

Enforcement action by Member States authorized by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII*

Each authorization is preceded by the words, ‘*The Security Council . . .*’

Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in Haiti: Resolution 2699 (2023) of 2 October 2023

‘1. *Authorizes* Member States that have notified the Secretary-General of their participation to form and deploy a Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission with a lead country, in close cooperation and coordination with the Government of Haiti . . . to support the efforts of the Haitian National Police to re-establish security in Haiti and build security conditions conducive to holding free and fair elections, by:

‘(a) providing operational support to the Haitian National Police . . . ; and

‘(b) providing support, to the Haitian National Police, for the provision of security for critical infrastructure sites and transit locations such as the airport, ports, schools, hospitals and key intersections;

‘2. *Calls on* the MSS, through its support to the Haitian National Police outlined in paragraph 1, to help ensure unhindered and safe access to humanitarian aid for the population receiving assistance;

‘3. *Decides* that the Multinational Security Support mission . . . in coordination with the Haitian National Police, may, to prevent the loss of life and within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, adopt urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis, which are limited in scope, time bound, proportionate and consistent with the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 above, to help the Haitian National Police maintain basic law and order and public safety . . . ;

‘5. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the Multinational Security Support mission in Haiti to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate’.

Unified Command in Korea: Resolutions 83 (1950) and 84 (1950) of 27 June and 10 July 1950

‘*Recommends* that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack . . .’

‘*Recommends* that all Members providing military forces and other assistance . . . make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States of America.’

Southern Rhodesia: Resolution 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966

‘*Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom . . . to prevent, by the use of force if necessary, the arrival at Beira of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Southern Rhodesia . . .’

Coalition Force against Iraq: Resolution 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990

‘*Authorizes* Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait . . . to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area.’

* This has been stated explicitly in all cases except the authorizations decided with respect to the Unified Command in Korea (1950), Southern Rhodesia (1966), Operation Amber Fox (in FYROM)(2001), and

All measures necessary to facilitate humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina: Resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992

‘Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina . . .’

Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF): Resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992

‘8. Welcomes the offer by a Member State described in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment;

‘9. Welcomes also offers by other Member States to participate in that operation;

‘10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia . . .’

Ban on flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993

‘*Authorizes* Member States, seven days after the adoption of this resolution, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the event of further violations, to ensure compliance with the ban on flights referred to in paragraph 1 above, and proportionate to the specific circumstances and the nature of the flights . . .’

Temporary international presence in Rwanda (‘Operation Turquoise’): Resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994

‘. . . *authorizes* the Member States co-operating with the Secretary-General to conduct [a temporary operation under national command and control] . . . using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in . . . resolution 925 (1994).’

Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF): Resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994

‘. . . *authorizes* Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to . . . establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement . . .’

Implementation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IFOR): Resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995

‘*Authorizