16 and 17 of resolution 1893 (2009) with regard to the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process; 19. Encourages the Ivorian authorities to work with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting, as appropriate, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);	
2011	S/RES/1981	Côte d'Ivoire	5. Requests the Secretary-General, further to paragraph 6 of resolution 1980 (2011), to keep it informed by 30 June 2011 in the final report referred to in paragraph 2 above and further in its next relevant reports on UNOCI and UNMIL, of developments, measures taken and efforts made in the coordination of UNOCI and UNMIL to assist respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in monitoring their border and surrounding areas, including on how the redeployed assets are assisting in this effort, with particular attention to any cross border movement of combatants or transfer of arms, and in this regard encourages UNOCI and UNMIL, within their mandates and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to assist respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and of Liberia jointly in disarming those endangering national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace;	
2011	S/RES/1982	Sudan		
2011	S/RES/1984	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2011	S/RES/1985	Korea		
2011	S/RES/1988	Terrorism		1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to this date as the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as specified in section A ("Individuals associated with the Taliban") and section B ("entities and other groups and undertaking associated with the Taliban") of the Consolidated List of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) as of the date of adoption of this resolution, as

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 30, (hereafter known as “the List”):</p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons’ benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation;</p> <p>(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Decides that those previously designated as the Taliban, and other individuals groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, whose names were inscribed in section A (“Individuals associated with the Taliban”) and section B (“entities and other groups and undertakings associated with the Taliban”) of the Consolidated List maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities on the date of adoption of this resolution shall no longer be a part of the Consolidated List, but shall henceforth be on the List described in paragraph 1, and decides further that all States shall take the measures set forth in paragraph 1 against these listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;</p> <p>3. Decides that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for designation under paragraph 1 include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or (d) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;</p> <p>4. Affirms that any undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List, shall be eligible for designation;</p> <p>5. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in and transiting through Afghanistan;</p> <p>6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of the Taliban on this List, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with them;</p> <p>7. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the List;</p> <p>8. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;</p>
2011	S/RES/1989	Terrorism		<p>1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, including those referred to in section C (“Individuals associated with Al-Qaida”) and section D (“Entities and other groups and undertakings associated with Al-Qaida”) of the Consolidated List established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), as well as those designated after the date of adoption of this resolution, which shall henceforth be known as the Al-Qaida Sanctions List”):</p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;</p> <p>(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;</p>
2011	S/RES/1990	Sudan		
2011	S/RES/1991	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>5. Urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media including State media, safety for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from the civil society including women, calls upon the Congolese authorities to ensure secure conditions for the conduct of and unrestricted access to the polls, including through cooperation with MONUSCO, consistent with the mission's role with regard to the protection of civilians and calls upon all parties to respect the results of the polls;</p> <p>6. Calls upon the Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), political parties and relevant Congolese authorities to swiftly adopt and implement codes of conduct and ensure timely accreditation of national and international observers;</p> <p>13. Demands that all armed groups, in particular Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize; 21. Demands that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of MONUSCO and that they ensure the security of as well as unhindered and immediate access for United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and requests the Secretary-General to report without delay any failure to comply with these demands;	
2011	S/RES/1992	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2011	S/RES/1993	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2011	S/RES/1995	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2011	S/RES/1996	Sudan	9. Demands that all parties, in particular rebel militias and the LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming and abduction with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 and violence and abuses against children;	
2011	S/RES/2000	Democratic Republic of Congo	To continue to monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups consistent within its existing mandate to protect civilians, and to keep the Council regularly informed of developments in this regard, 7. Decides that UNOCI shall have the following mandate: Protection and security (a) Protection of civilians: – To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, the civilian population from imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, – To revise the comprehensive strategy for the protection of	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>civilians and to coordinate with the United Nations protection of civilians strategy in liaison with the United Nations country team, to take into account the new realities on the ground and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, and to include measures to prevent gender-based violence pursuant to resolution 1960 (2010) and resolution 1882 (2009),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tensions and of return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, bring them to the attention of the Ivorian authorities as appropriate, and to take appropriate action in accordance with the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in harmonization with UNOCI's protection strategy, – To monitor and report on violations and abuses against vulnerable populations, including children in line with resolution 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) and contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses, (e) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (DDR) – To assist the Government, in close coordination with other international and bilateral partners, in developing and implementing without delay a new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants and dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, that includes clear individual criteria and is tailored to the new context, taking into account the rights and needs of the different categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women, – To continue to support the registration and screening of former combatants, – To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with UNMIL and United Nations country teams in the region. 	
2011	S/RES/2002	Somalia	5. Demands that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia, underlines its grave concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in Somalia, urges all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and expresses its readiness to apply targeted sanctions against such	1. Decides that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3, and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee: (a) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten the Djibouti Agreement of 18 August 2008 or the political process, or threaten the TFIs or AMISOM by force; (b) as having acted in violation of the general and complete arms

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			individuals and entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 1 (c) above;	embargo reaffirmed in paragraph 6 of resolution 1844 (2008); (c) as obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia; (d) as being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia in violation of applicable international law; (e) as being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender- based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement; 2. Considers that acts under paragraph 1 (a) above may include, but are not limited to, the misappropriation of financial resources which undermines the Transitional Federal Institutions' ability to fulfil their obligations in delivering services within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement; 3. Considers that all non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab controlled ports, that constitutes financial support for a designated entity, poses a threat to the peace, stability, and security of Somalia, and thereby individuals and entities engaged in such commerce may be designated by the Committee and made subject to the targeted measures established by resolution 1844 (2008);
2011	S/RES/2003	Sudan	6. Demands that all parties to the conflict, including all armed movements engage immediately and without preconditions to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region; 12. Demands that UNAMID be given a licence for its own radio transmitter in line with the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement, so that it can communicate freely with all Darfuri stakeholders; 14. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law;	
2011	S/RES/2008	Liberia	3. Recognizes the primary responsibility of the Government of Liberia and other national actors to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, and in that regard urges the Government, political parties and their constituents, as well as all Liberian people, to help ensure an environment conducive to a timely, credible, inclusive and peaceful electoral process, which includes free and constructive political debate, calls upon the Liberian actors to ensure that any outstanding issues regarding the electoral framework are finalized and ensure secure	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			conditions for the conduct of and unrestricted access to the polls, including through cooperation with UNMIL, consistent with the mission's role with regard to the protection of civilians, and calls upon all parties to respect the results of the polls; 4. Recalls its endorsement of the Secretary-General's recommendation that the conduct of free, fair, and peaceful elections be a core benchmark for UNMIL's future drawdown;	
2011	S/RES/2009	Libya		14. Decides that the Libyan National Oil Corporation (LNOC) and Zueitina Oil Company shall no longer be subject to the asset freeze and other measures imposed in paragraphs 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011) and paragraph 19 of resolution 1973 (2011); 15. Decides to modify the measures imposed in paragraphs 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011) and paragraph 19 of resolution 1973 (2011) with respect to the Central Bank of Libya, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (LAFB), the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA), and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP) as follows: (a) funds, other financial assets and economic resources outside of Libya of the entities mentioned in this paragraph above that are frozen as of the date of this resolution pursuant to measures imposed in paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 19 of resolution 1973 (2011) shall remain frozen by States unless subject to an exemption as set out in paragraphs 19, 20 or 21 of that resolution or paragraph 16 below; (b) except as provided in (a), the Central Bank of Libya, the LAFB, the LIA, and the LAIP shall otherwise no longer be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 17 of resolution 1970 (2011), including that States are no longer required to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of these entities;
2011	S/RES/2010	Somalia	26. Demands all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and further demands that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia;	
2011	S/RES/2011	Afghanistan		
2011	S/RES/2012	Haiti		
2011	S/RES/2013	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2011	S/RES/2016	Libya		
2011	S/RES/2019	Bosnia		
2011	S/RES/2020	Somalia	<p>3. Stresses the need for a comprehensive response to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community;</p> <p>4. Recognizes the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from such attacks;</p> <p>15. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law;</p> <p>16. Reiterates its decision to continue its consideration, as a matter of urgency, of the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region with substantial international participation and/or support, as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and the importance of such courts having jurisdiction over not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from such attacks, and emphasizes the need for strengthened cooperation of States, regional, and international organizations in holding such individuals accountable, and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;</p> <p>17. Urges all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;</p> <p>18. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>19. Commends INTERPOL for the creation of a global piracy database designed to consolidate information about piracy off the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			coast of Somalia and facilitate the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels; 20. Stresses in this context the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;	
2011	S/RES/2021	Democratic Republic of Congo	7. Encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the United Nations Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, in particular in the gold sector as part of broader efforts to mitigate the risk of further financing armed groups and criminal networks within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 8. Encourages the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the States in the Great Lakes region to require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls upon the international community to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the Great Lakes region as necessary and requested, to enhance their capacities in this regard; 13. Demands that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR, the LRA, Mai Mai Yakutumba, the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) lay down their arms and immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize; 14. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the Congolese authorities to fight against impunity and encourages their continuation, including against perpetrators of human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations, including sexual violence, and against those responsible for illegal exploitation of natural resources, including those committed by any illegal armed groups or elements of the FARDC;	3. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008);
2011	S/RES/2023	Somalia	7. Demands Eritrea to cease all direct or indirect efforts to destabilize States, including through financial, military, intelligence and non-military assistance, such as the provision of training centres, camps and other similar facilities for armed	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>groups, passports, living expenses, or travel facilitation;</p> <p>10. Condemns the use of the “Diaspora tax” on Eritrean diaspora by the Eritrean Government to destabilize the Horn of Africa region or violate relevant resolutions, including 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009) and 1907 (2009), including for purposes such as procuring arms and related materiel for transfer to armed opposition groups or providing any services or financial transfers provided directly or indirectly to such groups, as outlined in the findings of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group in its 18 July 2011 report (S/2011/433), and decides that Eritrea shall cease these practices;</p> <p>11. Decides that Eritrea shall cease using extortion, threats of violence, fraud and other illicit means to collect taxes outside of Eritrea from its nationals or other individuals of Eritrean descent, decides further that States shall undertake appropriate measures to hold accountable, consistent with international law, those individuals on their territory who are acting, officially or unofficially, on behalf of the Eritrean government or the PFDJ contrary to the prohibitions imposed in this paragraph and the laws of the States concerned, and calls upon States to take such action as may be appropriate consistent with their domestic law and international relevant instruments, including the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to prevent such individuals from facilitating further violations;</p> <p>14. Urges all States to introduce due diligence guidelines to prevent the provision of financial services, including insurance or re-insurance, or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources if such services, assets or resources, including new investment in the extractives sector, would contribute to Eritrea’s violation of relevant resolutions, including 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and this resolution;</p>	
2011	S/RES/2025	Liberia		<p>1. Reaffirms that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) remain in force, notes with serious concern the lack of progress with regards to the implementation of the financial measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and demands that the Government of Liberia make all necessary efforts to fulfil its obligations;</p> <p>2. Decides for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>resolution: (a) To renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003); (b) To renew the measures on arms, previously imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006), by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006), by paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of resolution 1903 (2009), and by paragraph 3 of resolution 1961 (2010); (c) To review the measures in this paragraph and in paragraph 1 above in light of the progress achieved in the stabilization throughout the country and the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime, and that such a review shall be carried out at the end of the above-mentioned 12-month period, with a midterm review no later than 30 April 2012;</p> <p>3. Decides further to review any of the above measures at the request of the Government of Liberia, once the Government reports to the Council that the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures have been met, and provides the Council with information to justify its assessment;</p>
2011	S/RES/2029	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2011	S/RES/2032	Sudan		
2012	S/RES/2035	Sudan	<p>Urging the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) to deliver on the commitments made in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and urging all parties, in particular other armed movements who have not signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, to indicate a willingness to negotiate without preconditions or further delays on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and fully participate in the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation,</p> <p>9. Regrets that some individuals affiliated with the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur have continued to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that meet the listing criteria;</p>	<p>3. Decides that the listing criteria set out in paragraph (3) (c) of resolution 1591 (2005) shall also apply to entities;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2012	S/RES/2036	Somalia	<p>1. Decides that in addition to the tasks set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) AMISOM shall include establishing a presence in the four sectors set out in the AMISOM strategic Concept of 5 January, and AMISOM shall be authorised to take all necessary measures as appropriate in those sectors in coordination with the Somali security forces to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia,</p> <p>7. (...) calls upon all Somali stakeholders, with the support of the UN, the African Union and the international community, to promote reconciliation, law and order, the delivery of basic services and strengthen governance at district, regional, state and federal levels, including by supporting the delivery of Stabilisation Plans developed by Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Transitional Federal Government;</p> <p>16. Demands that all parties and armed groups take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and further demands that all parties ensure full and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia, consistent with humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;</p> <p>22. Decides that Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia and that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2040	Libya	<p><i>UNSMIL Mandate</i></p> <p>(...) (c) restore public security, including through the provision of appropriate strategic and technical advice and assistance to the Libyan government to develop capable institutions and implement a coherent national approach to the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, including education and employment opportunities, and to develop police and security institutions that are capable, accountable, respectful of human rights and accessible and responsive to women and vulnerable groups;</p> <p>(d) counter illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, clear explosive remnants of war, conduct demining programmes,</p>	<p>9. Directs the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan authorities, to review continuously the remaining measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified by resolution 2009 (2011), with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA) and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP), and decides that the Committee shall, in consultation with the Libyan authorities, lift the designation of these entities as soon as practical to ensure the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			secure and manage Libya's borders, and implement international conventions on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and materials, in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and international and regional partners;	
2012	S/RES/2045	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Decides, for a period ending on 30 April 2013, that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, whether or not originating in their territories;</p> <p>9. Urges all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages UNOCI, within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Ivorian Government in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms and further calls upon the Ivorian Government, including the National Commission to fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Associated Materials;</p> <p>20. Requests also the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire and further decides to renew the exemptions set out by paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 1893 (2009) with regard to the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process;</p> <p>21. Urges the Ivorian authorities to create and implement an action plan to enforce the Kimberley Process rules in Côte d'Ivoire and further encourages them to closely work with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting, as appropriate, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			22. Calls upon the Ivorian authorities to combat the illegal taxation systems that remain in place, to take the necessary steps to continue to re-establish and reinforce relevant institutions and to continue to deploy customs and border control officials throughout the country, in the North, West and East of the country,	
2012	S/RES/2046	Sudan	7. Calls upon all parties to promote and protect human rights, including those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups, to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and international human rights law, and calls for those responsible for serious violations of such law, including sexual violence, to be held accountable;	
2012	S/RES/2047	Sudan		
2012	S/RES/2048	Guinea	<p>Deploing the recurrent illegal interference of the military leadership in the political process in Guinea-Bissau and expressing concern that interference of the military in politics and the impact of illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in Guinea-Bissau have significantly hampered efforts to establish rule of law and good governance and tackle impunity and corruption,</p> <p>2. Stresses the need for all national stakeholders and Guinea-Bissau's international bilateral and multilateral partners to remain committed to the restoration of constitutional order, as affirmed in paragraph 1 above</p>	<p>4. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals listed in the annex of this resolution or designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 9 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p> <p>Designation criteria</p> <p>6. Decides that the measures contained in paragraph 4 shall apply to the individuals designated by the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 9 (b):</p> <p>(a) Seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order or taking action that undermines stability in Guinea-Bissau, in particular those who played a leading role in the coup d'état of 12 April 2012 and who aim, through their actions, at undermining the rule of law, curtailing the primacy of civilian power and furthering impunity and instability in the country;</p> <p>(b) Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of or otherwise supporting or financing individuals identified in subparagraph (a);</p>
2012	S/RES/2049	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2012	S/RES/2050	Korea		
2012	S/RES/2053	Democratic Republic of Congo	11. Reiterates its call upon the Government to address the underlying issue of the cohesion within the national Army, including by establishing an effective vetting mechanism and further developing its efforts to ensure proper integration of former armed groups, in particular the CNDP, into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), with	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the advisory support of MONUSCO, encourages the Government to ensure that members of the National Army are adequately paid and in a timely fashion, operate in accordance with established command and control regulations, and are subject to such disciplinary or judicial action as may be appropriate when regulations and laws are violated and reiterates its concern at the promotion within the Congolese security forces of well-known individuals responsible for serious human rights violations and abuses;</p> <p>12. (...) recalls the need for all crimes, including crimes against women and children, to be expeditiously investigated and the need for all perpetrators of those crimes, in particular Bosco Ntaganda, to be arrested and brought to justice, and encourages the Congolese authorities to pursue their efforts to combat impunity against all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by any illegal armed groups or elements of the Congolese security forces;</p> <p>18. Demands that all armed groups, in particular mutineers of ex-CNDP and M23, the FDLR, the LRA and the Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse and child recruitment, and demobilize;</p> <p>19. Condemns recent mutiny led by Bosco Ntaganda and all outside support to all armed groups and demands that all forms of support to them cease immediately;</p> <p>25. (...) and encourages the Congolese Government to further increase transparency in the administration of contracts for mining rights and the collection and accounting for taxes;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2054	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2012	S/RES/2056	Peace and Security in Africa	<p>2. Calls upon all national stakeholders in Mali to create the necessary conditions for enabling the Transitional authorities to fully exercise their primary responsibilities and to ensure the full restoration and preservation of constitutional order;</p> <p>3. Takes note of the ECOWAS non-recognition of the National Council for the Recovery of Democracy and the Restoration of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the State (CNRDRE) as a legal entity in the transition, decides that the said CNRDRE shall be dissolved and further demands that its members refrain from any interference in political matters and in the work of the Transitional authorities;</p> <p>5. Condemns in the strongest terms the physical assault against the Interim President of Mali, Mr. Dioncounda Traoré, on 21 May 2012, calls for the perpetrators to be brought to justice and supports in this regard the announced establishment of a Malian investigation commission, and calls upon all Malian stakeholders to desist from unlawful conduct, harassments and acts of violence and to support the work of the Transitional authorities;</p> <p>10. Calls upon all groups in northern Mali, including the MNLA, Ansar Dine and foreign combatants on Malian soil, to renounce all affiliations incompatible with peace, security, the rule of law and the territorial integrity of Mali;</p> <p>13. Calls upon all parties in the North of Mali to cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, condemns in particular the targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers and forced displacement, recalls in this regard all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, and stresses that the perpetrators shall be brought to justice;</p> <p>14. Demands that all parties in Mali ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance and further demands that all parties and armed groups take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;</p> <p><i>Fight against terrorism</i></p> <p>19. Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, for criminal acts of kidnapping, ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property and greatly undermining stability, including in the North of Mali and the Sahel region;</p> <p>20. Urges all rebel groups in Mali to refrain from any form of association with AQIM and to combat the threat posed by</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>terrorist groups in Mali, and recalls in this regard that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida include: participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; recruiting for or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof and further calls upon all Member States to implement robustly their obligations pursuant to resolution 1989 (2011);</p> <p>24. Emphasizes that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, stresses in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 1989 (2011) as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity and calls on all Member States to submit to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are associated with Al-Qaida, including in the Sahel region and notably in the North of Mali;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2057	Sudan	<p>Underscoring the need for forging stronger and well-defined partnerships among the United Nations, development agencies, bilateral partners, and other relevant actors, regional and subregional institutions and the international financial institutions, to implement national strategies aimed at effective institution building which are based on national ownership, the achievement of results, and mutual accountability,</p> <p>13. Encourages the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees, and statelessness, and requests UNMISS, with other United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard;</p> <p>16. Calls upon the authorities of the Republic of South Sudan to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the Republic of South Sudan Security Forces;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2012	S/RES/2060	Somalia	<p>2. Recalls that engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia may include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Engaging in the direct or indirect export or import of charcoal from Somalia, in line with paragraphs 22 and 23 of resolution 2036 (2012);</p> <p>(b) Engaging in any non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab controlled ports, which constitutes financial support for a designated entity;</p> <p>(c) Misappropriating financial resources which undermines the Transitional Federal Institutions' and their post-transition successors' ability to fulfil their obligations in delivering services within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement;</p> <p>6. Demands that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia, in accordance with humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanity and independence, underlines its concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, urges all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies</p>	
2012	S/RES/2062	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>12. Urges the Ivorian Government to ensure in the shortest possible timeframe that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, notably those committed during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, further encourages the Ivorian Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>16. Calls upon the Ivorian Government and all political stakeholders to ensure that the upcoming local elections are conducted in an open, free, fair, peaceful and transparent manner and contribute to fostering political inclusiveness and reconciliation, considering proper timing, security conditions and relevant electoral reform,</p>	
2012	S/RES/2063	Sudan	<p>7. Demands that all parties to the conflict, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups engage immediately and without preconditions to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;</p> <p>13. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; demands that the Government of Sudan, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need and underscores the importance of upholding the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>15. (...) Calls on the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated, and emphasizes the importance of UNAMID acting to promote human rights, bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities and requests the Secretary- General to provide reporting on all the human rights issues identified in this resolution in his regular reports to the Security Council, and to report promptly gross violations and abuses to the Security Council;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2066	Liberia		
2012	S/RES/2069	Afghanistan		
2012	S/RES/2070	Haiti	<p>18. Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009), and encourages all actors in the Haitian Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to eliminate</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti; as well as to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes;	
2012	S/RES/2071	Mali	<p>Expressing serious concerns about criminal groups activities in the north of Mali and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Malian authorities, neighbouring countries and countries of the region, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, regional and international organizations as well as bilateral partners, in order to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug trafficking,</p> <p>3. Calls upon Malian rebel groups to cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, notably AQIM and affiliated groups, and expresses its readiness to adopt targeted sanctions against those rebel groups who do not cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, including AQIM and affiliated groups, recalls paragraphs 20 and 24 of resolution 2056 (2012) and further decides that the 1267/1989 Committee shall take decisions on requests of Member States to add to the Al-Qaida sanctions list names of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities in Mali that are associated with Al-Qaida, in accordance with resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011);</p> <p>4. Urges the Transitional authorities of Mali, the Malian rebel groups and legitimate representatives of the local population in the north of Mali, to engage, as soon as possible, in a credible negotiation process in order to seek a sustainable political solution, mindful of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali and requests the Secretary-General, as well as neighbouring countries, countries of the region, international and regional organizations and other bilateral partners, to support this Malian political process;</p> <p>5. Demands that all groups in the north of Mali cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitments of child soldiers and forced displacements, and recalls in this regard all its relevant resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, on Children and armed conflicts and on Protection of civilians in armed conflicts;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2072	Somalia		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2012	S/RES/2073	Somalia		
2012	S/RES/2074	Bosnia		
2012	S/RES/2076	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Strongly condemns the resumption of attacks by the M23 in North-Kivu and the entry of the M23 into the city of Goma on 20 November 2012;</p> <p>2. Demands the immediate withdrawal of the M23 from Goma, the cessation of any further advances by the M23 and that its members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and further demands the restoration of State authority of the Government of the DRC in Goma and in North-Kivu;</p> <p>3. Strongly condemns the M23 and all its attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, further condemns the attempts by the M23 to establish an illegitimate parallel administration and to undermine State authority of the Government of the DRC, and reiterates that those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses will be held accountable;</p> <p>4. Expresses deep concern at reports indicating that external support continues to be provided to the M23, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, causing a significant increase of the military abilities of the M23, and demands that any and all outside support to the M23 cease immediately;</p> <p>7. Expresses concern that M23 commanders Innocent Kaina and Baudouin Ngaruye are engaging in activities for which the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) may designate individuals pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008), and directs the Committee to review, as a matter of urgency, their activities and those of any other individuals who meet the criteria for designation;</p> <p>8. Expresses its intention to consider additional targeted sanctions, in accordance with the criteria set out in resolution 1857 (2008), against the leadership of the M23 and those providing external support to the M23 and those acting in violation of the sanctions regime and the arms embargo, and calls</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			on all Member States to submit, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals to the 1533 Committee;	
2012	S/RES/2077	Somalia	<p>Recognizing the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from such attacks, and reiterating its concern over persons suspected of piracy having to be released without facing justice, reaffirming that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermines anti-piracy efforts of the international community and being determined to create conditions to ensure that pirates are held accountable, Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against the pirates off the coast of Somalia, too often has led to pirates being released without facing justice, regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence to support prosecution, Further recognizing that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking, and that these activities help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits, and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of innocent civilians and restricting the flow of free commerce, and welcoming international efforts to collect and share information to disrupt the pirate enterprise, as exemplified by INTERPOL's Global Database on Maritime Piracy; and noting the ongoing initiative aimed at establishing the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution & Intelligence Coordination Centre, hosted by the Republic of Seychelles,</p> <p>6. Calling upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, noting the importance of strengthening Somalia's maritime capacity, and welcomes support by the international community for strengthening Somalia's capacity in this regard;</p> <p>9. Recognizes the need for States, regional organizations, and other appropriate partners to exchange evidence and information with a view to the arrest and prosecution of key figures of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from piracy operations, and keeps under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against such individuals or entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 8 resolution 1844 (2008);</p> <p>16. Calls on the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities, and stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international human rights law;</p> <p>18. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law including international human rights law;</p> <p>23. Commends INTERPOL for the creation of a global piracy database designed to consolidate information about piracy off the coast of Somalia and facilitate the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels;</p> <p>24. Stresses in this context the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;</p>	
2012	S/RES/2078	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>7. Demands that the M23 and other armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Mai Mai militias, the Forces Nationales de Liberation (FNL) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and release immediately all child soldiers and permanently lay down their arms;</p> <p>8. Expresses deep concern at reports indicating that external support continues to be provided to the M23, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, causing a significant increase of the military abilities of the M23,</p>	<p>3. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;</p> <p>4. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee:</p> <p>(a) Persons or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			and reiterates its demand that any and all outside support to the M23 cease immediately; 9. Expresses its intention to consider additional targeted sanctions, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 4 of this resolution, against the leadership of the M23 and those providing external support to the M23 and those acting in violation of the sanctions regime and the arms embargo, and calls on all Member States to submit, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals to the 1533 Committee;	(b) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups; (c) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes; (d) Political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflict contrary to applicable international law; (e) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement; (f) Individuals or entities obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; (g) Individuals or entities illegally supporting armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold; (h) Individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity owned or controlled by a designated individual; (i) Individuals or entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers;
2012	S/RES/2079	Liberia		
2012	S/RES/2080	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2012	S/RES/2081	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2012	S/RES/2082	Terrorism		1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 30 of resolution 1988 (“the Committee”) (hereafter

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>known as “the List”): (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons’ benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Decides that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for designation under paragraph 1 include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or (d) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;</p> <p>3. Affirms that any undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List, shall be eligible for designation;</p> <p>4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in and transiting through Afghanistan;</p> <p>5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of those on this List, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings or</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;
2012	S/RES/2083	Terrorism		<p>1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them: (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Reaffirms that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof; 3. Confirms that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, including on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for designation;</p> <p>4. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>with it; 5. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors;</p> <p>6. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p> <p>7. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;</p> <p>8. Encourages Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and authorizes the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) to receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 37 below;</p>
2012	S/RES/2085	Mali	2. Demands that Malian rebel groups cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, notably Al-Qaida in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and associated groups, and take concrete and visible steps to this effect, takes note of the listing of Movement of Unity and Jihad in Western Africa (MUJWA) on the Al-Qaida sanctions list established and maintained by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and further reiterates its readiness to continue to adopt further targeted sanctions, under the above-mentioned regime, against those rebel groups and individuals who do not cut off all ties to al-Qaida and associated groups, including AQIM and MUJWA;	
2013	S/RES/2087	Korea		5. Recalls the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009), and determines that:(a) The measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II, and the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals listed in Annex I; and, (b) The measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the items in INFCIRC/254/Rev.11/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2 and S/2012/947;
2013	S/RES/2091	Sudan (Sanctions)	7. Regrets that some individuals affiliated with the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur, continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that meet the listing criteria;	
2013	S/RES/2093	Somalia		
2013	S/RES/2094	Korea		<p>11. Decides that Member States shall, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (d) and (e) of resolution 1718 (2006), prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are associated with such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;</p> <p>13. Calls upon States to take appropriate measures to prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, and other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution;</p> <p>24. Calls upon States to exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and this resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), or this resolution;</p>
2013	S/RES/2095	Libya		<p><i>Assets Freeze</i></p> <p>13. Directs the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan government, to</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				review continuously the remaining measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified by resolution 2009 (2011), with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA) and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP), and decides that the Committee shall, in consultation with the Libyan government, lift the designation of these entities as soon as practical to ensure the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya;
2013	S/RES/2098	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>Expressing its deep concern regarding the threat posed by the presence of M23 in the immediate vicinity of the city of Goma in violation of resolution 2076 (2012), as well as the continuation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by the M23 and other armed groups,</p> <p>7. Strongly condemns the continued presence of the M23 in the immediate vicinity of Goma and its attempts to establish an illegitimate parallel administration in North-Kivu, demands that the M23 cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that its members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and calls for the restoration of state authority of the Government of the DRC in Goma and in North-Kivu;</p> <p>8. Strongly condemns the M23, the FDLR, the ADF, the APCLS, the LRA, the National Force of Liberation (FNL), the various Mayi Mayi groups and all other armed groups and their continuing violence and abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and reiterates that those responsible held accountable and should not be eligible for integration into the FARDC or other elements of state security forces;</p> <p>9. Decides to extend the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC until 31 March 2014, takes note of the recommendations of the Special Report of the Secretary- General on the DRC and in the Great Lakes Region regarding MONUSCO, and decides that MONUSCO shall, for an initial period of one year and within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, include an “Intervention Brigade” consisting inter alia of three infantry battalions, one artillery and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>one Special force and Reconnaissance company with headquarters in Goma, under direct command of the MONUSCO Force Commander, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in paragraph 12 (b) below and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities; 11. Decides that future reconfigurations of MONUSCO and its mandate should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and, in the context of implementation by the Government of the DRC and all other signatories of the PSC Framework, progress towards the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) Reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups, including through the operations by the Intervention Brigade, violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions;</p> <p>(b) Stabilization through the establishment of functional state security institutions in conflict-affected areas, and through strengthened democratic order that reduces the risk of instability, including adequate political space, observance of human rights and a credible electoral process;</p>	
2013	S/RES/2100	Mali	<p>4. Demands that all rebel armed groups in Mali put aside their arms and cease hostilities immediately and urges all such parties in Mali who have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations such as AQIM, MUJAO, Ansar Eddine and associated terrorist groups and who recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, and the transitional authorities of Mali to engage expeditiously in an inclusive negotiation process, facilitated by the Secretary-General, in particular through his Special Representative for Mali when appointed as referred to in paragraph 11 below, in close collaboration with the AU, ECOWAS and the EU Special Representative for the Sahel; 16. Decides that the mandate of MINUSMA shall be the following:</p> <p>(a) Stabilization of key population centres and support for the reestablishment of State authority throughout the country(b) Support for the implementation of the transitional road map, including the national political dialogue and the electoral process (f) Support for cultural preservation</p> <p>To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, as necessary and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO;(g) Support for national and international justice</p> <p>To support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the transitional authorities of Mali, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>27. Urges the transitional authorities of Mali to ensure that all perpetrators of serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable and to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute;</p> <p>28. Calls upon the transitional authorities of Mali, with the assistance of MINUSMA, consistent with paragraph 16 above, and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its resolution 2017 (2011);</p>	
2013	S/RES/2101	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>12. Urges all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages UNOCI, within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms and further calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, including the National Commission to fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Associated Materials;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>23. Requests also the Kimberley Process and other appropriate national and international agencies to work in close cooperation with the Group of Experts and its enquiries concerning the individuals and networks involved in the production, trading and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, to exchange information on a regular basis, and to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, on such matters, and further decides to renew the exemptions set out by paragraph 16 and 17 of resolution 1893 (2009) with regard to the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process;</p> <p>24. Urges the Ivorian authorities to implement its action plan to enforce the Kimberley Process minimum requirements in Côte d'Ivoire and further encourages them to continue to work closely with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting, as appropriate, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) in accordance with paragraph 6 above;</p> <p>25. Encourages the Ivorian authorities to participate in the OECD-hosted implementation programme with regard to the due diligence guidelines for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and to reach out to international organizations with a view to taking advantage of lessons learned from other initiatives and countries that have and are confronting similar issues on artisanal mining;</p>	
2013	S/RES/2104	Sudan	<p>8. Welcomes the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee's May 3 decision reiterating Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, underscores the AU Peace and Security Council's concern in its 7 May 2013 Communiqué over reports that various communities living in Abyei are heavily armed, recalls that the June 20, 2011 Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area stipulates that Abyei should be a weapons-free area and that only UNISFA is authorized to carry weapons inside the area, and likewise urges the two governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programs as necessary;</p> <p>9. Urges the two governments immediately to take steps to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass roots level, and further urges all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes; 17. Demands that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;	
2013	S/RES/2105	Iran		
2013	S/RES/2107	Iraq		
2013	S/RES/2109	Sudan	10. Demands that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of the Republic of South Sudan, further demands that the Government refrain from placing restrictions on UNMISS' movements, and in this regard strongly condemns all attacks on UNMISS troops and staff including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the SPLA, calls for prompt and thorough investigation of these attacks, and demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks or impunity for the perpetrators; 14. Demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals and calls for specific and time- bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960; 22. Calls upon the authorities of the Republic of South Sudan to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the Republic of South Sudan Security Forces, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice;	
2013	S/RES/2111	Somalia		2. Reiterates its willingness to adopt targeted measures against individuals and entities on the basis of the above mentioned criteria;
2013	S/RES/2112	Côte d'Ivoire	<p><i>Mandate UNOCI:</i></p> <p>– To monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups and to support the Government in addressing border security challenges consistent with its existing mandate to protect civilians, including cross-border security and other challenges in the border areas, notably with Liberia, and to this end, to coordinate closely with UNMIL in order to further inter-mission cooperation, such as through undertaking coordinated patrols and contingency planning where appropriate and within their existing mandat 13. Reiterates its call to the Government and all international partners, including private companies, involved in assisting the Government in the SSR process, to comply with the provisions of resolution 2101 (2013) and to coordinate their efforts with a view to promoting transparency and a clear division of labour between all international partners;es and capabilities,</p> <p>15. Strongly urges the Government to ensure in the shortest possible timeframe that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious 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 and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, and urges the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>17. Calls on those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and further calls upon UNOCI, where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (...),</p> <p>19. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Government to enhance</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			political dialogue with the political opposition, including extra-parliamentary political parties, tive of their status or political affiliation;	
2013	S/RES/2113	Sudan	<p>15. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; affirms, in this context, the Council's condemnation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law; calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire and underlines the need for UNAMID to report on major instances of violence which undermine the parties' full and constructive efforts towards peace;</p> <p>25. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence, and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013);</p>	
2013	S/RES/2116	Liberia		
2013	S/RES/2119	Haiti	<p>14. Encourages the Haitian authorities to continue to implement justice reform by taking the necessary steps, including through ongoing support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, to ensure the independence and effectiveness of the judicial institutions, and to continue to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison conditions and overcrowding, with special regard to women and children held in detention;</p> <p>15. Calls on all donors and partners, including international and non-governmental organizations, to better coordinate their efforts and work closely with the Haitian Government through its Framework for the Coordination of External Aid (CAED), which is intended to help the Government ensure increased transparency, national ownership and coordination of foreign assistance and to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage external assistance;</p>	
2013	S/RES/2120	Afghanistan		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2013	S/RES/2121	Central African Republic	<p>3. Demands the swift implementation of transitional arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 above, which shall lead to the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections 18 months after the beginning of the transition period as defined in article 102 of the Transition Charter which took effect on 18 August 2013, and called for by the N'Djamena Declaration;</p> <p>8. Demands that the Seleka elements and all other armed groups lay down their arms immediately and urges them to participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes (DDRRR);</p>	
2013	S/RES/2123	Bosnia		
2013	S/RES/2124	Somalia		
2013	S/RES/2125	Somalia	<p>7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;</p> <p>8. Calls upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;</p> <p>11. Commends the work of the CGPCS to facilitate coordination in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in cooperation with the IMO, flag States, and Somali authorities and urges States and international organizations to continue to support these efforts;</p> <p>17. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law;</p>	
2013	S/RES/2126	Sudan	<p>13. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's (AAJIIC's) investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka paramount chief;</p> <p>20. Demands that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;	
2013	S/RES/2127	Central African Republic	<p>Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the CAR arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, Expressing continued concern about the activity of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the CAR due in part to the prevailing security situation, Reiterating its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in the CAR, strongly condemning the repeated attacks on UN staff and humani, Protection of natural resources</p> <p>16. Condemns the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the CAR which contributes to the perpetuation of the conflict, and underlines the importance of bringing an end to these illegal activities, including by applying the necessary pressure on the armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved;</p> <p>22. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>23. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;</p> <p>24. Requests that the Secretary-General rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry for an initial period of one year, including experts in both international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order immediately to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and abuses of human rights in CAR by all parties since</p>	56. Expresses its strong intent to swiftly consider imposing targeted measures, including travel bans and assets freezes, against individuals who act to undermine the peace, stability and security, including by engaging in acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or by engaging or providing, support for actions that threaten or impede the political process or fuel violence, including through violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law, sexual violence, or supporting the illegal armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds, in the CAR, or by violating the arms embargo established in paragraph 54;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			1 January 2013, to compile information, to help identify the perpetrators of such violations and abuses, point to their possible criminal responsibility and to help ensure that those responsible are held accountable, and calls on all parties to cooperate fully with such a commission;	
2013	S/RES/2128	Liberia	13. Encourages the Government of Liberia to actively cooperate with the Kimberley Process, implement the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and fulfil the recommendations identified during the 2013 Kimberley Process peer review visit and further encourages the Governments of Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone to continue working within the Kimberley Process to create a regional approach to improving the control of diamonds in the Mano River Basin;	
2013	S/RES/2130	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2013	S/RES/2132	Sudan	2. Demands that all parties cooperate fully with UNMISS as it implements its mandate, in particular the protection of civilians, and stresses that efforts to undermine UNMISS' ability to implement its mandate and attacks on United Nations personnel will not be tolerated;	
2014	S/RES/2134	Central African Republic	38. Expresses grave concern over reports that some CAR political figures have provided support and direction to anti-Balaka and Seleka groups planning violence and serious human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population of the CAR, demands that these figures and all others cease any such activities immediately, and directs the Committee to consider, as a matter of urgency, designating such figures for targeted sanctions if they engage in any of the activities set forth in paragraph 36 and 37 of this resolution; 39. Urges CAR's political figures — including senior officials in the previous Bozize and Djotodia administrations, such as Francois Bozize and Noureddine Adam — to call on their supporters to cease any and all attacks on civilians;	
2014	S/RES/2136	Democratic Republic of Congo	6. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO	4. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: (a) Individuals or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable; 7. Demands that the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and various Mayi Mayi groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and demobilize children from their ranks;</p> <p>9. Demands that the Government of the DRC, per its commitments in the Nairobi Declarations of 12 December 2013, accelerate the implementation of its Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programme, in coordination with the United Nations, international organizations and neighbouring countries where former M23 combatants have found refuge, requests, in this respect, and in accordance with the Nairobi declarations and in line with commitments under the PSC Framework agreement, the United Nations and international organizations to work together with neighbouring states to urgently address the situation of former M23 combatants located in their territories, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the M23 does not regroup and resume military activities, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions;</p>	<p>(b) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;</p> <p>(c) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;</p> <p>(d) Individuals or entities operating in the DRC and recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law;</p> <p>(e) Individuals or entities operating in the DRC and involved in planning, directing, or participating in the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;</p> <p>(f) Individuals or entities obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;</p> <p>(g) Individuals or entities supporting armed groups in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products;</p> <p>(h) Individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;</p> <p>(i) Individuals or entities who plan, direct, sponsor or participate in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers;</p> <p>(j) Individuals or entities providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, or in support of a designated individual or entity;</p>
2014	S/RES/2138	Democratic Republic of Congo		
2014	S/RES/2140	Yemen	<p>2. Welcomes the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen and expresses strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, in line with the Implementation Mechanism, including:</p> <p>(a) drafting a new constitution in Yemen;</p> <p>(b) electoral reform including the drafting and adoption of a new electoral law consistent with the new Constitution;</p> <p>(c) the holding of a referendum on the draft constitution, including suitable outreach;</p> <p>(d) state structure reform to prepare Yemen for the transition from a unitary to a federal state; and</p>	<p>11. Decides that all Member States shall, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;</p> <p>13. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>(e) timely general elections, after which the current term of President Hadi would end following the inauguration of the President elected under the new Constitution;3. Encourages all constituencies in the country, including the youth movements, women's groups, in all regions in Yemen, to continue their active and constructive engagement in the political transition and to continue the spirit of consensus to implement the subsequent steps in the transition process and the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, and calls upon the Hiraak Southern movement, the Houthi movement and others to constructively partake and to reject the use of violence to achieve political aims;</p> <p>4. Welcomes the Yemeni Government's plan to introduce an Asset Recovery Law, and supports international cooperation on this, including through the Deauville initiative;</p> <p>7. Expresses its concern that children continue to be recruited and used in violation of applicable international law by armed groups, and the Yemeni Government forces, and calls for continued national efforts to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, including through the signing and implementation by the Yemeni Government of the action plan to halt and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the government forces of Yemen, in line with the Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), and urges armed groups to allow the United Nations personnel safe and unhindered access to territories under their control for monitoring and reporting purposes;</p> <p>8. Also looks forward to the early adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation that, while taking into account the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, is in accordance with the international obligations and commitments of Yemen and following best practices as appropriate; 11. Decides that all Member States shall, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that</p>	<p>frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 11 above of interests or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;</p> <p>14. Decides that the measures in paragraph 11 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 11 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;</p> <p><i>Travel ban</i> 15. Decides that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p> <p><i>Designation Criteria</i> 17. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen; 18. Underscores that such acts as described in paragraph 17 above may include, but are not limited to: (a) Obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism Agreement; (b) Impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; or (c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee; 29. Condemns the growing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, and expresses its determination to address this threat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and in this regard, through the Al-Qaida sanctions regime administered by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and reiterates its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups;	
2014	S/RES/2141	Korea		
2014	S/RES/2142	Somalia		
2014	S/RES/2144	Libya	4. Condemns cases of torture and mistreatment, and deaths by torture, in detention centres in Libya, calls upon the Libyan government to take all steps necessary to accelerate the judicial process, transfer detainees to State authority and prevent and investigate violations and abuses of human rights, calls for all Libyan parties to cooperate with Libyan government efforts in this regard, calls for the immediate release of all individuals arbitrarily arrested or detained in Libya, including foreign nationals and underscores the Libyan government's primary responsibility for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons in Libya, particularly those of African migrants and other foreign nationals;	<i>Assets Freeze</i> 11. Directs the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan government, to review continuously the remaining measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified by resolution 2009 (2011), with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority (LIA) and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP), and reaffirms its decisions that the Committee shall, in consultation with the Libyan government, lift the designation of these entities as soon as practical to ensure the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya; 12. Supports the efforts of the Libyan authorities to recover funds misappropriated under the Qadhafi regime and, in this regard, encourages the Libyan authorities and Member States that have frozen assets pursuant to resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) as modified by resolution 2009 (2011) to consult with each other regarding claims of misappropriated funds and related issues of ownership;
2014	S/RES/2146	Libya	1. Condemns attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya; 2. Calls on the Government of Libya, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag state, in the first instance, to resolve the issue;	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>3. Requests the Government of Libya to appoint and notify the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in this resolution, and requests that the Government of Libya's focal point inform the Committee of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya, along with available and relevant information, and of any efforts made in accordance with paragraph 2;</p> <p>5. Authorizes Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11, and authorizes Member States 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;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2147	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Decides to extend the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC, including, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, its Intervention Brigade, (a) Reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups, violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions; (b) Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention brigade</p> <p>In support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collation and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on UN- support to non-UN forces (HRDDP), in cooperation with the whole of MONUSCO, prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities; Elections</p> <p>11. Calls on the Government of the DRC and its national partners</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>to ensure a transparent and credible electoral process, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, and urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media including State media, safety and freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society including women; Armed Groups</p> <p>17. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p> <p>18. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, the Bakata-Katanga and various Mayi Mayi groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and demobilize children from their ranks; 22. Notes that former M23 combatants, including individuals designated by the Security Council, fled from the DRC into Rwanda and Uganda, especially following the defeat of M23 in DRC, encourages the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, with the assistance of the United Nations and relevant international organizations, to continue to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized, that Congolese combatants are returned to the DRC to complete a DDR process, as appropriate, and are dealt with according to relevant international law, with special attention to children and women among them, and recalls Member States' obligations under the PSC Framework and the sanctions regime as renewed by resolution 2136 (2014);</p>	
2014	S/RES/2149	Central African Republic	<p>1. Welcomes the designation by the National Transitional Council, on 20 January 2014, of Catherine Samba-Panza as the new Transitional Head of State, the appointment of Andre Nzapayeke as Transitional Prime Minister, and the formation of a</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Transitional Government;</p> <p>6. Demands that all militias and armed groups put aside their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks;</p> <p>13. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>14. Reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>15. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders against sexual and gender based violence, and further calls upon the Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;</p> <p>18. Decides to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of adoption of this resolution and for an initial period until 30 April 2015;</p> <p>30. Decides that the mandate of MINUSCA shall initially focus on the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(b) Support for the implementation of the transition process, including efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity</p> <p>(f) Support for national and international justice and the rule of law</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>34. Requests MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Transitional Authorities in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDRR processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>40. Decides that MINUSCA may, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, at the formal request of the Transitional Authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, adopt urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent and without prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping operations, which are limited in scope, time bound and consistent with the objectives set forth in paragraphs 30 (a) and 30 (f) above, to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council any measures that may be adopted on this basis;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2153	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>1. Decides, for a period ending on 30 April 2015, that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related lethal material, whether or not originating in their territories;</p> <p>20. Urges all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages UNOCI, within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms and further calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, including the National Commission to Fight Against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Associated Materials;</p> <p>32. Calls upon the Ivorian authorities to continue to take the necessary measures to dismantle the illegal taxation networks, including by undertaking relevant and thorough investigations, reduce the number of checkpoints and prevent incidents of racketeering throughout the country and further calls upon the authorities to continue to take the necessary steps to continue to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			re-establish and reinforce relevant institutions and to accelerate the deployment of customs and border control officials in the North, West and East of the country;	
2014	S/RES/2155	Sudan	<p><i>Mandate UNMISS:</i></p> <p>(i) To monitor, investigate, verify, and report publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;</p> <p>(iii) To coordinate with, and offer technical support to, where appropriate, the African Union's Commission of Inquiry for South Sudan;</p> <p>18. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including gender-based violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, strongly urges the Government to the fully and immediately implement its action plan to end and prevent child recruitment signed on 12 March 2012 further strongly urges the opposition forces to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end grave violations against children signed on 10 May 2014, and calls for specific and time bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 and 2106;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2156	Sudan	<p>14. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's (AAJIIC's) investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka paramount chief;</p> <p>20. Further demands that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;	
2014	S/RES/2159	Iran		
2014	S/RES/2160	Terrorism		<p>1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 35 of resolution 1988 (“the Committee”) (hereafter known as “the List”): (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons’ benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Decides that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for listing under paragraph 1 include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or (d) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;</p> <p>3. Confirms that any individual or any group, undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List, shall be eligible for listing;</p> <p>4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, and underscores the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from entities engaging in activities prohibited by this resolution, as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan;</p> <p>5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to all proposed uses of funds or other financial assets or economic resources in connection with the travel of a listed individual, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds or other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and in paragraph 12 below;</p> <p>6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of those on this List, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;</p> <p>7. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the direct or indirect payment of ransoms to or for the benefit of individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;</p> <p>8. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;</p> <p>9. Decides that States, in order to prevent those associated with the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from obtaining,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonating cord, or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices; 10. Encourages Member States to consult the List when considering travel visa applications;</p> <p>11. Encourages Member States to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, when they detect the travel of individuals on the List; 33. Recognizes that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, and the urgency that the Government of Afghanistan and the international community attach to a peaceful political solution to the conflict, requires timely and expeditious modifications to the List, including the addition and removal of individuals and entities, urges the Committee to decide on listing and delisting requests in a timely manner, requests the Committee to review each entry on the list on a regular basis, including, as appropriate, by means of reviews of individuals considered to be reconciled, individuals whose entries lack identifiers, individuals reportedly deceased, and entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, directs the Committee to review and amend its guidelines for such reviews, as appropriate, and requests the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every twelve months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, as well as States of nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of:</p> <p>(a) Individuals on the List whom the Afghan Government considers to be reconciled along with relevant documentation as outlined in paragraph 28 (a); (b) Individuals and entities on the List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them; (c) Individuals on the List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information outlined in paragraph 28 (c) and to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2014	S/RES/2161	Terrorism		<p>Measures</p> <p>1. Decides that all States shall take the measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them: Asset Freeze (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; Travel Ban (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified; Arms Embargo (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;</p> <p>Listing Criteria</p> <p>2. Reaffirms that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida and eligible for inclusion in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;</p> <p>3. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors;</p> <p>4. Confirms that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, including on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for listing;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p> <p>6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and in paragraphs 9 and 61 below;</p> <p>7. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;</p> <p>8. Reaffirms that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;</p> <p>9. Encourages Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), confirms that exemptions to the travel ban must be submitted by Member States, individuals or the Ombudsperson, as appropriate, including when listed individuals travel for the purpose of fulfilling religious obligations, and notes that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 62 below;</p> <p>Listing</p> <p>30. Encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it;</p> <p>31. Reiterates that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>are preventative in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law;</p> <p>32. Reaffirms that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing provide a statement of case, which should include detailed reasons on the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and decides further that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 36 below;</p> <p>33. Reaffirms that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member 65. Encourages all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, including where possible and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;</p> <p>66. Requests the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every twelve months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of: (a) individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them; (b) individuals on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information such as the certification of death, and to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets; (c) entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with an assessment of any relevant information; (d) any other names on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that have not been reviewed in three or more years (“the triennial review”); States that have proposed names for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of this resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the Member State’s status as a designating State; 34. Encourages Member States to submit, where</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices; 35. Directs the Committee to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of this resolution; and further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;</p> <p>36. Directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee's website, at the same time a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing the corresponding entry;</p> <p>37. Encourages Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;</p> <p>38. Calls upon all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help inform the Committee's decision on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 36;</p> <p>39. Reaffirms that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the state or states where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the state of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee's website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and requests the Secretary-General to make all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely and accurate manner, and notes the unique circumstances of this request, which is for the purpose of harmonizing this Committee's translation procedures of issuing lists and narrative summaries with those of other United Nations Security Council sanctions committees;</p> <p>40. Reaffirms the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083 (2012) and annex II of this resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 62 of this resolution
2014	S/RES/2162	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>1. (...) (d) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (DDR) and collection of weapons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To assist the Government, in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account the rights and needs of the distinct categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women; – To support the registration and screening of former combatants and assist in assessing and verifying the reliability of the listings of former combatants; – To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with UNMIL and United Nations Country Teams in the region; 	
2014	S/RES/2164	Mali	<p>Framework for long-term peace and stability in Mali</p> <p>1. Urges the Malian authorities and the signatory and adherent armed groups to fulfil their commitments under the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement, and in this regard, further urges the parties in Mali to engage in good faith and without delay in a credible and inclusive negotiation process, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, and underscores that this Agreement constitutes a solid basis for long-term peace and stability in Mali;</p> <p>2. Urges the signatories to the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014 to respect it fully, to immediately implement its provisions, including the liberation of prisoners and the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, and to take steps that support national reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the swift establishment of the commission, in consultation with the parties;</p> <p>4. Reiterates its demand that all armed groups in Mali put aside</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>their arms, cease hostilities immediately, as well as reject the recourse to violence and urges all such groups that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and who recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, to engage in an inclusive dialogue open to all communities of the North of Mali;</p> <p>5. Urges all armed groups in Mali to resume the cantonment process, supported and monitored by MINUSMA, as a crucial and practical step leading to an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process, in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement;</p> <p>8. Urges the Malian authorities to further combat impunity and, in this regard, to ensure that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, and to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute;</p> <p>9. Welcomes the establishment of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on 20 March 2014, and calls on the Malian authorities to take the necessary steps to ensure the neutrality, impartiality, transparency and independence of the Commission and to enable it to commence its work to benefit all Malians as soon as possible;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2170	Terrorism and Foreign Fighters	<p>1. Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist acts of ISIL and its violent extremist ideology, and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;</p> <p>2. Strongly condemns the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, numerous atrocities, mass executions and extrajudicial killings, including of soldiers, persecution of individuals and entire communities on the basis of their religion or belief, kidnapping of civilians, forced displacement of members of minority groups, killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, arbitrary detention, attacks on schools and hospitals, destruction of cultural and religious sites and obstructing the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to education, especially in the Syrian governorates of Ar-Raqqah, Deir ez-Zor, Aleppo and Idlib, in northern Iraq, especially in Tamim, Salaheddine and Niniveh provinces;</p> <p>4. Demands that ISIL, ANF, and all other individuals, groups,</p>	<p><i>Sanctions</i></p> <p>18. Observes that ISIL is a splinter group of Al-Qaida, recalls that ISIL and ANF are included on the Al-Qaida sanctions list and in this regard, expresses its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to ISIL or to ANF, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for ISIL or ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida through information and communications technologies including the internet and social media or through any other means;</p> <p>19. Decides that the individuals specified in the annex to this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) and added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida cease all violence and terrorist acts, and disarm and disband with immediate effect;</p> <p>5. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida including ISIL and ANF who perpetrate, organize and sponsor terrorist acts and in this regard underlines the importance of regional cooperation ;Foreign Terrorist Fighters</p> <p>7. Condemns the recruitment by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida of foreign terrorist fighters, whose presence is exacerbating conflict and contributing to violent radicalisation, demands that all foreign terrorist fighters associated with ISIL and other terrorist groups withdraw immediately, and expresses its readiness to consider listing those recruiting for or participating in the activities of ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida under the Al-Qaida sanctions regime, including through financing or facilitating, for ISIL or ANF, of travel of foreign terrorist fighters;</p> <p>8. Calls upon all Member States to take national measures to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to, and bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, foreign terrorist fighters of, ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, reiterates further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists;</p> <p>9. Encourages all Member States to engage with those within their territories at risk of recruitment and violent radicalisation to discourage travel to Syria and Iraq for the purposes of supporting or fighting for ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;</p> <p>10. Reaffirms its decision that States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to ISIL, ANF and all other</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels;</p> <p>14. Condemns any engagement in direct or indirect trade involving ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reiterates that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) (“the Committee”) and may lead to further listings by the Committee;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2173	Sudan	<p>11. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups, and other groups immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region; 13. Calls for an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, and further calls for reconciliation and dialogue; expresses deep concern over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons; requests UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society mechanisms, and to continue to cooperate in this context with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work;</p> <p>17. Demands that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; and affirms the Council’s condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;</p> <p>24. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence; further demands that the parties to the conflict make and implement specific and time-</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013);	
2014	S/RES/2174	Libya	1. Calls on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting, and expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;; 5. Reiterates that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation, and notes that this includes those who assist in the violation of the assets freeze and travel ban in resolution 1970 (2011);	4. Reaffirms that the measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), decides that they shall also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that such acts may include but are not limited to: (a) planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya; (b) attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, or against any foreign mission in Libya; (c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya; (d) acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity; 5. Reiterates that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation, and notes that this includes those who assist in the violation of the assets freeze and travel ban in resolution 1970 (2011) 9. Calls upon all States, in particular States neighbouring Libya, to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to and from Libya, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions; 10. Reaffirms its decision to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items and further reaffirms its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;;
2014	S/RES/2176	Liberia		
2014	S/RES/2178	Terrorism and Foreign Fighters	<p>3. Urges Member States, in accordance with domestic and international law, to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information regarding actions or movements of terrorists or terrorist networks, including foreign terrorist fighters, especially with their States of residence or nationality, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms, in particular the United Nations;</p> <p>4. Calls upon all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, including children, preventing foreign terrorist fighters from crossing their borders, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters;</p> <p>5. Decides that Member States shall, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the financing of their travel and of their activities; decides that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense: (a) their nationals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, and other individuals who travel or attempt to travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, or the providing or receiving of terrorist training; (b) the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to finance the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training; and, (c) the wilful organization, or other facilitation, including acts of recruitment, by their nationals or in their territories, of the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;8. Decides that, without prejudice to entry or transit necessary in the furtherance of a judicial process, including in furtherance of such a process related to arrest or detention of a foreign terrorist fighter, Member States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the acts described in paragraph 6, including any acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2161 (2014), provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals or permanent residents;</p> <p>10. Stresses the urgent need to implement fully and immediately this resolution with respect to foreign terrorist fighters, underscores the particular and urgent need to implement this resolution with respect to those foreign terrorist fighters who are associated with ISIL, ANF and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida, as designated by the Committee, and expresses its (...)</p> <p>20. Notes that foreign terrorist fighters and those who finance or otherwise facilitate their travel and subsequent activities may be eligible for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List maintained by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) where they participate in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of, Al-Qaida, supplying, selling or transferring arms and related</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>materiel to, or recruiting for, or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and calls upon States to propose such foreign terrorist fighters and those who facilitate or finance their travel and subsequent activities for possible designation;</p> <p>21. Directs the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular CTED, to devote special focus to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;</p> <p>22. Encourages the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to coordinate its efforts to monitor and respond to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular the CTITF;</p> <p>23. Requests the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 180 days, and provide a preliminary oral update to the Committee within 60 days, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including:</p>	
2014	S/RES/2179	Sudan	<p>14. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's (AAJIIC's) investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka paramount chief;</p> <p>20. Further demands that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2180	Haiti	<p>7. Strongly urges Haiti's political actors to work cooperatively and without further delays to ensure the urgent holding of free, fair, inclusive, and transparent legislative, partial senatorial, municipal, and local elections, including those which are long overdue, in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti in order to ensure the continued functioning of the National Assembly and other elected bodies;</p>	

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2014	S/RES/2181	Central African Republic		
2014	S/RES/2182	Peace and Security in Africa	<p>14. Condemns the flow of weapons and military equipment to Al-Shabaab and other armed groups which are not part of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and expresses serious concern at the destabilizing impact of such weapons;</p> <p>38. Expresses its concern that corruption continues to undermine both security in the country and the FGS' efforts to rebuild Somalia's institutions, and urges the FGS to fight corruption and tighten financial governance procedures in order to improve transparency and accountability of public financial management, and urges the FGS to ensure that assets recovered from overseas and revenue raised including through the ports are documented transparently and channelled through the national budget;</p> <p>39. Underlines the importance of ensuring that international aid is also delivered in a transparent manner and encourages all Member States to use the structures being currently being established between the FGS and donors, particularly on recurrent financing;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2183	Bosnia		
2014	S/RES/2184	Somalia	<p>4. Underlines the primary responsibility of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and urgently requests the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws without further delay and establish security forces with clear roles and jurisdictions to enforce these laws and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, and notes the Proclamation by the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia on 30 June 2014 of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Federal Republic of Somalia;</p> <p>5. Recognizes the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal</p>	

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			<p>networks involved in piracy, urges States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;</p> <p>7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law; 20. Urges all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;</p> <p>21. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>22. Urges all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land- based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and girls from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;</p> <p>23. Commends INTERPOL for operationalizing a global piracy database that consolidates information about piracy off the coast of Somalia and facilitates the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels;</p>	
2014	S/RES/2187	Sudan	<p>1. Reiterates its endorsement of the CoH Agreement accepted and signed by the Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/A (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, 2. Urges all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance , including through the full and effective participation of youth,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society, and the formerly detained SPLM leaders, encourages the efforts of IGAD and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties, and further urges them to ensure that child protection provisions are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements;</p> <p>18. Demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees and stresses that any returns of IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;</p> <p>19. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals,</p>	
2014	S/RES/2188	Liberia		
2014	S/RES/2190	Liberia	<p>Urges the Government to prioritize the effective and rapid development of the security agencies, especially the LNP, which is the priority law enforcement agency tasked with civilian policing responsibilities, including through the timely provision of sufficient financial resources and other support;</p> <p>2. Encourages the Government of Liberia to prioritize its efforts to further national reconciliation and economic recovery, to combat corruption and to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen Government transparency and accountability, including by managing effectively Liberia's natural resources, emphasizes the importance of pursuing a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, through concrete measures to promote national healing, justice and reconciliation at all levels and involving all Liberian stakeholders and calls on the Government of Liberia to continue to support the participation of women in conflict</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions and the broad range of reform efforts; 3. Emphasizes the need for continued progress by the Liberian authorities on constitutional and institutional reforms, especially of the rule of law and security sectors, and the national reconciliation processes, particularly in light of the wider political, security, socioeconomic and humanitarian impact of the Ebola outbreak on communities and the need to plan for the longer term recovery of Liberia, (...)	
2014	S/RES/2193	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2014	S/RES/2194	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2015	S/RES/2196	Central African Republic	Emphasizing the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for transnational criminal activity, such as that involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks, ASSET FREEZE: 7. Decides that all Member States shall, through 29 January 2016, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;	<i>Travel ban</i> 4. Decides that, through 29 January 2016, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory; <i>Asset Freeze</i> 7. Decides that all Member States shall, through 29 January 2016, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee; <i>Designation criteria</i> 11. Decides that the measures contained in paragraphs 4 and 7 shall apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or that threaten or impede the political transition process, including a transition toward free and fair democratic elections, or that fuel violence;

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				<p>12. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 4 and 7 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as: (a) acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and extended by paragraph 1 of this resolution, or as having directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to armed groups or criminal networks in CAR, or as having been the recipient of arms or any related materiel, or any technical advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to violent activities of armed groups or criminal networks in CAR; (b) involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement; (c) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law; (d) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR; (e) obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in CAR; (f) involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences, including MINUSCA, the European Union Missions and French operations which support them; (g) being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;</p>
2015	S/RES/2198	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>5. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and decides that such acts include: (a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above; (b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups; (c) being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their</p>	<p>3. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures; 5. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and decides that such acts include: (a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above; (b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups; (c) being political and military leaders of</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes; (d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law; (e) being involved in planning, directing, or participating in the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals; (f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC; (g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; (h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity; (i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or UN personnel; (j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity;</p> <p>10. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p> <p>11. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks;</p> <p>12. Calls upon all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in and from their territories, for armed groups in the DRC, stressing the need to address the networks of support, financing and recruitment of armed groups active in the DRC, as well as the need to address the ongoing collaboration between FARDC elements and armed groups at a local level, and calls upon all States to take steps to hold accountable, where appropriate, leaders and members of the</p>	<p>Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes; (d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law; (e) being involved in planning, directing, or participating in the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals; (f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC; (g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; (h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity; (i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or UN personnel; (j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity;¹⁰. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>FDLR and other armed groups residing in their countries;</p> <p>13. Demands that the Government of the DRC, per its commitments in the Nairobi Declarations of 12 December 2013, accelerate the implementation of its Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programme, in coordination with neighbouring countries where former M23 combatants have found refuge and the United Nations and international organizations, and stresses the importance of overcoming obstacles to the repatriation of these ex-combatants, ensuring that the DDRRR programme is fully funded and implemented, particularly those programmes necessary to support the successful demobilisation and reintegration of former M23 combatants, that the M23 does not regroup and resume military activities, and that its members do not join or support other armed groups, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant UN Security Council resolutions; Natural resources</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES: 20. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those members of the FARDC who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;</p> <p>21. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;</p> <p>22. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;</p> <p>23. Welcomes measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, and requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines;</p> <p>24. Encourages a swift response by the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and further encourages the ICGLR to take immediate actions to fully implement the mineral certification process;</p> <p>25. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to cut off financing for armed groups and criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;</p> <p>26. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2199	Terrorism	<p>11. Reaffirms that all States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, and emphasizes that such support may be provided through trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material with ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;</p> <p>Cultural Heritage 15. Condemns the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria particularly by ISIL and ANF, whether such destruction is incidental or deliberate, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; 16. Notes with concern that ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting and smuggling of cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq and Syria, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks; 17. Reaffirms its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution</p>	<p><i>Oil Trade</i></p> <p>1. Condemns any engagement in direct or indirect trade, in particular of oil and oil products, and modular refineries and related material, with ISIL, ANF and any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and reiterates that such engagement would constitute support for such individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and may lead to further listings by the Committee;</p> <p>3. Reaffirms that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction;</p> <p>4. Reaffirms that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to ensure that no funds, other financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, by their nationals or by persons within their territory for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;</p> <p>5. Recalls that funds and other financial assets or economic resources made available to or for the benefit of listed individuals or entities are not always held directly by them, and recalls in addition that in identifying such funds</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>1483 (2003) and decides that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross- border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people and calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph; Kidnapping for Ransom and External Donations 18. Reaffirms its condemnation of incidents of kidnapping and hostage- taking committed by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions and expresses its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law; 19. Reaffirms that the requirements of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid, emphasizes that this obligation applies to ISIL and ANF, and calls upon all Member States to encourage private sector partners to adopt or to follow relevant guidelines and good practices for preventing and responding to terrorist kidnappings without paying ransom; 20. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and reaffirms the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups; 21. Expresses its grave concern of reports that external donations continue to make their way to ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and recalls the importance of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated</p>	<p>and benefits, States should be alert to the possibility that property owned or controlled indirectly by the listed party may not be immediately visible; 6. Confirms that economic resources include oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, and any other assets which are not funds but which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services; 8. Recognizes the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, individual terrorists, and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation to that aim; 9. Emphasizes that States are required to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available, directly or indirectly, any funds, other financial assets or economic resources, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources that are identified as directed to, collected for, or otherwise for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, as well as any funds or negotiable benefit arising from such economic resources; Cultural Heritage 15. Condemns the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria particularly by ISIL and ANF, whether such destruction is incidental or deliberate, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; 16. Notes with concern that ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting and smuggling of cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq and Syria, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks; 17. Reaffirms its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution 1483 (2003) and decides that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross- border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people and calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph; Kidnapping for Ransom and External Donations</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>entities; 22. Stresses that donations from individuals and entities have played a role in developing and sustaining ISIL and ANF, and that Member States have an obligation to ensure that such support is not made available to those terrorist groups and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida by their nationals and persons within their territory, and urges Member States to address this directly through enhanced vigilance of the international financial system and by working with their non-profit and charitable organizations to ensure financial flows through charitable giving are not diverted to ISIL, ANF or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida; Banking 23. Urges Member States to take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory prevent ISIL, ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with Al-Qaida from accessing the international financial system;</p>	<p>18. Reaffirms its condemnation of incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions and expresses its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law;</p> <p>19. Reaffirms that the requirements of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid, emphasizes that this obligation applies to ISIL and ANF, and calls upon all Member States to encourage private sector partners to adopt or to follow relevant guidelines and good practices for preventing and responding to terrorist kidnappings without paying ransom;</p> <p>20. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and reaffirms the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;</p> <p>21. Expresses its grave concern of reports that external donations continue to make their way to ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and recalls the importance of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities;</p> <p>22. Stresses that donations from individuals and entities have played a role in developing and sustaining ISIL and ANF, and that Member States have an obligation to ensure that such support is not made available to those terrorist groups and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida by their nationals and persons within their territory, and urges Member States to address this directly through enhanced vigilance of the international financial system and by working with their non-profit and charitable organizations to ensure financial flows through charitable giving are not diverted to ISIL, ANF or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;</p> <p>Banking</p> <p>23. Urges Member States to take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory prevent ISIL, ANF or other individuals, groups,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				undertakings or entities associated with Al-Qaida from accessing the international financial system;
2015	S/RES/2200	Sudan	<p>15. Regrets that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria;</p> <p>17. Condemns the use of civilian establishments, in particular the camps for internally displaced persons, by the armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, to gain a military advantage in a manner that places the civilians and civilian objects at risk from the dangers arising from armed conflict; 18. Requests the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against UNAMID personnel in Darfur;</p> <p>19. Recalls that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraphs 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks;</p> <p>20. Insists that the Government of Sudan remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts, including by issuing timely multiple-entry visas to all members of the Panel of Experts for the duration of its mandate, and by waiving the requirement of Darfur travel permits for said Panel members, and, enhance its cooperation and information sharing with the Panel and allow the Panel free and unfettered access to all of Darfur;</p> <p>21. Urges the Government of Sudan respond to the Committee requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for unlawful killings of civilians and other human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian</p>	<p>12. Reiterates that all States, particularly those in the region, shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), and calls upon the Government of Sudan to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;</p> <p>13. Urges all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004), including imposition of targeted measures;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			law, including investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in areas such as eastern Jebel Marra and especially those areas in North Darfur where the Panel of Experts, UNAMID and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow timely, safe, and unhindered access for humanitarian relief to these areas, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;	
2015	S/RES/2204	Yemen		<p>2. Decides to renew until 26 February 2016 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2014);</p> <p>Designation Criteria</p> <p>3. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2140 (2014) (“the Committee”) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;</p>
2015	S/RES/2205	Sudan	<p>10. Condemns the presence of Diffra Oil Police units deployed in the Abyei Area, as well as the repeated entry of armed militias into the territory, and reiterates its demands that immediately and without preconditions the Government of Sudan redeploy the Oil Police in Diffra from the Abyei Area, and further reiterates, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1990 and resolution 2046, that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service;</p> <p>12. Affirms that UNISFA may undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution 1990 (2011), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, in coordination with the signatories of the June 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and consistent with the previous AJOC decision to establish the Area as a “weapons free area”, and reiterates its request that UNISFA, observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence , destruction and confiscation of weapons within</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Abyei as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle;</p> <p>16. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's (AAJIIC's) investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka paramount chief, and reiterates the need to enable the two communities find closure on the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief;</p> <p>22. Further demands that all parties involved allow and facilitate all humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>23. Strongly urges that all parties 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;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2206	Sudan	<p>3. Demands that the parties respect all aspects of the CoH Agreements and immediately implement the necessary modalities in accordance with the 9 May 2014 Agreement and other relevant Agreements, including the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces deployed in South Sudan since 15 December 2013, calls upon all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, and underscores the necessity for all parties to ensure immediate access to humanitarian agencies and further demands that the parties commit to finding a comprehensive agreement without further delay;</p> <p>5. Underscores its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan;</p>	<p>5. Underscores its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan;</p> <p>6. Decides that the provisions of paragraph 9 shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 shall apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of this resolution ("the Committee") pursuant to paragraphs 16 (c) and 16 (d), respectively, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;</p> <p>7. Underscores that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 6 above may include, but are not limited to: (a) Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement; (b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan; (c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan; (d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law; (e) The use or recruitment of</p>

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				<p>children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan; (f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance; (g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or (h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;</p> <p>8. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 shall apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee who are leaders of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;</p> <p>Travel Ban</p> <p>9. Decides that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who may be designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory; 10. Notes that designated individuals may have multiple nationalities or passports, expresses its concern that travel between the two States of which a designated individual has nationality or a passport may undermine the objectives of the travel ban imposed in paragraph 9, and requests that the Panel of Experts established in paragraph 18 of this resolution (the "Panel of Experts") report to the Committee information about such travel; Asset Freeze 12. Decides that, for an initial period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any individuals or entities that may be designated by the Committee, or by any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall for this initial period ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;</p> <p>14. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12 above of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen; 15. Decides that the measures in paragraph 12 above shall not prevent a designated person from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person designated pursuant to paragraph 12 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, ten working days prior to such authorization;
2015	S/RES/2207	Korea		
2015	S/RES/2208	Libya		
2015	S/RES/2211	Sudan	9. Authorizes MONUSCO, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 6 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, bearing in mind that these are mutually reinforcing tasks; (a) Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations, paying particular attention to civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in the context of violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, and mitigating the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation; (b) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel; (c) Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint-planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities, and requests MONUSCO to ensure that child protection and gender concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>MONUSCO's work and accelerate the coordinated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and the swift deployment of Women Protection Advisers as called for in resolution 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), in order to seek commitments on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence; (d) Support and work with the authorities of the DRC to arrest and bring to justice those allegedly responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the country, including leaders of armed groups, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;22. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable; (e) Neutralizing armed groups through the intervention brigade In support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collection and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade in cooperation with the whole of MONUSCO, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and in accordance with the standing operating procedures applicable to persons who are captured or who surrender, and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations-support to non-United Nations forces (HRDDP), prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities; Gender issues, child protection, interaction with civilian population 10. Requests MONUSCO to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the</p>	

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			<p>DRC in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in stabilization activities, security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and further requests enhanced reporting by MONUSCO to the Council on this issue;</p> <p>11. Requests MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the FARDC and armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including those involving detention, including temporary, of children by the FARDC;</p> <p>22. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>23. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, and all other armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and release children from their ranks;</p> <p>24. Takes note of the commitment of the Government of the DRC in carrying out military operations against the FDLR, further notes the recent launching of initial operations against the FDLR by the FARDC, and stresses the need to carry out operations in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and strongly encourages cooperation between the Government of the DRC and MONUSCO on these operations, in accordance with its mandate to ensure all efforts possible are being made to neutralize the FDLR;</p> <p>25. Condemns the brutal killings of hundreds of civilians in the</p>	

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			<p>Beni area, expresses deep concern regarding the persistence of violence in this region, stresses the need for a thorough and prompt investigation into these attacks in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, calls on the government of the DRC for further military action, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate, to end the threat posed by the ADF and all other armed groups operating in the region;</p> <p>35. Demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2212	Central African Republic		
2015	S/RES/2213	Libya	<p>5. Calls upon the Libyan government to promote and protect human rights, including those of women, children and people belonging to vulnerable groups, and to comply with its obligations under international law, and calls for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights to be held accountable;</p>	<p><i>Sanctions measures</i></p> <p>11. Reaffirms that the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and reaffirms that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that such acts may include but are not limited to: (a) planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya; (b) attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, including oil facilities, or against any foreign mission in Libya; (c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya; (d) threatening or coercing Libyan State financial institutions and the Libyan National Oil Company, or engaging in any action that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of Libyan state funds; (e) violating, or assisting in the evasion of, the provisions of the arms embargo in</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				Libya established in resolution 1970 (2011); (f) acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity; 12. Reiterates that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated the provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation, and notes that this includes those who assist in the violation of the assets freeze and travel ban in resolution 1970 (2011); 13. Condemns the continued violations of the measures contained in resolution 1970 (2011) and directs the Committee, in line with its mandate and guidelines, to consult as soon as possible with any Member State about which the Committee deems there is credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the State is facilitating such violations or any other acts of non-compliance with these measures;
2015	S/RES/2215	Liberia		
2015	S/RES/2216	Yemen	1. (...) Further demands that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally: (a) end the use of violence; (b) withdraw their forces from all areas they have seized, including the capital Sana'a; (c) relinquish all additional arms seized from military and security institutions, including missile systems; (d) cease all actions that are exclusively within the authority of the legitimate Government of Yemen; (e) refrain from any provocation or threats to neighbouring States, including through acquiring surface-surface missiles, and stockpiling weapons in any bordering territory of a neighbouring State; (f) safely release Major-General Mahmoud al-Subaihi, the Minister of Defence of Yemen, all political prisoners, and all individuals under house arrest or arbitrarily detained; and (g) end the recruitment and use of children and release all children from their ranks; 3. Decides that the individuals listed in the annex of this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014); 5. Calls upon all Yemeni parties, in particular the Houthis, to abide by the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue conference, and the relevant Security Council	3. Decides that the individuals listed in the annex of this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014);

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>resolutions and to resume and accelerate inclusive United Nations- brokered negotiations, including on issues relating to governance, to continue the (...)</p> <p>7. Urges all Yemeni parties to respond positively to the request of the President of Yemen to attend a conference in Riyadh, under the auspices of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to further support the political transition in Yemen, and to complement and support the UN-brokered negotiations; 10. Calls on all parties to facilitate the evacuation by concerned States and international organizations of their civilians and personnel from Yemen and commends steps already taken in this regard;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2217	Central African Republic	<p>5. Demands that all militias and non-state armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks;</p> <p>11. Calls on the Central African authorities to take concrete steps, without delay and as a matter of priority, to strengthen justice institutions and to fight impunity in order to contribute to stabilization and reconciliation, and in this regard to swiftly implement the law establishing the Special Criminal Court;</p> <p>9. Calls on all actors in the CAR to respect the Transitional Constitutional Charter, particularly with respect to the preparation and holding of elections, including regarding candidate ineligibility;</p> <p>15. Reiterates the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, and reiterates that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party;</p> <p>16. Notes the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 24 September 2014 to open, following the request of the national authorities, an investigation into alleged crimes committed since 2012, and welcomes the ongoing cooperation of the Transitional Authorities in this regard;</p> <p>17. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Séléka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			and hospitals and further calls upon the Transitional Authorities to investigate swiftly alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector; 18. Reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups; 19. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Séléka and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders against sexual and gender based violence, and further calls upon the Transitional Authorities to investigate swiftly alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;	
2015	S/RES/2219	Côte d'Ivoire	16. Invites the KPCS, in particular, its Working Groups on Monitoring, Statistics, and Diamond Experts, to communicate information, as appropriate, regarding Côte d'Ivoire's compliance with the KPCS to the Security Council, through the Committee, and when possible, for review by the Group of Experts; encourages donors to support Côte d'Ivoire's efforts by sharing related information and providing technical assistance; 21. Urges all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages UNOCI, within its mandate and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms and further calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, including the National Commission to Fight Against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Associated Materials;	
2015	S/RES/2223	Sudan	2. Urges all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society, and the formerly detained SPLM leaders, encourages the efforts of IGAD and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties, and further urges them to ensure that child protection provisions are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements; 20. Demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees and stresses that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety; 21. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence; 24. Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses consistent with international standards, and encourages it to release the reports of those investigations; 25. Further calls upon the Government of South Sudan to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes; 26. Emphasizes the importance of the full and effective participation of women at all levels in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly, calls upon all parties to ensure women's full and effective representation and leadership in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, including in the resumption of peace talks, and through support to women's civil society organizations; welcomes IGAD's identification of a Gender Adviser, encourages their swift deployment and the full integration of gender concerns in future peace agreements, and encourages Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries to take measures to increase the deployment of women in the military, police, and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			civilian components of the mission, and reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in all missions mandated by the Security Council;	
2015	S/RES/2224	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2015	S/RES/2226	Côte d'Ivoire	1. Welcomes the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the political opposition in December 2014, January and May 2015, calls upon all political parties to play a constructive role and contribute towards reconciliation; 3. Emphasizes the importance of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continuing to pursue a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, particularly ahead of the October 2015 presidential election, through concrete measures to promote justice and reconciliation at all levels and involving all stakeholders and calls for a direct, open and constructive dialogue between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all political parties, including the opposition, to expedite further progress on crucial reforms on nationality and land; 4. Welcomes the work undertaken by the Commission Electorale Indépendante, urges the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to continue to take all necessary steps to implement, in accordance with the existing time frame, the legal framework for the October 2015 presidential election, including the updating of the voters list and the allocation of adequate budgetary resources, as well as to continue its efforts to strengthen national logistical capacities to enable the organization and conduct of the election across the country, calls upon all national stakeholders to facilitate the creation of an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair, transparent, and inclusive presidential elections, as well as to refrain from acts that could incite violence, including hate speech, particularly through the media, and affirms its intention to pay close attention to such acts;	
2015	S/RES/2227	Mali	4. Demands that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State;	
2015	S/RES/2231	Non proliferation (Iran)		15. Affirms that any application of the provisions of previous resolutions pursuant to paragraph 12 is not intended to harm individuals and entities that, prior to that application of those provisions, engaged in business with Iran or Iranian individuals and entities that is consistent with the JCPOA and this

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				resolution, encourages Member States to consult with each other with regard to such harm, and to take action to mitigate such unintended harm for these individuals and entities, and decides if the provisions of previous resolutions are applied pursuant to paragraph 12 not to impose measures with retroactive effect on individuals and entities for business activities with Iran that were consistent with the JCPOA, this resolution and the previous resolutions prior to the application of these provisions;
2015	S/RES/2232	Somalia	29. Expresses concern at continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those responsible for such crimes, encourages the FGS to finalise its Human Rights Roadmap and establish its National Human Rights Commission and to pass legislation including legislation aimed at protecting human rights and ensuring investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of human rights violations; 30. Expresses concern at the increase in forced evictions of internally displaced persons from public and private infrastructure in major towns in Somalia, stresses that any eviction should be consistent with relevant national and international frameworks, and calls upon the FGS and all relevant actors to strive to provide concrete durable solutions for internal displacement;	
2015	S/RES/2237	Liberia		
2015	S/RES/2238	Libya		<i>Sanctions measures</i> 14. Calls upon all Member States to fully and effectively implement the aforementioned Measures, and urges the Libyan government to implement those Measures accordingly, in accordance with their obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations;
2015	S/RES/2239	Liberia		
2015	S/RES/2240	Libya	1. Condemns all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya, which undermine further the process of stabilisation of Libya and endanger the lives of thousands of people; 10. Decides to authorise Member States acting nationally or through regional organisations to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances in confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers in carrying out activities under paragraphs 7 and 8 and in full compliance with international human rights law, as	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>applicable, underscores that the authorizations in paragraph 7 and 8 do not apply with respect to vessels entitled to sovereign immunity under international law, and calls upon Member States and regional organisations carrying out activities under paragraphs 7, 8 and this paragraph, to provide for the safety of persons on board as an utmost priority and to avoid causing harm to the marine environment or to the safety of navigation;</p> <p>13. Emphasises that all migrants, including asylum-seekers, should be treated with humanity and dignity and that their rights should be fully respected, and urges all States in this regard to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2241	Sudan	<p>25. Demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees and stresses that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;</p> <p>26. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence;</p> <p>27. Condemns all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, such as those involving their recruitment and use as child soldiers, killing and maiming, and abduction as well as attacks against schools and hospitals, urges all parties to the conflict to implement the Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 8 May 2015, strongly urges the Government to fully and immediately implement its revised action plan to end and prevent violations committed against children, and further strongly urges the SPLM/SPLA-IO to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end violations and abuses against</p>	<p>22. Recalls the designation criteria detailed in paragraph 7 of resolution 2206 (2015), stresses the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, and specifically underscores that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel, threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan and therefore may meet the designation criteria;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			children signed on 10 May 2014; takes note of the 29 October 2014 national launch of the campaign “Children, Not Soldiers” by the Government, and welcomes the release of children by the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army Cobra faction;	
2015	S/RES/2243	Haiti		
2015	S/RES/2244	Somalia	12. Underlines the importance of timely and predictable payment of salaries to the Somali security forces and encourages the FGS to implement systems to improve the timeliness and accountability of payments to Somali security forces;	
2015	S/RES/2246	Somalia	4. (...) Urges the Somali authorities, to continue their work to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws without further delay and establish security forces with clear roles and jurisdictions to enforce these laws and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks; 6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea; 7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law; 19. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decides to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;</p> <p>22. Urges all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;</p> <p>23. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>24. Urges all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land- based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and children from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;</p> <p>25. Urges all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database, through appropriate channels;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2247	Bosnia		
2015	S/RES/2251	Sudan	<p>23. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance; 24. Strongly urges that all parties 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;</p>	
2015	S/RES/2253	Terrorism	<p>16. Strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing; to apply the elements in FATF's Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, with the final objective of effectively preventing terrorists from raising, moving and using funds, in line with the objectives of Immediate Outcome 10 of the FATF methodology; to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for</p>	<p><i>Asset Freeze</i></p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; Travel Ban (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing and the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings; and to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of “reasonable grounds” or “reasonable basis”, as well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources;</p> <p>17. Welcomes the recent FATF reports on the Financing of the Terrorist Organization ISIL (published February 2015) and Emerging Terrorist Financing Risks (published October 2015) that includes discussion of the ISIL threat, welcomes further the FATF clarifications to Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5 on the criminalization of terrorist financing to incorporate the relevant element of resolution 2178 (2014), specifically clarifying that terrorist financing includes the financing of the travel of individuals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and highlights that FATF Recommendation 5 applies to the financing of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;</p> <p>18. Encourages FATF to continue its efforts to prioritize countering terrorist financing, in particular identifying and working with Member States with strategic anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing (AML/CFT) deficiencies that have hindered Member States from effectively countering the financing of terrorism, including by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, group, entities and undertakings, and in this regard, reiterates that the provision of economic resources to such groups is a clear violation of this and other relevant resolutions and is not acceptable;</p> <p>20. Calls upon States to ensure that they have established as a serious criminal offence in their domestic laws and regulations the wilful violation of the prohibition described in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001);</p> <p>21. Calls upon Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals and entities on the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-</p>	<p>apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified; Arms Embargo (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;</p> <p><i>Listing Criteria</i> 3. Decides that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida and therefore eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List include:(a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof; 4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors;</p> <p>5. Confirms that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida or ISIL, including on the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for listing;</p> <p>6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 2 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p> <p>7. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 2 (a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and in paragraphs 10, 74 and 75 below; 8. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 2 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;</p> <p>9. Reaffirms that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>Qaida Sanctions List, as required by paragraph 2 (a), and taking into account relevant FATF Recommendations and international standards designed to prevent the abuse of non-profit organizations, formal as well as informal/alternative remittance systems and the physical trans-border movement of currency, while working to mitigate the impact on legitimate activities through these mediums;</p> <p>22. Urges Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from recruiting, to counter their violent extremist propaganda and incitement to violence on the Internet and social media, including by developing effective counter narratives, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with obligations under international law, and stresses the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavor;</p> <p>23. Urges Member States to promote awareness of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 2 above and encourages Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p>	<p>pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 2 above and are frozen; 10. Encourages Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures in paragraph 2 (a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), confirms that exemptions to the travel ban must be submitted by Member States, individuals or the Ombudsperson, as appropriate, including when listed individuals travel for the purpose of fulfilling religious obligations, and notes that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 76 below;</p>
2015	S/RES/2255	Terrorism		<p><i>Measures</i></p> <p>1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 35 of resolution 1988 ("the Committee"), in the 1988 Sanction List, hereafter known as "the List")": (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation; (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p> <p>2. Decides that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for listing under paragraph 1 include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or (d) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan; 3. Confirms that any individual or any group, undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List, shall be eligible for listing;</p> <p>4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, and underscores the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from entities engaging in activities prohibited by this resolution, as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan; 5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to all proposed uses of funds or other financial assets or economic resources in connection with the travel of a listed individual, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds or other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and in paragraph 17 below;</p> <p>6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of those on this List, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;</p> <p>7. Confirms further that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the direct or indirect payment of ransoms to or for the benefit of individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;</p> <p>8. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;</p> <p>9. Encourages all Member States to more actively submit to the Committee listing requests of individuals and entities supporting the Taliban, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including those who provide financial support;</p> <p>10. Strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation;</p> <p>11. Calls upon Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals and entities on the List, as required by paragraph 1 (a), taking into account relevant FATF Recommendations and international standards designed to prevent the abuse of non-profit organizations, formal as well as informal/alternative remittance systems and the physical trans-border movement of currency, while working to mitigate the impact on legitimate activities through these mediums;</p> <p>12. Urges Member States to promote awareness of the List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 1; and encourages Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the List;</p> <p>13. Decides that States, in order to prevent those associated with the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonators, or detonating cord, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices;
2015	S/RES/2256	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2016	S/RES/2260	Côte d'Ivoire		
2016	S/RES/2262	Central African Republic		<p><i>Travel ban</i></p> <p>5. Decides that, until 31 January 2017, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p> <p>8. Decides that all Member States shall, until 31 January 2017, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;</p> <p>13. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 5 and 8 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as:</p> <p>(a) Acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and extended by paragraph 1 of this resolution, or as having directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to armed groups or criminal networks in CAR, or as having been the recipient of arms or any</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>related materiel, or any technical advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to violent activities of armed groups or criminal networks in CAR;</p> <p>(b) Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;</p> <p>(c) Recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;</p> <p>(d) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR;</p> <p>(e) Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in CAR;</p> <p>(f) Involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences, including MINUSCA, the European Union Missions and French operations which support them;</p> <p>(g) Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;</p>
2016	S/RES/2264	Central African Republic		
2016	S/RES/2265	Sudan	<p>15. Regrets that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria;</p> <p>16. Deplores the attacks against UNAMID and calls upon the Government of Sudan to swiftly investigate and bring the perpetrators to justice, taking into account the findings of the</p>	<p>11. Expresses its concern that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, requests the Panel to share with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance with the travel ban and asset freeze as soon as possible, and directs the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1672 (2006), including by engaging immediately with all relevant parties;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>2014 final report of the Panel of Experts, and reaffirms its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed;</p> <p>17. Condemns the use of civilian establishments, in particular the camps for internally displaced persons, by the armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, to gain a military advantage in a manner that places the civilians and civilian objects at risk from the dangers arising from armed conflict;</p> <p>18. Requests the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against UNAMID personnel in Darfur;</p> <p>19. Recalls that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraphs 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks;</p> <p>21. Urges the Government of Sudan respond to the Committee requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for unlawful killings of civilians and other human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2266	Yemen		<p>1. Reaffirms the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) and 2216 (2015), and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;</p> <p>2. Decides to renew until 26 February 2017 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2014), and further reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 2216 (2015); Designation Criteria</p> <p>3. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				or stability of Yemen; 4. Reaffirms the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);
2016	S/RES/2269	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)		
2016	S/RES/2270	Korea		<p>10. Decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means;</p> <p>11. Decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;</p> <p>13. Decides that if a Member State determines that a DPRK diplomat, governmental representative, or other DPRK national acting in a governmental capacity, is working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or of an individual or entities assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, then the Member State shall expel the individual from its territory for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK consistent with applicable national and international law, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other UN facilities to conduct United Nations business, and decides that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply with respect to a particular individual if: a) the presence of the individual is required for fulfillment of a judicial process, b) the presence of the individual is required exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or c) the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution;</p> <p>14. Decides that, if a Member State determines that an individual who is not a national of that State is working on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or assisting the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, then Member States shall expel the</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the individual's state of nationality, consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of the individual is required for fulfillment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, or the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other UN facilities to conduct United Nations business;</p> <p>15. Underscores that, as a consequence of implementing the obligations imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 8 and 11 of resolution 2094 (2013), all Member States shall close the representative offices of designated entities and prohibit such entities, as well as individuals or entities acting for or on their behalf, directly or indirectly, from participating in joint ventures or any other business arrangements, and underscores that if a representative of such an office is a DPRK national, then States are required to expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK consistent with applicable national and international law, pursuant to and consistent with paragraph 10 of resolution 2094 (2013);</p> <p>16. Notes that the DPRK frequently uses front companies, shell companies, joint ventures and complex, opaque ownership structures for the purpose of violating measures imposed in relevant Security Council resolutions, and, in this regard, directs the Committee, with the support of the Panel, to identify individuals and entities engaging in such practices and, if appropriate, designate them to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution;</p> <p>17. Decides that all Member States shall prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals within their territories or by their nationals of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including teaching or training in advanced physics, advanced computer simulation and related computer sciences, geospatial navigation, nuclear engineering, aerospace engineering, aeronautical engineering and related disciplines;</p> <p>18. Decides that all States shall inspect the cargo within or transiting through their territory, including in their airports, seaports and free trade zones, that has originated in the DPRK, or that is destined for the DPRK, or has been brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>controlled by them, or by designated individuals or entities, or that is being transported on DPRK flagged aircraft or maritime vessels, for the purposes of ensuring that no items are transferred in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and this resolution, and calls upon States to implement such inspections in a manner that minimizes the impact on the transfer of cargo that the State determines is for humanitarian purposes;</p> <p>19. Decides that Member States shall prohibit their nationals and those in their territories from leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK, and decides that this prohibition shall also apply with respect to any designated individuals or entities, any other DPRK entities, any other individuals or entities whom the State determines to have assisted in the evasion of sanctions or in violating the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, any individuals or entities acting on behalf or at the direction of any of the aforementioned, and any entities owned or controlled by any of the aforementioned, calls upon Member States to de register any vessel that is owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK, further calls upon Member States not to register any such vessel that is de-registered by another Member State pursuant to this paragraph, and decides that this provision shall not apply with respect to such leasing, chartering or provision of crew services notified to the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis accompanied by: a) information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue, and b) information on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the aforementioned resolutions;</p> <p>20. Decides that all States shall prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the DPRK, obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, and from owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or insuring any vessel flagged by the DPRK, and decides that this measure shall not apply to activities notified in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, following provision to the Committee of detailed information on the activities, including the names of individuals and entities involved in them, information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue and on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;</p> <p>32. Decides that the asset freeze imposed by paragraph 8 (d) of resolution</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>1718 (2006) shall apply to all the funds, other financial assets and economic resources outside of the DPRK that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by entities of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, that the State determines are associated with the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, decides further that all States except the DPRK shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, and decides that these measures shall not apply with respect to funds, other financial assets and economic resources that are required to carry out activities of the DPRK's missions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies and related organizations or other diplomatic and consular missions of the DPRK, and to any funds, other financial assets and economic resources that the Committee determines in advance on a case- by-case basis are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, denuclearization or any other purpose consistent with the objectives of this resolution;</p> <p>33. Decides that States shall prohibit in their territories the opening and operation of new branches, subsidiaries, and representative offices of DPRK banks, decides further that States shall prohibit financial institutions within their territories or subject to their jurisdiction from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with DPRK banks, unless such transactions have been approved by the Committee in advance, and decides that States shall take the necessary measures to close such existing branches, subsidiaries and representative offices, and also to terminate such joint ventures, ownership interests and correspondent banking relationships with DPRK banks within ninety days from the adoption of this resolution;</p> <p>34. Decides that States shall prohibit financial institutions within their territories or subject to their jurisdiction from opening new representative offices or subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK;</p> <p>35. Decides that States shall take the necessary measures to close existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK within ninety days, if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs, or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>(2013) or this resolution, and decides further that this provision shall not apply if the Committee determines on a case-by- case basis that such offices, subsidiaries or accounts are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance or the activities of diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or related organizations, or for any other purposes consistent with resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution;</p> <p>36. Decides that all States shall prohibit public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with the DPRK (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution, including paragraph 8;</p> <p>38. Recalls that the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has called upon countries to apply enhanced due diligence and effective countermeasure to protect their jurisdictions from the DPRK's illicit financial activity, and calls upon Member States to apply the FATF Recommendation 7, its Interpretive Note, and related guidance to effectively implement targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation;</p> <p>39. Reaffirms the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) regarding luxury goods, and clarifies that the term "luxury goods" includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in Annex V of this resolution;</p>
2016	S/RES/2271	Sudan		
2016	S/RES/2276	Korea		
2016	S/RES/2277	Democratic Republic of Congo	2. Calls on the Government of DRC, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding the DRC's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to make further meaningful progress in implementing its commitments under the PSC Framework, in particular as regards the consolidation of State authority, reconciliation, tolerance and democracy, and to remain fully committed to protecting the civilian population through the swift establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces, the deployment of an accountable Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary, prison and	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>territorial administration and the consolidation of rule of law and promotion and protection of human rights;</p> <p>4. Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, with the continued support of MONUSCO, as appropriate and within existing resources;</p> <p>7. Calls on the Government of the DRC and its national partners, including the CENI, to ensure a transparent and credible electoral process, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, including prioritization of those conditions necessary for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for November 2016 in accordance with the Constitution;</p> <p>8. Urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media including State media, safety and freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society including women;</p> <p>9. Calls for the publication of a revised comprehensive electoral calendar for the full electoral cycle by the CENI and calls on the Government of the DRC to put swiftly in place an adequate electoral budget and an electoral code of conduct, and conduct without delay a credible update of the electoral register, to ensure the successful and timely holding of elections, in particular presidential and legislative elections on November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, while respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, and further calls upon all stakeholders, to engage into an open and inclusive political dialogue over the holding of presidential elections, in accordance with the Constitution;</p> <p>Human Rights</p> <p>11. Urges the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process, and stresses the importance to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the ICC;</p> <p>12. Calls upon the Congolese authorities to ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the crimes involving grave human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections and current electoral process;</p> <p>13. Welcomes efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity through the arrest, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators from the FARDC and the PNC, and encourages the Government of the DRC to continue to strengthen its efforts in this area, including through the full implementation of its National Strategy and the commitments outlined in the Joint Communiqué between the Government of the DRC and the United Nations on the Fight Against Sexual Violence in Conflict adopted in Kinshasa on 30 March 2013;</p> <p>14. Calls upon the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC at all levels, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General's reports on sexual violence, and to provide all necessary services and protection to survivors and victims, and further calls upon the Government of the DRC to take the necessary steps to ensure full compliance of its security forces with the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses, and to take steps to institutionalize the mechanisms put in place to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC;</p> <p>15. Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by the FARDC, and calls upon the Government of the DRC to take all necessary steps to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including those involving enlistment or detention of children by the FARDC;</p> <p>Armed Groups</p> <p>16. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including those involving attacks on the civilian population,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>17. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, and all other armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and release children from their ranks, and recalls in this regard its resolution 2198 (2015) renewing the sanctions regime established by its resolution 1807 (2008);</p> <p>18. Calls for the urgent resumption of joint operations by the FARDC and MONUSCO, in accordance with its mandate, to ensure all efforts possible are being made to neutralize the FDLR and other armed groups and stresses the need to carry out operations in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;</p> <p>19. Reiterates that the durable neutralization of the FDLR remains essential in bringing stability to and protecting civilians of the DRC and the Great Lakes region, recalls that the FDLR is a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically-based and other killings in Rwanda and the DRC, encourages the Government of the DRC, with the support of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, to engage regional actors to find a durable solution to the repatriation of disarmed FDLR members and dependents, and encourages further disarmament of FDLR active leadership and combatants;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2278	Libya	<p>2. Condemns 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;</p> <p>8. Urges Member States to assist the Government of National Accord, upon its request, by providing it with the necessary security and capacity-building assistance, in response to threats to Libyan security and in defeating ISIL, groups that have pledged</p>	<p><i>Asset Freeze</i></p> <p>11. Reaffirms its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, affirms the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya;	
2016	S/RES/2280	Sudan		
2016	S/RES/2281	Central African Republic		
2016	S/RES/2283	Côte d'Ivoire		
2016	S/RES/2284	Côte d'Ivoire	<p>2. Commends all political stakeholders for contributing to the creation of the prevailing normalized political environment conducive to political dialogue, and calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire as well as all political parties, civil society and the media to continue to foster an environment of political inclusion over the coming years;</p> <p>8. Reiterates its call upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, 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, and urges the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;</p> <p>9. Calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity and ensure equitable and independent justice without discrimination, and encourages the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to further strengthen the rule of law, including through the promotion of an enabling environment to ensure that the work of the Ivorian judicial system is impartial, credible, transparent and consistent with internationally agreed standards;</p> <p>12. Calls on those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen implementation of its 2014 national strategy to combat sexual- and gender-based violence;</p>	

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2016	S/RES/2287	Sudan	<p>17. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, welcomes the 24 March 2015 AUPSC press statement requesting the AU Commission to engage the parties on the findings and recommendations, and reiterates the need to enable the two communities to find closure on the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, bearing in mind the need to promote stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area;</p> <p>23. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>24. Strongly urges that all parties 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;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2288	Liberia		
2016	S/RES/2289	Somalia		
2016	S/RES/2290	Sudan	<p>1. Endorses the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the "Agreement");</p> <p>2. Welcomes the formation of the TGNU on 29 April 2016 as a vital step in towards the full implementation of the Agreement;</p> <p>3. Expresses deep concern at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to fully implement their commitments pursuant to the Agreement, and to bring an end to the hostilities and, further, condemns the continued and flagrant violations of the ceasefire provisions of the Agreement, including violations as documented by the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Mechanism;</p> <p>4. Demands that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the permanent ceasefire in accordance with their obligations under the Agreement, and allow in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, full, safe and unhindered</p>	<p><i>Targeted Sanctions</i></p> <p>6. Underscores its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, including through the timely and full implementation of the Agreement;</p> <p>7. Decides to renew until 31 May 2017 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015);</p> <p>8. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) ("the Committee"), as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;</p> <p>9. Underscores that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 8 above may include, but are not limited to: (a) Actions or policies that have the</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need;	purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Agreement; (b) Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan; (c) Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan; (d) The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual and gender-based violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law; (e) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan; (f) The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance; (g) Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or (h) Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;
2016	S/RES/2292	Libya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the flows of arms and related materiel transferred to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, including to ISIL and other terrorist groups in Libya; 2. Urges Member States to combat by all means, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; 3. Decides, with a view to addressing the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunitions in Libya and their proliferation, to authorize, in these exceptional and specific circumstances for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, with appropriate consultations with the GNA, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo on Libya, to inspect, without undue delay, on the high seas off the coast of Libya, vessels bound to or from Libya which they have reasonable grounds to believe are carrying arms or related materiel to or 	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>from Libya, directly or indirectly, in violation of paragraphs 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013) and paragraph 8 of 2174 (2014), provided that those Member States make good-faith efforts to first obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to any inspections pursuant to this paragraph, and calls upon all flag States of above-mentioned vessels to cooperate with such inspections;</p> <p>4. Authorizes Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 3, to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and urges Member States conducting such inspections to do so without causing undue delay to or undue interference with the exercise of freedom of navigation;</p> <p>5. Authorizes all Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to, and decides that all such Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), and paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, further reaffirms its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts, authorizes Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to collect evidence directly related to the carriage of such items in the course of such inspections, and urges Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to avoid causing harm to the marine environment or to the safety of navigation;</p> <p>6. Affirms that the authorizations provided by paragraph 3, 4 and 5 of this resolution apply only with respect to inspections carried out by warships and ships owned or operated and duly authorized by a State and used only on government non-commercial service, and which are clearly marked and identifiable as such;</p> <p>7. Underscores that these authorizations do not apply with respect to vessels entitled to sovereign immunity under international law;</p> <p>8. Affirms that the authorisation provided for in paragraph 4 includes the authority to divert vessels and their crews to a suitable port to facilitate such disposal, with the consent of the</p>	

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			<p>port State, affirms further that the authorization in paragraph 4 includes the authority to use, all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, to seize items set out in paragraph 3 in the course of inspections;</p> <p>9. Affirms that the authorizations provided in this resolution apply only with respect to the smuggling of illegal arms and related materiel on the high seas off the coast of Libya and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under UNCLOS, including the general principle of exclusive jurisdiction of a Flag State over its vessels on the high seas, with respect to any other situation, underscores in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law;</p> <p>10. Decides that when any Member State, acting nationally or through regional organizations, undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 3 of this resolution, it or the regional organization through which it is acting shall submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspection, the efforts made to seek the consent of the vessel's Flag state, the results of such inspection, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such Member State or regional organization submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report; and requests the Committee to notify the flag State of the inspected vessel that an inspection has been undertaken, notes the prerogative of any Member State to write to the Committee concerning the implementation of any aspect of this resolution, and further encourages the Panel of Experts to share relevant information with Member States operating under the authorization set out in this resolution;</p> <p>11. Encourages Member States and the GNA to share relevant information with the Committee, and with those Member States and regional organizations acting under the authorisations set out in this resolution;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, with input from CTED, in close collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as well as the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973, a report, in 30 days, on the threat posed to Libya and neighbouring countries, including off the coast of Libya, by Foreign Terrorist Fighters recruited by or joining the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;	
2016	S/RES/2293	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>7. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 5 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and decides that such acts include:</p> <p>(a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;</p> <p>(b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;</p> <p>(c) being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;</p> <p>(d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law;</p> <p>(e) planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;</p> <p>f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;</p> <p>(g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products;</p> <p>(h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;</p>	<p><i>Sanctions regime</i></p> <p>1. Decides to renew until 1 July 2017 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 5 of that resolution;</p> <p>2. Reaffirms that according to paragraph 2 of resolution 1807 (2008), these measures no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities to the Government of the DRC;</p> <p>3. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 shall not apply to: (a) Supplies of arms and related materiel, as well as assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by MONUSCO or the African Union-Regional Task Force; (b) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the DRC by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only; (c) Other supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, as notified in advance to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008); (d) Other sales and or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;</p> <p>4. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution;</p> <p>5. Decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;</p> <p>6. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1807 (2008) shall not apply as per the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 2078 (2012);</p> <p>7. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 5 above shall apply to</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>(i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or United Nations personnel; (j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity.</p> <p>Armed groups</p> <p>12. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p> <p>13. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks; Natural Resources</p> <p>NATURAL REOURCES: 22. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;</p> <p>23. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;</p> <p>24. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;</p> <p>25. Welcomes measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the</p>	<p>individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and decides that such acts include: (a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above; (b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;(c) being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes; (d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law; (e) planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals; (f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC; (g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; (h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity; (i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or United Nations personnel; (j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity.</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and calls on all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);</p> <p>26. Encourages the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further recognizes and encourages the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;</p> <p>27. Continues to encourage the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, notes that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and recommends all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);</p> <p>28. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;</p> <p>29. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2295	Mali	<p>1. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to engage constructively with sustained political will and in good faith to accelerate the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to bring concrete peace dividends to the populations of Mali, and to urgently commit to a concrete timeline for its implementation;</p> <p>2. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to prioritize without further delay the necessary steps to advance the implementation of the following provisions of the Agreement, bearing in mind the need to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – political and institutional aspects, as referred to in Part II of the Agreement, notably the decentralization process and the effective establishment of the interim administrations, as well as the timely holding of communal and regional elections by the Malian authorities, – defence and security aspects, as referred to in Part III and Annex 2 of the Agreement, notably the deployment of joint security patrols and special units in the North of Mali and the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed combatants, within the framework of the reform of the security sector; <p>3. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to uphold the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014, the Arrangement sécuritaire pour une cessation des hostilités of 5 June 2015, and the declarations of cessation of hostilities of 24 July 2014 and 19 February 2015;</p> <p>4. Expresses its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who take actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Agreement, those who resume hostilities and violate the ceasefire, those who attack and take actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences, as well as those who provide support to such attacks and actions;</p> <p>5. Demands that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organisations, take concrete steps to enhance their cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mali to eliminate the terrorist threat, and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, within the framework of the Agreement;</p> <p>6. Urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSMA, in particular by ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable MINUSMA to carry out fully its mandate; 7. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to cooperate fully and coordinate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and MINUSMA, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement;	
2016	S/RES/2296	Sudan	11. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region; 15. Calls for an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, acknowledges efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-communal fighting; further calls for reconciliation and dialogue; welcomes UNAMID's intention to intensify its efforts to support the mediation of community conflict within the framework of its mandate and strategic priorities; and requests UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society mechanisms and to work with the Government of Sudan, the UNCT and civil society, to develop an action plan on the prevention and resolution of inter-community conflict in each state of Darfur; 18. Strongly condemns all attacks on UNAMID; underlines that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable; demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation; pays tribute to the UNAMID personnel who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty for the cause of peace in Darfur; urges UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect UN personnel and equipment; condemns the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard urges the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID to this end; 21. Condemns all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving any form of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks; and demands that all parties in Darfur	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law as applicable;</p> <p>23. Condemns increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including those involving extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual- and gender-based violence, violations and abuses against children, and arbitrary arrests and detentions; calls on the Government of Sudan to investigate allegations of such violations and abuses and bring those responsible to justice; expresses deep concern about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and IDPs; emphasizes the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, UNAMID's and other relevant organizations' ability to monitor such cases; and in this regard urges the Government of Sudan to extend full cooperation with UNAMID towards fulfilment of this goal and to provide accountability and access to justice for victims; calls on the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners and ensuring free expression;</p> <p>29. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration and within the context of its protection of civilians mandate; welcomes UNAMID's plan for renewed effort to enhance the protection of IDPs; stresses the need for the establishment of a mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and underlines the importance of addressing land issues for the realization of durable solutions in Darfur;</p> <p>30. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); urges the Government, with the support of the United Nations and African Union, to develop a structured framework through which conflict related sexual violence will be comprehensively addressed, and to allow access for service provision for sexual violence survivors; requests UNAMID to strengthen its reporting</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the swift deployment of Women Protection Advisers; requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 2242 (2015), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented, including supporting the full and effective participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; further requests UNAMID to monitor and assess the implementation of these tasks and requests the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;</p> <p>31. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and develop and implement concrete and time-bound action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law; welcomes the Government's adoption of an Action Plan for the Protection of Children from Violations in Armed Conflict and urges the Government to implement this Action Plan in full; and requests the Secretary-General to ensure:</p>	
2016	S/RES/2297	Somalia	<p>6. Decides to authorize AMISOM to carry out the following priority tasks: (a) To continue to conduct offensive operations against Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups;</p> <p>38. Expresses concern at continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those responsible for such violations and abuses, welcomes the recent passage of legislation to establish Somalia's National Human Rights Commission, encourages its rapid formation and further encourages the FGS to pass legislation aimed at protecting human rights and ensuring investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses;</p> <p>39. Expresses concern at the increase in forced evictions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from public and private infrastructure in major towns in Somalia, stresses that any eviction should be consistent with relevant national and international frameworks, calls upon the FGS and all relevant actors to strive to provide concrete durable solutions for</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			internal displacement, and encourages the FGS, with the support of partners, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return, local integration or resettlement of IDPs; 40. Expresses concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, condemns the increase in attacks against humanitarian workers and calls on all parties to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and assets; further condemns any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and reiterates its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia;	
2016	S/RES/2298	Libya		
2016	S/RES/2301	Central African Republic	<p>6. Demands that all militias and armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, and release children from their ranks, immediately and unconditionally;</p> <p>19. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to investigate swiftly alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>20. Reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>21. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end sexual and gender-based violence, and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			investigate swiftly alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, and to develop a structured and comprehensive framework to address sexual violence in conflict, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;	
2016	S/RES/2302	Sudan		
2016	S/RES/2304	Sudan	1. Demands that all parties immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan, and further demands that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (Agreement) and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;	
2016	S/RES/2306	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2016	S/RES/2308	Liberia		
2016	S/RES/2312	Libya	1. Condemns all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya, which undermine further the process of stabilization of Libya and endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands of people; 3. Urges Member States and regional organizations, in the spirit of international solidarity and shared responsibility, to cooperate with the Government of National Accord, and with each other, including by sharing information about acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking in Libya's territorial sea and on the high seas off the coast of Libya, and rendering assistance to migrants and victims of human trafficking recovered at sea, in accordance with international law; 6. Further calls upon such Member States to inspect, with the consent of the flag State, on the high seas off the coast of Libya, vessels that they have reasonable grounds to believe have been, are being, or imminently will be used by organized criminal	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>enterprises for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya;</p> <p>7. Decides that, for a further period of twelve months from the date of adoption of this resolution to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 2240 (2015) and otherwise;</p> <p>8. Reaffirms that the authorizations provided in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 2240 (2015) apply only with respect to the situation of migrant smuggling and human trafficking on the high seas off the coast of Libya and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under UNCLOS, including the general principle of exclusive jurisdiction of a flag State over its vessels on the high seas, with respect to any other situation, and that the authorization provided in paragraph 10 in resolution 2240 (2015) applies only in confronting migrant smugglers and human traffickers on the high seas off the coast of Libya;</p> <p>9. Underscores that this resolution is intended to disrupt the organized criminal enterprises engaged in migrant smuggling and human trafficking and prevent loss of life and is not intended to undermine the human rights of individuals or prevent them from seeking protection under international human rights law and international refugee law;</p> <p>10. Emphasizes that all migrants, including asylum seekers, should be treated with humanity and dignity and that their rights should be fully respected, and urges all States in this regard to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable;</p> <p>11. Urges Member States and regional organizations acting under the authorizations referred to in paragraph 7 of this resolution to have due regard for the livelihoods of those engaged in fishing or other legitimate activities;</p> <p>12. Calls upon all States, with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking at sea, consistent with States' obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable;</p> <p>13. Calls for Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>and for States Parties to effectively implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and as well as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;</p> <p>14. Requests States utilizing the authority of this resolution to inform the Security Council within three months of the date of adoption of this resolution and every three months thereafter on the progress of actions undertaken in exercise of the authority provided in paragraph 7 above; 15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council eleven months after the adoption of this resolution on its implementation, in particular with regards to the implementation of paragraph 7 above;</p> <p>16. Expresses its intention to continue to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authority provided</p>	
2016	S/RES/2313	Haiti	<p>11. Strongly urges Haiti's political actors to work cooperatively in the interests of the Haitian people, joining forces in prioritizing the country's return to full constitutional normality by completing the electoral process, under way, and without further delays, to ensure the holding, in keeping with the established electoral calendar and in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti and Haiti's international obligations, of free, 28. Strongly condemns the grave violations and abuses against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) and encourages all actors in the Haitian Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti, as well as to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes and encourages national authorities to promote national legislation in this regard;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2315	Bosnia		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2016	S/RES/2316	Somalia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reiterates that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia; 2. While noting improvements in Somalia, recognizes that piracy exacerbates instability in Somalia by introducing large amounts of illicit cash that fuels additional crime and corruption; 3. Stresses the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community; 4. Underlines the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, welcomes the draft coast guard law which the Somali authorities, with the support of the European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Operation Atalanta and EUCAP Nestor have submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval by Parliament and urges the Somali authorities, to continue their work to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws without further delay and establish security forces with clear roles and jurisdictions to enforce these laws and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks; 5. Recognizes the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, urges States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia; 6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea; 7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional 	

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			<p>authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law;</p> <p>8. Calls upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;</p> <p>19. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decides to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;</p> <p>23. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>24. Urges all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land- based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and children from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;</p> <p>25. Urges all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database, through appropriate channels;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2317	Somalia	<p>17. Expresses concern at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to State-building efforts, expresses serious concern at reports of financial impropriety involving members of the FGS, regional administrations, Federal Member States and Federal Parliament, which pose a risk to State-building efforts, and in this context underlines that individuals engaged in acts which threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia may be listed for targeted measures;</p> <p>18. Welcomes the efforts which the FGS has made in order to improve its financial management procedures including continued engagement between the FGS and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), encourages the Somali authorities to maintain the pace of reform and continue the implementation of</p>	

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			<p>IMF-recommended reforms to support the continuation of a Staff Monitored Programme and increased transparency, accountability, comprehensiveness and predictability in revenue collection and budget allocations, and expresses concern at the generation and distribution of counterfeit Somali currency;</p> <p>19. Reaffirms Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources;</p> <p>20. Reiterates its serious concern that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict, and in that context underlines the vital importance of the FGS putting in place, without undue delay, resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal framework to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension;</p> <p>21. Expresses serious concern at Al-Shabaab's increasing reliance on revenue from natural resources including the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock and looks forward to further SEMG reporting on this issue;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2318	Sudan	<p>18. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, welcomes the 24 March 2015 AUPSC press statement requesting the AU Commission to engage the parties on the findings and recommendations, and reiterates the need to enable the two communities to find closure on the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, bearing in mind the need to promote stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area;</p> <p>24. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>25. Strongly urges that all parties 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;</p>	
2016	S/RES/2321	Korea		11. Decides that all Member States shall suspend scientific and technical cooperation involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the DPRK except for medical exchanges unless: (a) In the case of scientific or technical cooperation in the fields of nuclear science and

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				technology, aerospace and aeronautical engineering and technology, or advanced manufacturing production techniques and methods, the Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that a particular activity will not contribute to the DPRK's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or ballistic missile-related programmes; or (b) In the case of all other scientific or technical cooperation, the State engaging in scientific or technical cooperation determines that the particular activity will not contribute to the DPRK's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or ballistic missile-related programmes and notifies the Committee in advance of such determination;
2016	S/RES/2325	Non-Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
2016	S/RES/2326	Sudan		
2016	S/RES/2327	Sudan	1. Demands that all parties immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan, and further demands that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented; 25. Strongly urges the SPLA, SPLA-IO, and other armed groups to prevent further commission of sexual violence, urges the TGNU and the SPLA/IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, and strongly urges SPLA leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, and demands the TGNU show concrete steps to hold perpetrators within their ranks accountable for crimes of sexual violence;	
2016	S/RES/2329	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)		
2016	S/RES/2233	Libya		
2016	S/RES/2235	Iraq		

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2017	S/RES/2339	Central African Republic	<p>3. Reiterates its call upon the CAR authorities, with the assistance of MINUSCA and international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the CAR, and to ensure the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR and DDDR programmes;</p> <p>23. Recognizes the KP's decision that the CAR may resume trade in rough diamonds from "compliant zones" established under conditions set forth by the KP, notes that the KP intends to keep the Security Council, the Committee and its Panel of Experts, and MINUSCA informed of its decisions and, requests the KP Chair of the Working Group on Monitoring to periodically update the Committee on the work of the KP CAR Monitoring Team, including any decisions on areas designated as "compliant zones" and decisions related to the trade of the stockpiles of rough diamonds held in the CAR;</p> <p>24. Calls for enhanced vigilance from trading centres and States in the region to support the CAR authorities' efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources; and commends the CAR for taking special measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones so that diamonds are not used for the benefit of armed groups or to destabilize the CAR;</p> <p>25. Encourages the KP to resolve the issue of the diamond stockpiles in cooperation with the CAR authorities and in consultation with the Panel of Experts;</p>	<p><i>Travel ban</i></p> <p>5. Decides that, until 31 January 2018, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and calls upon the CAR Government to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;</p> <p>12. Decides that all Member States shall, until 31 January 2018, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources within their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;</p> <p>13. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 12 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States: (a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification; (b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or (c) To be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;</p> <p>17. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 5 and 12 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>Committee as: (a) Acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and extended by paragraph 1 of this resolution, or as having directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to armed groups or criminal networks in the CAR, or as having been the recipient of arms or any related materiel, or any technical advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to violent activities of armed groups or criminal networks in the CAR; (b) Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;</p> <p>(c) Involved in planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in the CAR; (d) Recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law; (e) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR; (f) Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in the CAR; (g) Involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences, including MINUSCA, the European Union Missions and French operations which support them; (h) Being leaders of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014), paragraphs 11 or 12 of resolution 2196 (2015), paragraphs 12 or 13 of resolution 2262 (2016) or this resolution, or having provided support to, or acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to paragraphs 36 or 37 of resolution 2134 (2014), paragraphs 11 or 12 of resolution 2196 (2015), paragraphs 12 or 13 of resolution 2262 (2016) or this resolution, or an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity; 33. Urges all parties, and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and the safety of its members;</p>
2017	S/RES/2340	Sudan	<p>7. Urges the non-signatory groups to sign the AU Roadmap urgently as an important milestone in determining a practicable way forward towards a cessation of hostilities and an inclusive political dialogue;</p> <p>10. Calls upon the Government of Sudan to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, which also contributes to instability</p>	<p>13. Expresses its concern that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, requests the Panel to share with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance with the travel ban and asset freeze as soon as possible, and directs the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States (...).</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>in the region, and further to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and calls upon the Government of Sudan and other signatories to swiftly fulfil their commitments under the DDPD to implement and complete disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;</p> <p>17. Regrets that some individuals of the Government of Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process, and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups, or entities that may meet the listing criteria; 19. Condemns the use of civilian establishments, in particular the camps for IDPs, by the armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, to gain a military advantage in a manner that places civilians and civilian objects at risk from the dangers arising from armed conflict; 20. Requests the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military, and political groups in attacks against civilians and UNAMID personnel in Darfur;</p> <p>21. Recalls that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraphs 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005), and expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks;</p> <p>22. Requests the Panel of Experts to investigate any means of the financing of armed groups in Darfur;</p>	
2017	S/RES/2342	Yemen	<p>8. Urges all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites, in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;</p>	<p>3. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen; 4. Reaffirms the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);</p>

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2017	S/RES/2345	Korea		
2017	S/RES/2348	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Calls on all stakeholders in the DRC, including President Kabila, the presidential majority and the opposition, to swiftly implement the 31 December 2016 agreement, in good faith and in all its components, and to redouble their efforts towards a speedy conclusion of the ongoing talks on the “arrangements particuliers”, in order to urgently nominate a Prime Minister presented by the Rassemblement, as per the agreement, to put in place the Conseil national de suivi de l’accord (CNSA) and to fully implement confidence-building measures, in order to proceed without further delay to the preparation of the presidential and legislative elections due to take place before the end of 2017;</p> <p>6. Urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of opinion and expression, including for the press, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media including State media, the security of all political actors, freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society including women;</p> <p>8. Urges the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process, and stresses the importance to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the ICC;</p> <p>9. Calls upon the Congolese authorities to ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the crimes involving grave human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections and the current electoral process, in particular in January 2015, on 19, 20 and 21 September and 19 December 2016;</p> <p>10. Condemns the violence witnessed in the Kasai region over recent months, expresses grave concern at serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by local militia in that</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>region, including those involving attacks on DRC security forces and symbols of State authority, recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and further expresses serious concerns at the recent reports of mass graves and of killings of civilians by members of the security forces of the DRC, all of which might constitute war crimes under international law, welcomes the announcement by the Government of the DRC that they will conduct investigations into violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the Kasais jointly with MONUSCO and the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC, and in collaboration</p> <p>14. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the DRC and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights especially those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations personnel and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>15. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence, including violations and abuses against children and other destabilizing activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence and release children from their ranks, recalls in this regard its resolution 2293 (2016) renewing the sanctions regime established by its resolution 1807 (2008), and further calls for disarmament of Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) active leadership and combatants, who were perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically-based and other killings in Rwanda and the DRC;</p> <p>16. Calls for joint operations by the FARDC and MONUSCO, including joint planning and tactical cooperation, in accordance with MONUSCO's mandate, to ensure all efforts possible are being made to neutralize armed groups and stresses the need to carry out operations in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>rights law, as applicable;</p> <p>17. Condemns the brutal killings of more than 1,000 civilians in the Beni area since October 2014, including more than 230 in 2016 alone, some of which occurred near MONUSCO bases, expresses deep concern regarding the persistence of violence in this region, reiterates the urgent need for a thorough and prompt investigation into these attacks in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, and calls on the Government of the DRC to take further military action, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, in coordination and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate, to end the threat posed by armed groups operating in eastern DRC;</p> <p>18. Reiterates its call to the Government of the DRC and all signatory States under the PSC Framework to redouble their efforts in order to fully and promptly implement their commitments in good faith, including not interfering in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, neither tolerating nor providing assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, and not harbouring war criminals;</p> <p>19. Expresses concern at recent incursions of former M23 combatants in DRC, requests the Governments of the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda to strengthen their collaboration to ensure the repatriation of former M23 combatants located in their territories consistent with the Nairobi declarations and in line with commitments under the PSC Framework, calls upon the former M23 leadership to cooperate fully with the repatriation of former combatants consistent with its commitment under the Nairobi declarations, and reiterates the importance of ensuring that all provisions of the signed documents are implemented swiftly and in good faith and, in this regard, that the M23 does not regroup, join other armed groups, or, resume military activities;</p> <p>20. Calls for a suitable solution for the relocation of elements of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-in Opposition (SPLM/A-iO) currently present in the DRC, with the support of the Government of the DRC, the wider region, international partners and the Secretary-General through his good offices, welcomes the establishment of a joint working group, and supports the efforts of the United Nations in that regard;</p>	

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			<p>21. Calls on the Government of the DRC, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding the DRC's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to make further meaningful progress in implementing its commitments under the PSC Framework, in particular as regards the consolidation of State authority, reconciliation, tolerance and democracy, and to remain fully committed to protecting the civilian population through the swift establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces, the deployment of an accountable Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary, prison and territorial administration and the consolidation of rule of law and promotion and protection of human rights;</p> <p>22. Notes with deep concern the limited progress in those fields essential for the DRC's stabilisation and reiterates its call to the Government of the DRC to take further steps in particular to uphold its national commitments to Security Sector Reform (SSR), and to implement fully and immediately the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme;</p> <p>23. Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, with the continued support of MONUSCO, as appropriate and within existing resources;</p> <p>24. Urges the Government of the DRC to fully implement and provide without delay appropriate funding to its DDR Plan including with regards to reintegration, training, and preparation for resettlement in communities, as well as to weapons and ammunition management activities, in order to be able to effectively deal with former combatants, including those already under FARDC responsibility and acknowledges that the absence of a credible DDR process is preventing armed elements from laying down their weapons;</p> <p>25. Calls on the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region to continue his regional and international engagement in furtherance of peace and stability in the DRC and the region, including through the promotion of timely, credible, and inclusive national elections, regional dialogue and by continuing, in close coordination with the SRSR for the DRC, to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, as well as to continue his engagement in regional initiatives with key partners to address the underlying root causes of conflict, while avoiding overlapping with other United Nations institutions;	
2017	S/RES/2350	Haiti		
2017	S/RES/2352	Sudan	27. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance; 28. Strongly urges that all parties 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;	
2017	S/RES/2353	Sudan		
2017	S/RES/2355	Somalia		
2017	S/RES/2356	Korea		3. Recalls the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by subsequent resolutions, and decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;
2017	S/RES/2357	Libya		
2017	S/RES/2360	Democratic Republic of Congo	9. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and	<i>Sanctions regime</i> 1. Decides to renew until 1 July 2018 the measures as set out in paragraph 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016), including its reaffirmations therein, and decides to review the provisions of the present resolution by 31 October 2017 following submission of the final report referred to in paragraph 5 of this resolution;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p> <p>10. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks; Natural Resources</p> <p>19. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;</p> <p>20. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;</p> <p>21. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;</p> <p>22. Welcomes measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and calls on all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);</p> <p>23. Encourages the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC</p>	

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			<p>to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further recognizes and encourages the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;</p> <p>24. Continues to encourage the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, notes that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and recommends all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);</p> <p>25. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;</p> <p>26. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of mineral from the DRC;</p>	
2017	S/RES/2362	Libya	<p>8. Urges Member States to assist the Government of National Accord, upon its request, by providing it with the necessary security and capacity-building assistance, in response to threats to Libyan security and in defeating ISIL, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya; 16. Calls upon all parties and all States to ensure the safety of the Panel's members, and further calls upon all parties and all States, including Libya and countries of the region, to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;</p>	<p><i>Travel Ban and Assets Freeze</i></p> <p>11. Reaffirms that the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011) and paragraph 11 of resolution 2213 (2015), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and reaffirms that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that, in addition to the acts listed in paragraph 11 (a)-(f) of resolution 2213 (2015), such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against United Nations personnel, including members</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and this resolution (the Panel); 12. Reaffirms its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, affirms the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;
2017	S/RES/2363	Sudan	(...) (v) To monitor through proactive patrolling policing activities in camps for internally displaced persons; 26. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region; 27. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); urges the Government of Sudan, with the support of the United Nations and the African Union, to develop a structured framework through which conflict related sexual violence will be comprehensively addressed, to cooperate with UNAMID to enable comprehensive reporting of and response to incidents of sexual and gender based violence, allow access for service provision for sexual violence survivors and hold perpetrators accountable; requests UNAMID to strengthen its reporting on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the swift deployment of Women Protection Advisers; requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 2242 (2015), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented, including supporting the full and effective participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organisations, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; further requests UNAMID to monitor and assess the implementation of these tasks and requests the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; 28. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all	

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			<p>violations and abuses against children and that the Government of Sudan hold perpetrators accountable; welcomes the adoption and the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection of Children from violations in armed conflict, to inter alia end child recruitment and use in its armed and security forces, signed by the Government of Sudan in March 2016, and urges SLA/MM and JEM/Gibril to expedite the implementation of their respective Action Plans to end child recruitment and use in full, urges all parties to the conflict to implement the conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict agreed by the Security Council Working Group on Armed Conflict, adopted on 22 June 2017; and requests the Secretary-General to ensure:</p> <p>(a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Darfur including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers and requests the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; and</p> <p>(b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of the aforementioned action plans, in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict; 36. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location and within the context of its protection of civilians mandate, welcomes UNAMID's plan for renewed effort to enhance the protection of IDPs; stresses the need for the establishment of a mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and underlines the importance of addressing land issues for the realisation of durable solutions in Darfur;</p> <p>38... calls on all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard,</p>	
2017	S/RES/2364	Mali	<p>1. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to engage constructively with sustained political will and in good faith to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to bring concrete peace dividends to the populations of Mali, and to urgently agree on new timelines for its implementation;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>2. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to prioritize without further delay the necessary steps to advance the implementation of the following provisions of the Agreement, bearing in mind the need to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political and institutional aspects, as referred to in Part II of the Agreement, notably the decentralization process and the effective functioning of the interim administrations, ensuring women's participation, as well as the timely holding of district, regional, legislative and presidential elections, municipal by-elections, as well as a constitutional referendum in 2017 and 2018 by the Malian authorities, • defence and security aspects, as referred to in Part III and Annex 2 of the Agreement, giving priority to the deployment of joint security patrols and special units in the North of Mali and the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed combatants, within the framework of the reform of the security sector; <p>3. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to uphold the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014, the Arrangement sécuritaire pour une cessation des hostilités of 5 June 2015, and the declarations of cessation of hostilities of 24 July 2014 and 19 February 2015; 4. Expresses its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who take actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Agreement, those who resume hostilities and violate the ceasefire, those who attack and take actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences, as well as those who provide support to such attacks and actions;</p> <p>5. Demands that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations, take concrete steps to enhance their cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mali to eliminate the terrorist threat, and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, within the framework of the Agreement;</p> <p>6. Urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSMA, in particular by ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable MINUSMA to carry</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>out fully its mandate;</p> <p>7. Urges the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to cooperate fully and coordinate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and MINUSMA, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement;</p>	
2017	S/RES/2368	Terrorism	<p>17. Strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing; to apply the elements in FATF's Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, with the final objective of effectively preventing terrorists from raising, moving and using funds, in line with the objectives of Immediate Outcome 10 of the FATF methodology; to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing and the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings; and to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of "reasonable grounds" or "reasonable basis", as well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources;</p> <p>18. Welcomes the recent FATF reports on the Financing of the Terrorist Organization ISIL (published February 2015) and Emerging Terrorist Financing Risks (published October 2015), and ongoing FATF work related to terrorist financing, including the development of risk indicators related to terrorist financing, welcomes further the recent FATF guidance on criminalizing terrorist financing (October 2016), including Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5, clarifying that Recommendation 5 applies to "funds or other assets" and that this term covers the broadest range of financial assets and economic resources, including petroleum and petroleum products and other natural resources, and other assets which could be used to obtain funds, the relevant elements of resolution 2178 (2014), specifically clarifying that terrorist financing includes the financing of the travel of individuals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the</p>	<p><i>Measures</i></p> <p>1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities:</p> <p><i>Asset Freeze</i></p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;</p> <p><i>Travel Ban</i></p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified</p> <p>2. Decides that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida and therefore eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List include:</p> <p>(a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;</p> <p>(b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;</p> <p>(c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;</p> <p>5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and highlights that FATF Recommendation 5 applies to the financing of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act; 19. Encourages FATF to continue its efforts to prioritize countering terrorist financing, in particular identifying and working with Member States with strategic anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing deficiencies that have hindered Member States from effectively countering the financing of terrorism, including by ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, group, entities and undertakings, and in this regard, reiterates that the provision of economic resources to such groups is a clear violation of this and other relevant resolutions and is not acceptable; 24. Urges Member States to promote awareness of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 above and encourages Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List; 25. Highlights the importance of strong relationships with the private sector in countering the financing of terrorism, welcomes the work by FATF to develop risk indicators related to terrorist financing and calls upon Member States to engage with financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing (TF) risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential TF activity related to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to promote stronger relationships between governments and the private sector as well as between private sector entities in countering terrorist financing;</p>	<p>7. Notes that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial transactions involving any funds, economic resources or income-generating activities that benefit individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including, but not limited to, trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, weapons, or antiquities by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, kidnapping for ransom, and the proceeds of other crimes including, trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery; 8. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid; Listing 50. Encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; 51. Reaffirms that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing, available on the Committee's website, and provide a statement of case that should include as detailed and specific reasons as possible describing the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and reaffirms that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 55; 52. Reaffirms that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of this resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the Member State's status as a designating State; 53. Encourages Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices; 54. Directs the Committee to continue to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of this resolution; further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List and Consolidated</p>

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				<p>Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and further directs the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to implement, disseminate and maintain the data model approved by the Committee in all official languages and requests the Secretary-General to provide additional resources in this regard;</p> <p>55. Directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee's website, at the same time a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing that are as detailed and specific as possible, as well as additional relevant information;</p> <p>56. Encourages Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;</p> <p>57. Calls upon all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help inform the Committee's decision on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 54;</p> <p>58. Reaffirms that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State or States where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the State of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee's website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p> <p>59. Reaffirms the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083 (2012) and annex II of this resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) and paragraphs 82 and 1 (b) of this resolution regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 82 of this resolution;
2017	S/RES/2371	Korea		<p><i>Measures</i></p> <p>1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities: Asset Freeze (a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; Travel Ban (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;</p> <p>2. Decides that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida and therefore eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List include: (a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; (b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; (c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof; 5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List; 6. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>(2006), and in paragraphs 10, 80 and 81 below;</p> <p>7. Notes that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial transactions involving any funds, economic resources or income-generating activities that benefit individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including, but not limited to, trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, weapons, or antiquities by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, kidnapping for ransom, and the proceeds of other crimes including, trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery;</p> <p>8. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;</p> <p>Listing</p> <p>50. Encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;</p> <p>51. Reaffirms that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing, available on the Committee's website, and provide a statement of case that should include as detailed and specific reasons as possible describing the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and reaffirms that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 55;</p> <p>52. Reaffirms that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of this resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the Member State's status as a designating State;</p> <p>53. Encourages Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>54. Directs the Committee to continue to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of this resolution; further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List and Consolidated Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and further directs the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to implement, disseminate and maintain the data model approved by the Committee in all official languages and requests the Secretary-General to provide additional resources in this regard;</p> <p>55. Directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee's website, at the same time a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing that are as detailed and specific as possible, as well as additional relevant information;</p> <p>56. Encourages Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;</p> <p>57. Calls upon all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help inform the Committee's decision on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 54;</p> <p>58. Reaffirms that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State or States where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the State of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee's website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;</p> <p>59. Reaffirms the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083 (2012)</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				and annex II of this resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) and paragraphs 82 and 1 (b) of this resolution regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 82 of this resolution;
2017	S/RES/2372	Somalia	<p>22. Requests the FGS to expedite an Operational Readiness Assessment of the Somali security forces, to be completed by 1 December 2017, to be led by the Federal Government of Somalia with the active participation of the Federal Member States, and together with AMISOM and the United Nations and other international partners to determine numbers, capacities, locations and compliance with human rights obligations and international standards including screening for child soldiers, existence of accountability mechanisms, and level of vetting and training, and including the Somali police as well as other Somali security capacities, in order to hand over specific security tasks, identify capacities for joint operations, determine infrastructure, logistical capacity, equipment and training gaps, and provide a baseline for further security sector reform efforts, and to inform a revised Concept of Operations for AMISOM;</p> <p>48. Expresses concern at continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those responsible for such violations and abuses, welcomes the passage of legislation to establish Somalia's National Human Rights Commission, encourages the FGS to finalize its status and further encourages the FGS to pass legislation aimed at protecting human rights and ensuring investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses;</p> <p>49. Expresses concern at forced evictions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from public and private infrastructure in major towns in Somalia, stresses that any eviction should be consistent with relevant national and international frameworks, calls upon the FGS and all relevant actors to strive to provide concrete durable solutions for internal displacement, and encourages the FGS, with the support of partners, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return, local integration or resettlement of IDPs;</p> <p>50. Expresses grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>and risk of famine in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, condemns the increase in attacks against humanitarian workers and calls on all parties to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and assets; further condemns any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and reiterates its demand that all parties allow and facilitate rapid, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia; underlines the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support, and encourages national disaster management agencies in Somalia to scale up capacity with support from the United Nations to take a stronger leadership role in coordination of humanitarian response;</p> <p>52. Reaffirms the important role of women and youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, stresses the importance of their meaningful participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;</p> <p>53. Strongly condemns all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict in Somalia, calling on the Federal Government of Somalia to implement fully the Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989, and the Action Plans signed in 2012, and underscores the need to strengthen the legal and operational framework for the protection of children, including by ratification of or accession to its Operational Protocols and strengthen existing vetting mechanisms;</p>	
2017	S/RES/2374	Mali		<p>1. Decides that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 9 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;</p> <p>4. Decides that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee; 8. Decides that the measures contained in paragraph 1 shall apply to individuals, and that the measures contained in paragraph 4 shall apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, the following actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali:</p> <p>(a) Engaging in hostilities in violation of the Agreement;</p> <p>(b) Actions taken that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement;</p> <p>(c) Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of or otherwise supporting or financing individuals and entities identified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, including through the proceeds from organized crime, including the production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in or transiting through Mali, the trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the smuggling and trafficking of arms as well as the trafficking in cultural property;</p> <p>(d) Involvement in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against: (i) the various entities referenced in the Agreement, including local, regional and state institutions, joint patrols and the Malian Security and Defense forces; (ii) MINUSMA peacekeepers and other UN and associated personnel, including members of the Panel of experts; (iii) international security presences, including the FC-G5S, European Union Missions and French forces;</p> <p>(e) Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Mali, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Mali;</p> <p>(f) Planning, directing, or committing acts in Mali that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including those involving the targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge;</p> <p>(g) The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in violation of applicable international law, in the context of the armed conflict in Mali;</p>
2017	S/RES/2375	Korea		<p><i>Designations</i></p> <p>3. Decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individual and entities listed in Annex I and II</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and decides further that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the individual listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;</p> <p>4. Decides to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of additional WMD-related dual-use items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology, directs the Committee to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of adoption of this resolution, and further decides that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures within seven days of receiving that report, and directs the Committee to regularly update this list every twelve months;</p> <p>5. Decides to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of additional conventional arms-related items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology, directs the Committee to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of adoption of this resolution, and further decides that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures within seven days of receiving that report, and directs the Committee to regularly update this list every twelve months;</p> <p>6. Decides to apply the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2016) on vessels transporting prohibited items from the DPRK, directs the Committee to designate these vessels and to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of adoption of this resolution, further decides that, if the Committee has not acted, then the Security Council will complete action to adjust the measures within seven days of receiving that report, and directs the Committee to regularly update this list when it is informed of additional violations;</p> <p>Joint Ventures</p> <p>18. Decides that States shall prohibit, by their nationals or in their territories, the opening, maintenance, and operation of all joint ventures or cooperative entities, new and existing, with DPRK entities or individuals, whether or not acting for or on behalf of the government of the DPRK, unless such joint ventures or cooperative entities, in particular those that are non-commercial, public utility infrastructure projects not generating profit, have been approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis, further decides that States shall close any such existing joint venture or cooperative entity within 120 days of the adoption of this resolution if such joint venture or cooperative entity has not been approved by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, and</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				States shall close any such existing joint venture or cooperative entity within 120 days after the Committee has denied a request for approval, and decides that this provision shall not apply with respect to existing China-DPRK hydroelectric power infrastructure projects and the Russia-DPRK Rajin-Khasan port and rail project solely to export Russia-origin coal as permitted by paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017);
2017	S/RES/2380	Peace and Security (migrants)	1. Condemns all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya, which undermine further the process of stabilization of Libya and endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands of people; 10. Emphasizes that all migrants, including asylum seekers, should be treated with humanity and dignity and that their rights should be fully respected, and urges all States in this regard to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable; 12. Calls upon all States, with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking at sea, consistent with States' obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable;	
2017	S/RES/2383	Somalia	6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea; 7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law; 8. Calls upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages; 9. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage by Somali pirates, and further calls upon the Somali authorities and all relevant stakeholders to redouble	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>their efforts to secure their safe and immediate release;</p> <p>10. Welcomes the initiative of the Seychelles authorities to establish a court for piracy and maritime crime and further welcomes the successful prosecution of piracy cases by this body;</p> <p>19. Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decides to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and encourages the CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;</p> <p>22. Urges all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;</p> <p>23. Urges States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and Europol, to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;</p> <p>24. Urges all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land- based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and children from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;</p> <p>25. Urges all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database, through appropriate channels;</p>	
2017	S/RES/2384	Bosnia		
2017	S/RES/2385	Somalia	<p>14. Calls upon the FGS and FMS to enhance civilian oversight of its Security Forces, to adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting, in particular through investigation and prosecuting individuals responsible for violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, and in this context recalls the importance of the Secretary-General's Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy in relation to the support provided by the United Nations to the Somali National Army;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2017	S/RES/2386	Sudan	27. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance; 28. Strongly urges that all parties 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;	
2017	S/RES/2387	Central African Republic	5. Urges the CAR authorities and the armed groups to engage constructively and in good faith in an inclusive peace process to reach a comprehensive political agreement as reiterated by the ECCAS Foreign ministers extraordinary meeting on 21 October 2017; 6. Demands that all militias and armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, including attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers as well as incitement to hatred and violence, and release children from their ranks, immediately and unconditionally, and urges all political and institutional actors in the CAR to strongly condemn and hinder such acts; 7. Further demands that all militias and armed groups end attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers; 8. Urges the CAR authorities to urgently implement a genuine and inclusive reconciliation in the CAR, including by addressing marginalization and local grievances of all the components of society over the whole territory of the CAR, including through national policies on economic development and civil service recruitment, and to promote reconciliation initiatives at the regional, national, prefectural and local levels, including through local elections; 9. Also calls upon the CAR authorities to ensure that national policies and legislative frameworks adequately protect the human rights of IDPs, including freedom of movement, and supports durable solutions for IDPs and refugee populations, including the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to one's home or local integration or resettlement; 10. Recalls the crucial role of civil society in the peace and reconciliation process to ensure that the comprehensive political agreement addresses the root causes of the conflict and further	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>encourages the full and effective participation of women in this process; 13. Urges the CAR Authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes dialogue and the urgent implementation of an inclusive DDR/R programme, to be implemented in coherence with SSR which ensures civilian oversight of defence and national security forces, with the support of the international community;</p> <p>24. Reiterates the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, and reiterates that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party; 25. Recalls the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 24 September 2014 to open, following the request of the national Authorities, an investigation into alleged crimes committed since 2012, and welcomes the ongoing cooperation of the CAR Authorities in this regard;</p> <p>26. Takes note in this regard of the report of the Mapping Project describing serious violations and abuses of international human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed within the territory of CAR between January 2003 and December 2015 and further calls on the CAR Authorities to follow-up on the recommendations;</p> <p>27. Urges all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>28. Reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			29. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end sexual and gender-based violence, and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, and to develop a structured and comprehensive framework to address sexual violence in conflict, in line with resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;	
2017	S/RES/2392	Sudan		
2017	S/RES/2396	Terrorism	<p>1. Recalls its decision in resolution 2178 that all Member States shall establish serious criminal offenses regarding the travel, recruitment, and financing of foreign terrorist fighters, urges Member States to fully implement their obligations in this regard, including to ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense, and reiterates its call on Member States to cooperate and support each other's efforts to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism;</p> <p>2. Calls upon Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists by effective national border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;</p> <p>3. Calls upon Member States to notify, in a timely manner, upon travel, arrival, or deportation of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists, including suspected foreign terrorist fighters, including, as appropriate, the source country, destination country, any transit countries, all countries where the travelers hold citizenship, and including any additional relevant information about the individuals, and further calls upon Member States to cooperate and respond expeditiously and appropriately, and consistent with applicable international law, and to share such information with INTERPOL, as appropriate;</p>	<p>4. Further calls upon Member States to assess and investigate individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists, including suspected foreign terrorist fighters, and distinguish them from other individuals, including their accompanying family members who may not have been engaged in foreign terrorist fighter-related offenses, including by employing evidence-based risk assessments, screening procedures, and the collection and analysis of travel data, in accordance with domestic and international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law, as applicable, without resorting to profiling based on any discriminatory ground prohibited by international law;</p> <p>5. Calls upon Member States, in accordance with domestic and international law, to intensify and accelerate the timely exchange of relevant operational information and financial intelligence regarding actions or movements, and patterns of movements, of terrorists or terrorist networks, including foreign terrorist fighters, including those who have travelled to the conflict zones or are suspected to have travelled to the conflict zones, and their families travelling back to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries, from conflict zones, especially the exchange of information with their countries of origin, residence or nationality, transit, as well as their destination country, through national, bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, such as INTERPOL;</p> <p>6. Urges Member States to expeditiously exchange information, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms and in accordance with domestic and international law, concerning the identity of foreign terrorist fighters, including, as appropriate, foreign terrorist fighters of more than one nationality with Member States whose nationality the foreign terrorist fighter holds, as well as to ensure consular access by those Member States to their own detained nationals, in accordance with applicable international and</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>domestic law;</p> <p>7. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate action, consistent with domestic law and applicable international law, including human rights law, to ensure that their domestic law enforcement, intelligence, counterterrorism, and military entities routinely have access to relevant information, as appropriate, about suspected terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters;</p> <p>8. Urges that Member States consider, where appropriate, downgrading for official use intelligence threat and related travel data related to foreign terrorist fighters and individual terrorists, to appropriately provide such information domestically to front-line screeners, such as immigration, customs and border security agencies, and to appropriately share such information with other concerned States and relevant international organizations in compliance with international and domestic national law and policy; and to share good practices in this regard;</p> <p>11. Decides that, in furtherance of paragraph 9 of resolution 2178 and the standard established by ICAO that its Member States establish advance passenger information (API) systems as of October 23, 2017, that Member States shall require airlines operating in their territories to provide API to the appropriate national authorities, in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of foreign terrorist fighters and individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), and further calls upon Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, or the countries of return, transit or relocation, and relevant international organizations as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, and to ensure API is analysed by all relevant authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and investigating terrorist offenses and travel;</p> <p>12. Decides that Member States shall develop the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO standards and recommended practices, passenger name record (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their competent national authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offenses and related travel, further calls upon Member States, the UN, and other international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such capabilities, and,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>where appropriate, encourages Member States to share PNR data with relevant or concerned Member States to detect foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin or nationality, or traveling or relocating to a third country, with particular regard for all individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), and 2253 (2015), and also urges ICAO to work with its Member States to establish a standard for the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data;</p> <p>13. Decides that Member States shall develop watch lists or databases of known and suspected terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, for use by law enforcement, border security, customs, military, and intelligence agencies to screen travelers and conduct risk assessments and investigations, in compliance with domestic and international law, including human rights law, and encourages Member States to share this information through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, in compliance with domestic and international human rights law, and further encourages the facilitation of capacity building and technical assistance by Member States and other relevant Organizations to Member States as they seek to implement this obligation;</p> <p>14. Encourages improved cooperation between ICAO and CTED, in coordination with other relevant UN entities, in identifying areas where Member States may need technical assistance and capacity-building to implement the obligations of this resolution related to PNR and API and watch lists, as well as implementation of the GaSEP;</p> <p>15. Decides that Member States shall develop and implement systems to collect biometric data, which could include fingerprints, photographs, facial recognition, and other relevant identifying biometric data, in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with domestic law and international human rights law, calls upon other Member States, international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources, and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such systems and encourages Member States to share this data responsibly among relevant Member States, as appropriate, and with INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies;</p> <p>16. Calls upon Member States to contribute to and make use of INTERPOL's databases and ensure that Member States' law enforcement, border security and customs agencies are connected to these databases through their National Central Bureaus, and make regular use of INTERPOL databases for use in screening travelers at air, land and sea ports of entry and to strengthen investigations and risk assessments of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and further calls upon Member States to continue sharing information regarding all lost and stolen travel documents</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>with INTERPOL, as appropriate and consistent with domestic law and applicable international law to enhance the operational effectiveness of INTERPOL databases and notices;</p> <p>17. Recalls its decision, in resolution 1373 (2001), that all Member States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of terrorist acts is brought to justice, and further recalls its decision that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize the activities described in paragraph 6 of resolution 2178 in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense;</p> <p>18. Urges Member States, in accordance with domestic and applicable international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to develop and implement appropriate investigative and prosecutorial strategies, regarding those suspected of the foreign terrorist fighter-related offenses described in paragraph 6 of resolution 2178 (2014);</p> <p>19. Reaffirms that those responsible for committing or otherwise responsible for terrorist acts, and violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights in this context, must be held accountable;</p> <p>20. Calls upon Member States, including through relevant Central Authorities, as well as UNODC and other relevant UN entities that support capacity building, to share best practices and technical expertise, informally and formally, with a view to improving the collection, handling, preservation and sharing of relevant information and evidence, in accordance with domestic law and the obligations Member States have undertaken under international law, including information obtained from the internet, or in conflict zones, in order to ensure foreign terrorist fighters who have committed crimes, including those returning and relocating to and from the conflict zone, may be prosecuted;</p> <p>21. Encourages enhancing Member State cooperation with the private sector, in accordance with applicable law, especially with information communication technology companies, in gathering digital data and evidence in cases related to terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters;</p> <p>22. Calls upon Member States to improve international, regional, and sub regional cooperation, if appropriate through multilateral and bilateral agreements, to prevent the undetected travel of foreign terrorist fighters from or through their territories, especially returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying foreign terrorist fighters, the sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel by foreign</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>terrorist fighters and their families, and for Member States to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to support terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and consistent with their obligations under domestic and applicable international law;</p> <p>29. Calls upon Member States to assess and investigate suspected individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists, including suspected foreign terrorist fighters and their accompanying family members, including spouses and children, entering those Member States' territories, to develop and implement comprehensive risk assessments for those individuals, and to take appropriate action, including by considering appropriate prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration measures and emphasizes that Member States should ensure that they take all such action in compliance with domestic and international law;</p> <p>30. Calls upon Member States, emphasizing that they are obliged, in accordance with resolution 1373, to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, to develop and implement comprehensive and tailored prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration strategies and protocols, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including with respect to foreign terrorist fighters and spouses and children accompanying returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, as well as their suitability for rehabilitation, and to do so in consultation, as appropriate, with local communities, mental health and education practitioners and other relevant civil society organizations and actors, and requests UNODC and other relevant UN agencies, consistent with their existing mandates and resources, and other relevant actors to continue providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in this regard;</p> <p>37. Encourages Member States to develop appropriate legal safeguards to ensure that prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies developed are in full compliance with their international law obligations, including in cases involving children;</p> <p>38. Calls upon Member States to develop and implement risk assessment tools to identify individuals who demonstrate signs of radicalization to violence and develop intervention programs, including with a gender perspective, as appropriate, before such individuals commit acts of terrorism, in compliance with applicable international and domestic law and without resorting to profiling based on any discriminatory grounds prohibited by international law;</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2017	S/RES/2397	Korea		<p><i>Designations</i></p> <p>3. Decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8(d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and decides further that the measures specified in paragraph 8(e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;</p>
2018	S/RES/2399	Central African Republic	<p>Calling upon the CAR authorities to continue their efforts to implement transparent and inclusive measures that allow for stabilization and reconciliation in the CAR and restore the effective authority of the State over all of the territory of the CAR; to fight impunity by restoring administration of the judiciary and the criminal justice system, including the penitentiary system, throughout the country; to achieve the reform of the CAR Armed Forces (FACA) and internal security forces in order to put in place multi-ethnic, professional, and republican security services through appropriate security sector reform processes; to carry out the inclusive and effective disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) of armed groups, including children formerly associated with them and to prevent the re-recruitment of the latter; and to establish a functioning public financial management in order to meet the expenses related to the functioning of the State, implement early recovery plans, and revitalize the economy, Encouraging the CAR authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the European Union Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM-RCA), to provide equal opportunities for members of armed groups, whether anti-Balaka or ex-Séléka, in the process of selecting eligible demobilized members to integrate into the national security and defence forces, welcoming in this regard the launch of the DDRR pilot project, and further encouraging the CAR authorities to ensure that FACA soldiers of all prefectures enjoy equal access to the registration and simplified verification process, Calling upon the CAR authorities to ensure that perpetrators of violations of applicable international law, including those committed against children and women, are excluded from the CAR security and armed forces, and further calling for support for the CAR government to develop a</p>	<p><i>Weapons Sanctions:</i></p> <p>1. Decides that, until 31 January 2019, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories, and decides further that this measure shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by MINUSCA and the European Union training missions deployed in the CAR, French forces under the conditions provided by paragraph 65 of resolution 2387 (2017), as well as other Members States forces providing training and assistance as notified in advance in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) below;</p> <p>(b) Supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision of assistance, including operational and non-operational training to the CAR security forces, including State civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of Security Sector Reform (SSR), in coordination with MINUSCA, and as notified in advance to the Committee, and requests MINUSCA to report on the contribution to SSR of this exemption, as part of its regular reports to the Council;</p> <p>(c) Supplies brought into the CAR by Chadian or Sudanese forces solely for their use in international patrols of the tripartite force established on 23 May 2011 in Khartoum by the CAR, Chad and Sudan, to enhance security in the common border areas, in cooperation with MINUSCA, as approved in advance by the Committee;</p> <p>(d) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee;</p> <p>(e) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets,</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>comprehensive strategy on sexual and gender- based violence to reduce overall levels of sexual violence, Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice perpetrators of these acts, some of which may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, noting in this regard the opening by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court on 24 September 2014 of an investigation following the request of the national authorities on alleged crimes committed since 2012, and welcoming the ongoing cooperation by the CAR authorities in this regard, embargo army, underlining the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms, including through further implementation of the 7 August 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Urgent Temporary Measures, welcoming in this regard the progressive operationalization of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) to investigate and prosecute serious crimes committed in the CAR, and recalling the importance of continuous support of the international community to this process pursued by the CAR authorities, Recalling the Kimberley Process (KP) Administrative Decision on Resumption of Exports of Rough Diamonds from the CAR, its annexed Operational Framework, and the work of the KP Monitoring Team for CAR, and recognizing the need to strengthen the efforts of the CAR Authorities and the KP, to responsibly and progressively, through pre-established “compliant zones”, reintegrate the CAR into the global diamond trade, Further noting with concern the ongoing transnational criminal activity in the region, emphasizing the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for further transnational criminal activities, such as those involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks, Acknowledging in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo can make to countering the illicit transfer of arms and related materiel in the CAR and its region, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, DDRR and Security sector reform (SSR) processes, recalling its resolutions 2117 (2013), 2127 (2013), 2220 (2015), 2262 (2016) and 2339 (2017) and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the CAR arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation</p>	<p>temporarily exported to the CAR by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;</p> <p>(f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR’s international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;</p> <p>(g) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the CAR security forces, including State civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as approved in advance by the Committee; or</p> <p>(h) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee 4.</p> <p>Welcomes in this regard the creation of the “Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération et la circulation illicite des armes légères et de petit calibre (COMNAT-ALPC)” and calls on CAR authorities to fully operationalize it; 5. Further welcomes the establishment of MINUSCA’s arms embargo working group (AEWG), which aims to coordinate the mission’s efforts on the implementation of the arms embargo and to reinforce its role in countering arms trafficking, and encourages the AEWG to serve as a channel for information-sharing on arms trafficking and for recommendations on the control activities to be carried out including, when appropriate, the seizure of weapons, in pursuance of MINUSCA’s mandate as defined in paragraph 44 of resolution 2387 (2017); 7. Encourages neighbouring States, in cooperation with the CAR authorities, to take effective action to counter the illicit flow of weapons and ammunition into the CAR and to ensure the traceability of the weapons and ammunition produced on their territories as required by the Kinshasa Convention for the Control of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition, parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair or assembly;</p> <p>Travel Sanctions</p> <p>9. Decides that, until 31 January 2019, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and calls upon the CAR Government to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;</p> <p>10. Encourages Member States, as appropriate and in accordance with their domestic law and applicable international legal instruments and framework</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons against civilians affected by armed conflict (.)	documents, to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee; 11. Also encourages Member States to report any such departures from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee, as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations; 12. Urges the CAR authorities, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 9 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen, and lost passports and other travel documents, as well as invalidated diplomatic passports, are removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database; 13. Encourages Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals designated by the Committee for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices; ASSET FREEZE: 16. Decides that all Member States shall, until 31 January 2019, continue to freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources within their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall continue to ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee
2018	S/RES/2400	Sudan		1. Recalls the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), as modified by paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012), and the listing criteria and measures imposed by subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), as modified by paragraph 3 of resolution 2035 (2012), and reaffirms the provisions of subparagraph (f), (g) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012);

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2018	S/RES/2402	Yemen		<p>2. Decides to renew until 26 February 2019 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2015), and further reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 2216 (2015); Designation Criteria</p> <p>3. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;</p> <p>4. Reaffirms the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);</p>
2018	S/RES/2406	Sudan	<p>Stressing the urgent need to end impunity in South Sudan and to hold accountable and bring to justice all perpetrators for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and further stressing the importance of accountability, reconciliation and healing in ending impunity and ensuring a sustainable peace, and in this regard, sharing the concern of the AUPSC about the delays in establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan,</p> <p>1. Demands that all parties immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan, and further demands that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016 and 22 May 2017, as well as the ACOH signed on 21 December 2017, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;</p> <p>2. Demands that the TGNU of South Sudan comply with the obligations set out in the SOFA between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, and further demands the TGNU immediately cease obstructing international and national humanitarian actors from assisting civilians, and facilitate freedom of movement for the CTSAMM and calls on the TGNU to take action, to deter, and to hold those responsible to account for any hostile or other actions that impede UNMISS or international and national humanitarian actors;</p> <p>3. Expresses its intention to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by adoption of resolutions 2206 (2015), 2290 (2016), and 2353 (2017) against those who take actions that</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, stresses the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, specifically underscores that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria, 5. Decides to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 15 March 2019; 7. Decides that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and authorizes UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians;</p> <p>(b) Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>(c) Monitoring, and investigating human rights:</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>(iii) To monitor, investigate and report on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;</p> <p>(iv) To coordinate with, share appropriate information with, and provide technical support to international, regional, and national mechanisms engaged in monitoring, investigating, and reporting violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, as appropriate; (d) Supporting the Implementation of the Agreement and the Peace Process:</p> <p>9. decides that UNMISS shall continue to include a Regional Protection Force (RPF), recalls that per 2304 (2016) the RPF has the responsibility of providing a secure environment in and around Juba and in other parts of South Sudan as necessary, and authorizes the RPF to use all necessary means, including undertaking robust action where necessary and actively patrolling, to accomplish the RPF mandate, to:</p> <p>(i) Facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of, and around Juba, including through protecting the means of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>ingress and egress from the city and major lines of communication and transport within Juba;</p> <p>(ii) Protect the airport to ensure the airport remains operational, and protect key facilities in Juba essential to the well-being of the people of Juba, as identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;</p> <p>(iii) Promptly and effectively engage any actor that is credibly found to be preparing attacks, or engages in attacks, against United Nations protection of civilians sites, other United Nations premises, United Nations personnel, international and national humanitarian actors, or civilians;</p> <p>23. demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to IDPs and refugees,</p> <p>24. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and hold perpetrators accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity;</p> <p>26. Strongly urges the SPLA, SPLA-IO, and other armed groups to prevent further commission of sexual violence, urges the TGNU and the SPLA/IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, and strongly urges SPLA leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, and demands the TGNU show concrete steps to hold perpetrators within their ranks accountable for crimes of sexual violence;</p>	
2018	S/RES/2407	Korea		<p>5. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017);</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2018	S/RES/2409	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. <i>Reiterates</i> its appeal to all Congolese actors to work for the preservation of the still fragile gains in the path of peace and stability in the DRC, <i>underscores</i> the responsibility that all Congolese political stakeholders bear, especially by overcoming their differences to reach consensus and upholding the interests and well-being of their people above all other considerations, strongly urges all stakeholders, most notable all signatories of the 31 December 2016 Agreement, to remain committed to the Agreement and actively engaged to ensure its full implementation and work towards the holding of transparent, credible and inclusive elections within the timetable announced by the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI), including by refraining from provocations such as violence and violent speech, exercising maximum restraint in their actions and statements and addressing their differences peacefully;</p> <p>3. Calls on all stakeholders in the DRC, including President Kabila, the presidential majority and the opposition, to swiftly implement the Agreement, in good faith and in all its components, and to fully implement confidence-building measures, and in particular the release of all political prisoners, an end to “unjustified lawsuits”, as they are referred to in the agreement, an end to the duplication of political parties and a credible candidates registration process, and allowing all main political parties to appoint their own representatives in the bodies overseeing the electoral process, in order to proceed without further delay to the preparation of the elections due to take place on 23 December 2018;</p> <p>8. Calls on the Parliament during the ordinary session starting on 15 March 2018 to adopt revisions to the law for the distribution of seats needed to keep the electoral timeline in conformity with the electoral calendar, further calls on all political stakeholders to take measures to improve women participation in the elections, especially ensuring an increase in the number of women candidates standing for election;</p> <p>10. Urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution and the 31 December 2016 Agreement, which includes, for women and men alike, free and constructive political debate, freedom of opinion and expression, including for the press, freedom of assembly, equitable access to</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>media including State media, the security of all political actors, freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society;</p> <p>12. Calls upon the Congolese authorities to ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the crimes involving grave human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections and the current electoral process, deplores the loss of lives, injuries and arrests recorded during various incidents and; 18. Condemns the increased activity of armed groups in the DRC and shifting conflict dynamics, including a recent increase in violence against local communities and politically motivated violence, attacks against UN forces and the DRC armed forces, escalating ethnic tensions and intercommunal violence, and an increase in displacement, and reiterates its strong condemnation of attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers, in particular the attack on 7 December 2017;</p> <p>19. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the DRC and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights especially those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and recruitment and use of children, abductions of children and humanitarian personnel, attacks on schools and hospitals in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>20. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence, including violations and abuses against children and other destabilizing activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence and release children from their ranks, recalls in this regard its resolution 2360 (2017) renewing the sanctions regime established by its resolution 1807 (2008), and further welcomes the commitment of the signatory states of the PSC Framework to complete without precondition the repatriation of the FDLR disarmed combatants and former M23 combatants within the shortest time frame possible, urges the Governments of the region, with the support of the PSC Guarantors, to strengthen their collaboration to meet the agreed timeframe, and recalls in</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>this regard its resolution 2389 (2017);</p> <p>23. Welcomes the renewed commitment of all the signatory states of the PSC Framework towards its full implementation, as expressed in the Communiqué of the Eighth High-Level Meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism, held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, on 19 October 2017, reaffirms that the PSC Framework remains an essential mechanism to achieve durable peace and stability in the DRC and the Region, and stresses in this regard the importance of the signatory States fully implementing their national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, including not interfering in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, neither tolerating nor providing assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, and neither harbouring nor providing protection of any kind to persons accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity or acts of genocide; 33. Notes that drivers behind different armed groups' activities and militia violence are varied and that there is no purely military solution to these problems, underlines the importance of enhanced political and conflict analysis to inform comprehensive military and civil responses to these threats across MONUSCO, including through collecting, analysing and exchanging information at the proper levels on the criminal networks which support these armed groups and further underlines the need for tailored responses in tackling armed groups;</p> <p>36. Decides that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks, bearing in mind that these tasks as well as those in paragraph 37 below are mutually reinforcing:</p> <p>(i) Protection of civilians..., (d) Neutralize armed groups through the Intervention Brigade under direct command of MONUSCO Force commander: in support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collection and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations in the DRC through the Intervention Brigade with the support of the whole of MONUSCO, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and in accordance with the standing operating procedures applicable to persons who are captured or who surrender, and with the United Nations HRDDP,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in the DRC and to make space for stabilization activities, and for the whole of MONUSCO force component to guarantee effective protection of civilians, (iii) Sanctions regime Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2293 (2016) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the DRC, including by using, as specified in the letter of the Council dated 22 January 2013 (S/2013/44), surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel brought into the DRC in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2293 (2016), and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts; 43. Demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and relevant provisions of international law; 49. Demands that all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of MONUSCO, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, throughout the territory of the DRC;</p>	
2018	S/RES/2410	Haiti		
2018	S/RES/2415	Somalia		
2018	S/RES/2416	Sudan	<p>13. Reaffirms that UNISFA may undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution 1990 (2011), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, in coordination with the signatories of the June 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and consistent with the previous AJOC decision to establish the Area as a “weapons free area”; 24. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;19 ... calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee’s investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief	
2018	S/RES/2418	Sudan		1. Decides to renew until 15 July 2018 the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015), and the provisions of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 2290 (2016);
2018	S/RES/2420	Libya		
2018	S/RES/2422	International residual mechanism criminal tribunals	5. Emphasizes that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size will diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and, recognizing in this regard the full commitment to these elements expressed by the Mechanism, urges the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by these elements; 6. Welcomes the report (S/2018/347) submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2018/6) for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, as required by paragraph 17 of resolution 1966 of 22 December 2010, and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism (S/2018/206); 7. Takes note of the work of the Mechanism to date, in particular development of a legal and regulatory framework, procedures, and working practices consistent with the Statute of the Mechanism and drawing on lessons learned from and best practices of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former	

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			Yugoslavia (ICTY) and ICTR and of other tribunals, including its implementation of the double-hatting of personnel, use of rosters to ensure judges and staff are utilized only when required, enabling judges and staff to work remotely to the maximum extent possible, and minimizing the need for full bench participation in pre-trial and pre-appeal hearing work, in order to produce substantial reductions in the costs of judicial activities compared to those of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and ICTR, and commends the Mechanism for its efforts to produce such reductions;	
2018	S/RES/2423	Mali	<p>2. Expresses its deep frustration that parties have too long stalled the implementation of the Agreement, in spite of significant international support and assistance, expresses a significant sense of impatience with parties over the persistent delays in the full implementation of key provisions of the Agreement and stresses the absolute urgency for the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to take unprecedented steps to fully and expeditiously deliver on remaining obligations under the Agreement; 4. Urges the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to take immediate and concrete action to implement key provisions of the Agreement referenced in the Roadmap, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the holding of the presidential elections in a peaceful environment, with the support of the signatory armed groups, – progress in the decentralization process, including through the adoption, following adequate consultations, of a decree setting out arrangements for the transfer of decentralized State services to local authorities in their areas of competence, as well as through the adoption, following adequate consultations, of legislation establishing a regional territorial police force, – the operationalization of the interim administrations in the North of Mali, including through the allocation of the necessary human, technical and financial resources to perform their missions, – progress in the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes, as well as in an inclusive and consensual security sector reform, with a view to the progressive redeployment of the reconstituted and reformed defence and security forces in Mali, through the registration of all combatants eligible to the DDR process by the end of 2018, the effective 	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>launch of an accelerated cantonment, the completed integration of at least 1000 members of the signatory armed groups in the MDSF, and the start of the socioeconomic reintegration of unintegrated members of the signatory armed groups with the support of international partners, including the World Bank,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the full operationalization of mixed units of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu, – progress towards the socioeconomic development of the North of Mali, through the adoption of legislation establishing the Northern Development Zone, following the holding of a high-level workshop addressing all related issues, – ensuring equal and meaningful participation of women, including through greater representation of women in the mechanisms established by the Agreement to support and monitor its implementation, including the interim authorities; <p>7. Welcomes the signatory armed groups’ agreement on a definitive cessation of hostilities through the signing of a “document of commitments” on 20 September 2017, and calls upon all parties to the Agreement to strictly abide to the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities; 8. Demands that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations, take concrete steps to enhance their cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mali to eliminate the terrorist threat, and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, within the framework of the Agreement;</p> <p>9. Urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the SRSG and MINUSMA, and further urges all parties to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA’s personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable MINUSMA to carry out fully its mandate;</p> <p>10. Calls for the inclusion within national and regional strategies of programs to support community efforts to address the stigma of sexual and gender-based violence and the reintegration of survivors into their communities; 21. Calls on the Government of Mali to ensure the protection of the right to peaceful assembly, including in the context of the ongoing state of emergency, and further calls upon all actors to show restraint, refrain from violence and the incitement thereof, as well as to resolve any potential disputes over the conduct of the elections through the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>use of established legal mechanisms;</p> <p>24. Decides to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2019; 33. Requests MINUSMA to continue to carry out its mandate with a proactive and robust posture;</p> <p>34. Requests MINUSMA, in pursuit of its relevant priority tasks and active defence of its mandate, to continue anticipate and deter threats and to take robust and active steps to counter asymmetric attacks against civilians or United Nations personnel, to ensure prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians and to prevent a return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;</p> <p>Priority tasks</p> <p>38. Decides that MINUSMA's mandate shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali...</p> <p>(b) Support to the restoration of State authority in the Centre</p> <p>(d) Protection of civilians and stabilization, including against asymmetric threats: (i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, civilians under threat of physical violence, including through public information, community outreach, dialogue and direct engagement;</p> <p>(ii) In support of the Malian authorities, to stabilize the key population centres and other areas where civilians are at risk, notably in the Centre and North of Mali, and, in this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to enhance early warning and documentation of the impact of conflict and violence on civilians, – to anticipate, deter and counter threats, including asymmetric threats, – to strengthen community engagement and protection mechanisms, including through reconciliation, mediation and support to the resolution of local conflicts, – – to take robust and active steps to protect civilians, including through active and effective patrolling in areas where civilians are at risk, mitigating the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation, <p>to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;</p> <p>(b) Weapons and ammunition management</p> <p>To assist the Malian authorities with the removal and destruction</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management;</p> <p>48. Stresses that the efforts of the FC-G5S to counter the activities of terrorist groups and other organized criminal groups will contribute to create a more secure environment in the Sahel region, and thus facilitate the fulfilment by MINUSMA of its mandate to stabilize Mali, and further stresses that operational and logistical support from MINUSMA, as per the conditions set by resolution 2391 (2017), has the potential to allow the FC-G5S, given its current level of capacities, to enhance its ability to deliver on its mandate; 53. Authorizes French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, and requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 70 below; 61. Urges the Malian authorities to further combat impunity and, in this regard, to ensure that all perpetrators of crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving sexual and gender based violence, are held accountable and brought to justice without undue delay, and also urges the Malian authorities to continue to cooperate with the ICC, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute, in matters that are within its jurisdiction;</p> <p>62. Urges all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian and medical personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the United Nations humanitarian guiding principles and applicable international law; 68. Notes the importance for the Government of Mali and the United Nations to take into consideration, as appropriate, the security implications of the adverse effects of climate change and other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			activities, programs and strategies in Mali;v 69. Calls upon the Malian authorities, with the assistance of MINUSMA, consistent with paragraph 16 above, and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its resolutions 2017 (2011), 2117 (2013) and 2220 (2015);	
2018	S/RES/2424	Democratic Republic of Congo		1. Decides to renew until 1 July 2019 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016), including its reaffirmations therein; 2. Reaffirms that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution 2293 (2016) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2360 (2017);
2018	S/RES/2425	Sudan		
2018	S/RES/2428	Sudan	2. <i>Demands</i> that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the ARCSS, ACOH, and 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration and allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need;	4. Decides that, until 31 May 2019, all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories; 5. Decides that the measure imposed in paragraph 4 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of: (a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); (b) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>advance to the Committee;</p> <p>(c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;</p> <p>(d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee;</p> <p>(e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional operations to counter the Lord's Resistance Army, as notified in advance to the Committee;</p> <p>(f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee;</p> <p>(g) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;</p> <p>6. Stresses the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 above contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;</p> <p>TARGETED SANCTIONS: 12. Decides to renew until 31 May 2019 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015);</p> <p>13. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) ("the Committee"), as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan;</p>
2018	S/RES/2429	Sudan	<p>1. Decides to extend until 30 June 2019 the mandate of UNAMID;</p> <p>11. Decides that UNAMID's redefined strategic priorities, as recommended in the Special Report, are:</p> <p>(i) The protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and grave</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>violations against children, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel;</p> <p>(ii) Mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the DDPD;</p> <p>(iii) Support for the mediation of inter-communal or other local conflict that could undermine the security situation, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the Government of Sudan, the United Nations Country Team and civil society;</p> <p>19. Underscores that UNAMID's police component, should focus in particular on the following activities as set out in paragraph 44 of the Special Report:</p> <p>(i) Supporting physical protection of civilians and facilitating humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>(ii) Creating a protective environment by coordinating development and training of the Government of Sudan police in Darfur;</p> <p>(iii) Conducting community orientated policing initiatives in conjunction with the United Nations Country Team, including on sexual and gender-based violence and child protection; pursued through engagement in the State Liaison Offices and Khartoum level;</p> <p>30. Expresses concern at restrictions on political freedoms, including the detention of large numbers of members of political opposition in January 2018 some of whom have subsequently been released, encourages the Government of Sudan to support an environment that is conducive to the participation of the opposition in political processes, including the National Dialogue, as well as the opposition's participations in the implementation of National Dialogue recommendations and any future follow-up, and the national elections scheduled for 2020;</p> <p>31. Emphasises the importance of the work of the AU-HIP, encourages all parties to the conflict to engage constructively with the AU-HIP to implement the AU-HIP Roadmap in full and in this regard condemns the attitude of those who refuse to join immediately and without pre-conditions, the mediation process, including the Sudan Liberation Army Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW), urges the SLA/AW to join the peace process, without pre conditions, in order to achieve a cessation of hostilities as a first step towards a comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement; expresses its intention to consider imposing additional measures</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>against any party that impedes the peace process;</p> <p>33. Calls for an urgent end to inter-communal conflict, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, acknowledges efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-communal conflict; further calls for reconciliation and dialogue, underlines the need for sustainable solutions to the root causes of inter communal conflict, and welcomes UNAMID's intention to intensify its efforts to support the mediation of inter-communal conflict within the framework of its mandate and strategic priorities;</p> <p>34. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;</p> <p>46. Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location and within the context of its protection of civilians mandate, welcomes UNAMID's renewed effort to enhance the protection of IDPs; stresses the need for the establishment of a mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and underlines the importance of addressing land issues for the realisation of durable solutions in Darfur;</p> <p>50. Acknowledges continued improvements in the issuance of visas and the clearance of UNAMID shipments, freedom of movement and the processing of travel documents, reiterates its concern that some hindrances remain to UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate, including that some elements of UNAMID, particularly the human rights section, continue to suffer from targeted visa restrictions, ongoing delays in the processing of UNAMID containers, movement and access restrictions, caused by insecurity, acts of criminality and significant movement restrictions by the Government of Sudan, militia groups and armed movements, including restrictions from the Government of Sudan on the conduct of night patrols all over Darfur and other restrictions preventing UNAMID from reaching areas where there are instances of inter-communal conflict in a timely fashion; calls on all parties in Darfur to remove all</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, demands that the Government of Sudan, communicating and collaborating closely with its various agencies and all levels of local government bodies, recommit to and comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly provisions relevant to the movement of patrols in conflict-affected areas and flight clearances, as well as those provisions relevant to the removal of obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, the timely processing of UNAMID's equipment and rations at the port of entry to Sudan, and the timely issuing of visas;	
2018	S/RES/2431	Somalia	<p>29. Urges the full implementation of the Force Commander's directive, in particular on the protection of children's rights during and after operations and to comply with the standard operating procedures for the reception and handover of children separated from armed groups in Somalia signed by the FGS;</p> <p>41. Recognises that the threat of Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups will not be defeated by military means alone, and in this regard encourages the FGS, with the support of UNSOM, to continue to take a comprehensive approach to security, in line with the Security Pact and the New Partnership Agreement for Somalia, and to implement Somalia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in order to strengthen Somalia's capacity to prevent and counter terrorism;</p> <p>43. Commends the FGS and the FMSs for their commitment to increase the transparency and accountability of security sector financial management, and the payment of salaries and support requirements as set out in the Security Pact, and in line with the national constitution and resource sharing mechanisms and looks forward to progress on this commitment;</p> <p>44. Calls on the FGS, the FMSs, AMISOM and UNSOM to work to ensure that women and girls are protected from sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, which can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, and that survivors are supported and perpetrators held accountable, and urges the FGS, with the support of the United Nations, to accelerate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and the National Action Plan to combat</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			sexual violence in conflict, and further calls on the Somali security forces to take appropriate steps to prevent and investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving their personnel; 50. (...) calls on the FGS and all relevant actors to strive to create the conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, including by offering IDPs access to services, security and protection in collaboration with the affected communities and humanitarian actors, and with the support of the international community;	
2018	S/RES/2432	Mali		1. Decides to renew until 31 August 2019 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7 of resolution 2374 (2017); 2. Reaffirms that these measures shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (“the Committee”), as set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 2374 (2017);
2018	S/RES/2437	Maintenance of international peace and security		
2018	S/RES/2441	Libya		11. Reaffirms that the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011) paragraph 11 of resolution 2213 (2015) and paragraph 11 of resolution 2362 (2017), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and reaffirms that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and reaffirms that, in addition to the acts listed in paragraph 11 (a)-(f) of resolution 2213 (2015), such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against United Nations personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and this resolution (the Panel) and decides that such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence; 12. Calls on Member States, particularly those in which designated individuals and entities are based as well as those in which their assets frozen under the measures are suspected to be present, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement effectively the travel ban and asset freeze measures in relation to all individuals on the sanctions list, including

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				those designated by the Committee on 7 June 2018 and 11 September 2018; 13. Reaffirms its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, affirms the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;
2018	S/RES/2442	Somalia	<p>5. Recognizes the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, urges States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict, and upon interdiction to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;</p> <p>7. Calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate, or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities and, stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law;</p> <p>8. Calls upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;</p> <p>9. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage by Somali pirates, and further calls upon the Somali authorities and all relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to secure their safe and immediate release;</p>	
2018	S/RES/2443	Bosnia		
2018	S/RES/2444	Somalia		4. Decides to lift from the date of adoption of this resolution the arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes and targeted sanctions imposed on Eritrea by the Security Council in its resolutions 1907 (2009) 2023 (2011),

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>2060 (2012) and 2111 (2013); 13. Reaffirms the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraph 14 of resolution 2125 (2013), paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014), paragraph 2 of resolution 2244 (2015), paragraph 2 of resolution 2317 (2016) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2385 (2017) (hereafter referred to as “the arms embargo on Somalia”);</p> <p>14. Decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014) until 15 November 2019, and in that context reiterates that the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Somali National Security Forces, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex of resolution 2111 (2013);</p> <p>15. Reaffirms its decision that the entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying arms and related materiel for defensive purposes does not amount to a delivery of such items in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia, provided that such items remain at all times aboard such vessels; 18. Calls upon the FGS to facilitate access for the Panel of Experts, on the basis of written requests to the FGS by the Panel of Experts submitted at least ten days in advance, to all FGS armouries in Mogadishu, all FGS imported weapons and ammunition prior to distribution, all FGS military storage facilities in Somalia National Army (SNA) sectors and all captured weaponry in FGS custody, and to allow photographs of weapons and ammunition in FGS custody and access to all FGS logbooks and distribution records, in order to enable the Security Council to monitor and assess progress in this area; 28. Calls upon the FGS and FMSs to enhance civilian oversight of their security forces, to continue to adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting, and to investigate and as appropriate prosecute individuals responsible for violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in this context recalls the importance of the Secretary-General’s Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy in relation to the support provided by the United Nations to Somali security forces; 33. Condemns Al-Shabaab’s increased revenue from natural resources including the taxing of the illicit sugar trade, agricultural production and livestock, further expresses concern at the group’s involvement in the illicit charcoal trade, and welcomes the Panel of Experts’ reporting on these issues; 36. Expresses concern at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources, including reports of alleged financial</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				<p>impropriety involving members of the FGS, FMSs, Federal Parliament and Somali opposition groups which pose a risk to state-building efforts, and in this context strongly welcomes the steps taken by the FGS to address cases of corruption and to develop anti-corruption legislation;</p> <p>37. Underlines that individuals engaged in acts that threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia may be listed for targeted measures; 40. Reiterates its serious concern that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict, welcomes the political agreement on petroleum and mineral resource-sharing reached by the FGS and the FMSs in June 2018, and underlines the vital importance of the FGS and FMSs putting in place, without undue delay, resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal frameworks to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension;</p> <p>CHARCOAL BAN: 41. Reaffirms its decision regarding the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) (“the charcoal ban”), welcomes efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin, reiterates that the FGS and FMSs shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, urges Member States to continue their efforts to ensure full implementation of the ban, and further reiterates that individuals and entities engaged in acts which violate the charcoal ban may be listed for targeted measures;</p> <p>TARGETED SANCTIONS:50. Recalls its decisions in resolution 1844 (2008) which imposed targeted sanctions and resolutions 2002 (2011) and 2093 (2013) which expanded the listing criteria, notes one of the listing criteria under resolution 1844 (2008) is engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, and decides that such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence;</p> <p>51. Reiterates its willingness to adopt targeted measures against individuals and entities on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria;</p> <p>52. Recalls paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 2060 (2012) and emphasises that certain misappropriation of financial resources is a criterion for designation and applies to misappropriation at all levels;</p>
2018	S/RES/2445	South Sudan	<p>25. Further demands that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;</p> <p>26. Strongly urges that all parties cease all forms of violence,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and, in particular violations and abuses of applicable international law committed against women and children;	
2018	S/RES/2446	Central African Republic		
2018	S/RES/2448	Central African Republic	<p>1. Calls on the CAR Authorities to take all the necessary steps, without delay, to advance an inclusive dialogue with armed groups and promote national reconciliation, the extension of State authority, the reform of the security sector, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process, and the fight against impunity, as the highest priorities;</p> <p>7. Urges all militias and armed groups throughout the country to lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, including attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers, incitement to hatred and violence and restrictions on freedom of movement of people, and release children from their ranks, immediately, permanently and unconditionally, and urges all political and institutional actors in the CAR to strongly condemn and counter such acts;</p> <p>8. Further demands that all militias and armed groups engage constructively and in good faith in the peace process;</p> <p>9. Recalls that individuals or entities that undermine peace and stability in the CAR could be listed for targeted measures pursuant to resolution 2399 (2018);</p> <p>10. Urges the CAR Authorities to urgently implement a genuine and inclusive process to support reconciliation in the CAR, including by addressing marginalization of civilians from specific communities, issues of national identity, and local grievances of all the components of society over the whole territory of the CAR, including through national policies on economic development and civil service recruitment, and to promote reconciliation initiatives at the regional, national, prefectural and local levels, including through local elections;</p> <p>12. Also calls upon the CAR Authorities to ensure that national policies and legislative frameworks adequately protect the human rights of IDPs, including freedom of movement, and supports durable solutions for IDPs and refugee populations, including the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to one's home or local integration or resettlement;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>19. Calls on the CAR Authorities to take concrete steps, without delay and as a matter of priority, to strengthen justice institutions at national and local levels as part of the extension of State authority and to fight impunity, in order to contribute to stabilization and reconciliation, including, inter alia, by restoring administration of the judiciary, criminal justice and penitentiary systems throughout the country, by demilitarizing the prisons and gradually replace the FACA by recruiting and sustaining civilian prison personnel, by establishing transitional justice mechanisms, based on a victim-centered approach, to ensure accountability for past crimes and reparation for victims, and by ensuring access to fair and equal justice for all;</p> <p>22. Encourages the CAR Authorities, with the support of the international community, in particular with International Financial Institutions leading international efforts, and based on critical peace and State building goals, to continue consolidating public financial management and accountability, especially revenue collection, expenditure controls, public procurement and concession practices building on relevant international experiences and in a manner that allows it to meet the expenses related to the functioning of the State, implement early recovery plans, and revitalize the economy, and fosters national ownership and respects the sovereignty of the CAR;</p> <p>29. Urges all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to hold those responsible accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>30. Reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups; 31. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end sexual and gender-based violence, and further calls upon the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged abuses in order to hold those responsible accountable, and to develop a structured and comprehensive framework to address sexual violence in conflict, in line with resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;</p> <p>34. Decides to extend the mandate of MINUSCA until 15 November 2019;</p> <p>39. (i) To support the CAR Authorities in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and, in case of foreign elements, Repatriation (DDRR), of members of armed groups, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at ..., (iii) To provide technical assistance to the CAR Authorities in developing and implementing a national plan for the integration of eligible demobilized members of armed groups into the security and defence forces, in line with the broader SSR agenda and the need to put in place professional, ethnically representative and regionally balanced national security and defence;</p> <p>Urgent temporary measures:</p> <p>(iii) To urgently and actively adopt, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, at the formal request of the CAR Authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent and without prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping operations, which are limited in scope, time-bound and consistent with the objectives set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 (e), to arrest and detain in order to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity;</p> <p>(iv) To pay particular attention, in implementing the urgent temporary measures in the conditions stated above, to those engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including acts that threaten or impede the political process, or the stabilization and reconciliation process, or that fuel violence; xi) Without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the CAR Authorities, to support the restoration and maintenance of public safety and the rule of law, including through apprehending and handing over to the CAR Authorities, consistent with international law, those in the</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			country responsible for crimes involving serious human rights violations and abuses and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence in conflict, so that they can be brought to justice, and through cooperation with States of the region as well as the ICC in cases of crimes falling within its jurisdiction following the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 24 September 2014 to open, following the request of national Authorities, an investigation into alleged crimes committed since 2012; 55. Calls on the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the ICGLR to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	
2019	S/RES/2454	Central African Republic	2. Reaffirms that the measures described in paragraphs 9 and 16 of resolution 2399 (2018) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) (“the Committee”), as set forth in paragraphs 20 to 22 of resolution 2399 (2018); 4. Expresses particular concern about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR, and requests the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks, in cooperation with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council as appropriate; 6. Urges all parties, and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and the safety of its members;	
2019	S/RES/2455	Sudan and South Sudan		1. Recalls the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), as modified by paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012), and the listing criteria and measures imposed by subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), as modified by paragraph 3 of resolution 2035 (2012), and reaffirms the provisions of subparagraph (f), (g) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012); 4. Further expresses its intention to establish clear, well identified, and

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
				measurable key benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Security Council to review measures on the Government of Sudan as set out in paragraph 1;
2019	S/RES/2456	Middle East	<p>Expressing 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, Reiterating its call for all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, and refrain from provocation, Reaffirming the need for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable, Expressing its grave concern that areas of Yemen are under the control of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and about the negative impact of their presence, violent extremist ideology and actions on stability in Yemen and the region, including the devastating humanitarian impact on the civilian populations, expressing concern at the increasing presence and future potential growth of the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) affiliates in Yemen, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of the threat posed by AQAP, ISIL (Da'esh), and all other associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, Recalling the listing of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and associated individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 2 of resolution 2253 (2015) as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity in Yemen,</p> <p>1. Reaffirms the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) 2216 (2015), 2266 (2016), 2451 (2018) and 2452 (2019) and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;</p> <p>8. Urges all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to</p>	<p>2. Decides to renew until 26 February 2020 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2015), and further reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 2216 (2015);</p> <p><i>Designation Criteria</i></p> <p>3. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;</p> <p>4. Reaffirms the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);</p>

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			persons, documents and sites, in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;	
2019	S/RES/2459	Sudan and South Sudan	<p>1. Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan and engage in political dialogue, and further demands that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Revitalised Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016 and 22 May 2017, as well as the ACOH signed on 21 December 2017, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;</p> <p>3. specifically underscores that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria, and in this regard</p> <p>4. condemns violations of the ACOH by all parties, including continuing use of sexual and gender-based violence in attacks, and the assault of CTSAMVM monitors that undermines confidence building measures between the warring parties, underscores that lack of feasible security arrangements may delay the peace process, and calls upon all parties to ensure full and meaningful participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts;</p> <p>8. urges all the parties to participate in the peace process in good faith in order to reach the compromises necessary for the peace and stability of South Sudan, reminds the parties that UNMISS shall only undertake those tasks related to the peace process as described in paragraph 7 (d);</p> <p>22. further urges all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;</p> <p>23. demands that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities,</p>	3. Underscores the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 2428 (2018), including the arms embargo to deprive the parties of the means to continue fighting and to prevent violations of the ACOH;

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>reiterates that the GoSS is bound by the terms of the SOFA, and further demands the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped United Nations and associated personnel;</p> <p>25. stresses the obligation to respect and protect all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities (...);</p> <p>26. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and hold those responsible accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity;</p> <p>27. strongly urges all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 17 December 2018, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks and steps to end and prevent the killing and maiming of children (...);</p> <p>29. Strongly urges the SSPDF, SPLA-IO, and other armed groups to prevent further commission of sexual violence, urges the GoSS and the SPLA-IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, and strongly urges SSPDF leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, (...);</p> <p>30. Urges the parties to the Revitalised Agreement to demilitarize civilian areas as required in chapter 2 of the R-ARCSS, thereby reducing the proliferation and misuse of small arms and other weapons;</p>	
2019	S/RES/2462	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	<p>2. Emphasizes its decision in resolution 1373 that all Member States shall criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts; and its decision in resolution 2178 that all Member States shall establish serious criminal offenses regarding the travel, recruitment, and financing of foreign terrorist fighters;</p> <p>14. Urges all States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>financing, including but not limited to non-financial services, such as, inter alia, the construction, commodities and pharmaceutical sectors, in line with FATF standards (...);</p> <p>21. Welcomes in that regard FATF's ongoing work concerning virtual assets and virtual assets service providers, including its October 2018 amendments to the FATF standards and statement on the Regulation of Virtual Assets, and encourages Member States to apply risk-based anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations to virtual asset service providers, and to identify effective systems to conduct risk-based monitoring or supervision of virtual asset service providers;</p> <p>22. Encourages competent national authorities, in particular financial intelligence units and intelligence services, to continue to establish effective partnerships with the private sector, including financial institutions, the Financial technology industry and internet and social media companies, in particular with regards to the evolution of trends, sources and methods of the financing of terrorism;</p> <p>23. Recognizes the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, calls on Member States to periodically conduct a risk assessment of its non-profit sector or update existing ones to determine the organizations vulnerable to terrorist financing and to inform the implementation of a risk based approach, encourages Member States to work cooperatively with the non-profit sector in order to prevent abuse of such organizations including front organizations by and for terrorists, while recalling that States must respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and recalls the relevant recommendations and existing guidance documents of the FATF in that regard, in particular its recommendation 8;</p> <p>27. Urges States that have not already done so to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted;</p>	
2019	S/RES/2463	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Reiterates its appeal to all Congolese actors to work for the preservation of the still fragile gains in the path of peace and stability in the DRC, (...);</p> <p>10. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the DRC and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as</p>	11. Recalls in this regard its resolution 2424 (2018) renewing the sanctions regime established by its resolution 1807 (2008);

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights especially those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian actors, as well as medical personnel and facilities, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and recruitment and use of children, abductions of children and humanitarian personnel, attacks on schools and hospitals in violation of applicable international law, and reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>11. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence, including violations and abuses against children, the use of civilians as human shields and other destabilizing activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence and release children from their ranks, (...);</p> <p>12. Welcomes the repatriation of FDLR disarmed combatants and some former M23 combatants, calls on the signatory states of the PSC Framework to follow up and provide regular updates on the reintegration of the repatriated former FDLR combatants and their dependents formerly in the camps in Kisangani, Walungu and Kanyabayonga and to complete without precondition the repatriation of the remaining former M23 combatants, as well as other combatants seeking voluntary return to their country of origin, within the shortest time frame possible;</p> <p>13. Urges the Governments of the region, with the support of the PSC Guarantors, to strengthen their collaboration in addressing appropriately and holistically the threat of all remaining foreign armed groups in the DRC and the illicit flow of weapons in the region, and encourages them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, and recalls in this regard its resolutions 2457 (2019) and 2389 (2017);</p> <p>14. Calls for joint operations by the FARDC and MONUSCO, that include joint planning and tactical cooperation, in accordance with MONUSCO's mandate and the United Nations HRDDP, to ensure all efforts possible are being made to neutralize armed groups and stresses the need to carry out operations in strict compliance with international law, including international</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;</p> <p>15. Calls on the Government of the DRC to take further military action and to enhance non-military approaches, including tailored Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) initiatives, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, in coordination and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate, to end the threat posed by domestic and foreign armed groups operating in eastern DRC, further calls on the Government of the DRC and other signatories to implement the provisions of the PSC Framework related to the root causes of conflict in order to put an end to the recurring cycle of violence;</p> <p>29. (d) (MONUSCO Mandate): (d) Neutralize armed groups through the Intervention Brigade, under direct command of MONUSCO Force commander: in support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collection and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations in the DRC through the Intervention Brigade with the support of the whole of MONUSCO, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and in accordance with the standing operating procedures applicable to persons who are captured or who surrender, and with the United Nations HRDDP, prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in the DRC and to make space for stabilisation activities, and for the whole of MONUSCO force component to guarantee effective protection of civilians, including in support of operations conducted by the Intervention Brigade to neutralize armed groups and in areas where armed groups have been neutralized;</p> <p>36. Demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC,</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and relevant provisions of international law;	
2019	S/RES/2464	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
2019	S/RES/2466	Haiti		
2019	S/RES/2471	Sudan and South Sudan		1. Decides to renew until 31 May 2020 the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), as renewed by paragraph 12 of resolution 2428 (2018), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015), and paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2428 (2018); 2. Decides to renew until 31 May 2020 the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 2428 (2018);
2019	S/RES/2472	Somalia	2. Underlines that the threat of Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups will not be defeated by military means alone and in this regard, (...); 9. (b) (AMISOM Mandate): Reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups with a view to enabling a stable, federal, sovereign and united Somalia; 10. (e) (AMISOM Mandate) Conduct targeted offensive operations that support the Transition Plan, including jointly with the Somali security forces, to disrupt and degrade Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, and take actions to mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;	
2019	S/RES/2473	Libya		
2019	S/RES/2478	Democratic Republic of Congo		1. Decides to renew until 1 July 2020 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016), including its reaffirmations therein; 2. Reaffirms that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution 2293 (2016) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016) and paragraph 3 of resolution 2360 (2017);
2019	S/RES/2479	Sudan and South Sudan		
2019	S/RES/2480	Mali	1. Urges the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups ("the Malian parties") to continue to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement, through	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>significant, meaningful and irreversible measures to be taken on an urgent basis, and further urges Malian parties to sign without delay a revised roadmap with a clear, realistic and binding timeline focused on a limited number of priorities related to the main pillars of the Agreement;</p> <p>3. Stresses that individuals or entities placed on the 2374 sanctions list shall not benefit from any financial, operational or logistical support from United Nations entities deployed in Mali, until their removal from the list and without prejudice to the exemptions set by paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 2374 (2017);</p> <p>5. Calls upon all parties in Mali to ensure full, effective and meaningful participation of women in the mechanisms established by the Agreement to support and monitor its implementation, including through greater representation of women in the CSA, meeting the 30 per cent quota for women in all political functions and offices as defined in Mali's legislation, and completion of Agreement-related targets laid out in Mali's third national plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), (...);</p> <p>7. Calls upon all parties in Mali to strictly abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities, and demands that all armed groups reject violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime, take concrete steps to prevent human rights abuses against civilians, put an end to recruitment and use of child soldiers, cease any activities hampering the return of State authority and basic social services, and recognize without conditions the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State within the framework of the Agreement;</p> <p>8. Urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the SRSB and MINUSMA as well as to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali;</p> <p>13. Calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with the International Commission of Inquiry established in accordance with the Agreement and as requested by resolution 2364 (2017);</p> <p>15. Urges Malian authorities to disarm without delay all militias, to enhance their actions to restore peaceful relations between communities, to ensure that those responsible for violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>international humanitarian law in Central Mali are held accountable and brought to justice without delay;</p> <p>28. (<i>MINUSMA Mandate</i>): to support the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups, including through the integration of elements of the signatory armed groups in the MDSF as an interim measure, and the continued implementation of a community violence reduction program, within the framework of an inclusive and consensual reform of the security sector, taking into account the particular needs of women and children and without prejudice to the anticipated plans of the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration and integration commissions;</p> <p>54. Urges all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian and medical personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the United Nations humanitarian guiding principles and applicable international law;</p> <p>57. Urges all parties to implement the conclusions on Children And Armed Conflict in Mali adopted by the Security Council working group on 19 June 2018 (...) urges all armed groups to establish and implement action plans to end and prevent all six grave violations against children, as identified by the Secretary-General, including the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children (...);</p> <p>58. Urges all parties to prevent and eliminate sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, encourages the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on sexual and gender-based violence signed by the United Nations and the Government of Mali in March 2019, further encourages Malian authorities to continue to take steps towards the enactment of the draft law on prevention, prosecution and response to gender-based violence, calls upon the Plateforme armed group to implement the commitments contained in its Communiqué sur la prévention des violences sexuelles liées au conflit au Mali of June 2016 and upon the Coordination armed group to make similar commitments, and requests MINUSMA to support efforts in this regard;</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
2019	S/RES/2484	Mali		Decides to renew until 31 August 2020 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7 of resolution 2374 (2017); 2. Reaffirms that these measures shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 2374 (2017);
2019	S/RES/2488	Central African Republic	9 . Calls on the CAR authorities and the authorities of neighbouring States to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in arms trafficking and calls for the reactivation of joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and neighbouring States to address cross-border issues, especially issues related to arms trafficking; further welcomes in this regard the reactivation of the joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and Cameroon and the CAR and the Republic of Congo as well as the intention expressed by the CAR authorities and Chadian authorities to reactivate the joint bilateral commission between their two countries;	
2019	S/RES/2491	Maintenance of international peace and security	1. Condemns all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya, which undermine further the process of stabilisation of Libya and endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands of people;	
2019	S/RES/2495	Sudan and South Sudan	2. Calls upon the Government of Sudan, Darfur armed movements and all other stakeholders to meaningfully participate and demonstrate progress in advancing peace negotiations with the goal of creating a fair and comprehensive peace, enabling UNAMID to fully drawdown;	
2019	S/RES/2496	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8. Urges the parties to proceed with government formation at all levels and to prioritize the implementation of comprehensive reforms, in an inclusive manner, to the benefit of all citizens and in line with the European perspective the country is committed to, and, in this regard, further calls on them to refrain from any polarizing unconstructive policy, action and rhetoric;	
2019	S/RES/2498	Somalia	1. Condemns Al-Shabaab's extraction of revenue from natural resources in addition to the charcoal trade, including the taxing of the illicit sugar trade, agricultural production and livestock, notes with concern their ability to store and transfer resources, and requests the Panel, with input from FGS and UNODC, to conduct an analysis of all of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources, their methods of storage and transfer, and mapping of illegal taxation systems, and to provide recommendations to the Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia (the Committee); 25. encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to	20. Recalls its decisions in its resolution 1844 (2008) which imposed targeted sanctions and its resolutions 2002 (2011), and 2093 (2013) which expanded the listing criteria, and recalls its decisions in its resolutions 2060 (2012) and 2444 (2018), and further recalls that the listing criteria includes, but is not limited to, planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender based violence; 22. Decides that until 15 November 2020 and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of its resolution 1844 (2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			continue its work with the FGS and FMS, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant States and international organisations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal, and the trafficking of other licit and illicit goods that may finance terrorist activities in Somalia;	ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia, by the United Nations, its specialised agencies or programmes, humanitarian organisations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance, and their implementing partners including bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia; 28. Calls upon Member States to undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the sale, supply, or transfer of explosive precursors and materials to Somalia that may be used in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, including inter alia items in part II of Annex C, to keep records of transactions and share information with the FGS, the Committee and the Panel regarding suspicious purchases of or enquiries into these chemicals by individuals in Somalia and to ensure that the FGS and FMS are provided with adequate financial and technical assistance to establish appropriate safeguards for the storage and distribution of materials;
2019	S/RES/2499	Central African Republic	2. Urges the CAR authorities and the signatory armed groups to implement the Peace Agreement in good faith and without delay in order to meet the aspirations expressed by the people of the CAR to peace, security, justice, reconciliation, inclusivity and development, and to resolve their disputes peacefully, including through the follow-up and dispute resolution mechanisms of the Peace Agreement, and further calls on all political stakeholders in the CAR to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement; 4. Demands that armed groups cease violations of the Peace Agreement and all forms of violence against civilians, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, destabilising activities, incitement to hatred and violence and restrictions on freedom of movement, and lay down their arms, immediately and unconditionally, in line with their commitments under the Peace Agreement; 10. Urges the CAR authorities and all national stakeholders to ensure the preparation of inclusive, free, fair, transparent, credible, peaceful, and timely presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020 and 2021, in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR, including the full, effective and meaningful participation of women, encourages the participation of youth, calls on all parties to refrain from incitement to violence and to ensure that any outstanding issues regarding the electoral	5. Recalls that individuals or entities that undermine peace and stability in the CAR could be listed for targeted measures pursuant to resolution 2454 (2019);

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>framework and related reforms are finalised, (...);</p> <p>12. Urges the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, as well as continuing the implementation of community violence reduction projects (...);</p> <p>24. Urges all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals... calls for the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups in 2018 and 2019 and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, and emphasises the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>25. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, to end sexual and gender-based violence, further calls upon the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate alleged abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible for such acts, and to develop a structured and comprehensive framework to address sexual violence in conflict to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for all survivors of sexual violence to available services, calls on the CAR authorities and international partners to sustain adequate support to the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR), and further calls for the swift prosecution of alleged perpetrators;</p> <p>47. Urges all parties in the CAR to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSCA, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of the CAR to enable MINUSCA to carry out fully its mandate in a complex environment;</p> <p>49. Demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the CAR, in accordance with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;</p> <p>50. Further demands that all parties ensure respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;</p>	
2019	S/RES/2500	Somalia	<p>1. Reiterates that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;</p> <p>5. Recognizes the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, and to develop the capacity of Somali authorities to investigate and prosecute such persons, and the capacity of Somalia's Financial Intelligence Unit to identify illicit financial activity and support the prosecution of pirate financiers, (...);</p> <p>9. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage by Somali pirates, (...);</p>	
2019	S/RES/2501	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts		<p>1. Decides that all States shall continue to take the measures required by paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 35 of resolution 1988 ("the Committee") in the 1988 Sanction List ("the List");</p>
2019	S/RES/2502	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>1. Encourages all Congolese political stakeholders to put these needs above the pursuit of partisan interests (...);</p> <p>2. Further calls upon all political stakeholders to work toward a climate of peace, transparency, inclusion and credibility during preparations for the holding of future elections, including local elections in accordance with the Constitution and the Electoral law, and to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>of women at all stages;</p> <p>12. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the DRC and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights, reiterates its condemnation of the violence witnessed in the DRC, especially those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian actors, as well as medical personnel and facilities, summary executions and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence and recruitment and use of children, abductions of children and humanitarian personnel, attacks on schools and hospitals in violation of applicable international law by armed groups and militias, the use of civilians as human shields, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, and further reiterates that those responsible must be held accountable;</p> <p>13. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence, end and prevent violations perpetrated against children and release children from their ranks, recalls in this regard that recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the DRC may lead to sanctions under paragraph 7(d) of resolution 2293 (2016);</p> <p>14. Notes that the elimination of the threat posed by armed groups requires an integrated regional approach and strong political engagement by the governments of DRC and the region to further seize on the positive regional momentum, in close coordination with MONUSCO and the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, (...);</p> <p>15. Welcomes the repatriation of FDLR disarmed combatants and some former M23 combatants, calls on the signatory States of the PSC Framework to complete without precondition the repatriation of the remaining former M23 combatants, as well as other combatants seeking voluntary return to their country of origin, within the shortest time frame possible;</p> <p>16. Expresses concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and</p>	

Year	Resolution	Situational Crisis or Generalized Threat	Individuals and Other Non-state like Entities	Sanctions
			<p>criminal networks supporting them, the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encourages the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, calls on member States of ICGLR and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, and encourages them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, and recalls in this regard its resolutions 2457 (2019) and 2389 (2017);</p> <p>17. Notes that drivers behind different armed groups' activities and militia violence are varied, internal and external, and that there is no purely military solution to these problems, underlines the need for tailored responses in addressing the threat posed by armed groups, calls on the Government of the DRC to take further action in this respect, combining military and non-military approaches in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and including through tailored Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants into civilian life and local peacebuilding initiatives which are sensitive to the needs and experiences of women and girls, in coordination and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate;</p> <p>35. demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and relevant provisions of international law;</p> <p>42. Underlines the need to further improve the effectiveness of the Force Intervention Brigade to ensure effective, timely, dynamic and integrated protection of civilians and the neutralisation of armed groups by, inter alia, completing implementation of past assessments to reinvigorate the Intervention Brigade's operational effectiveness, attaching additional staff officers, as deemed appropriate by MONUSCO Force Headquarters, and undertaking the action set out in</p>	

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			paragraph 29(i)(e) of this resolution, (...);	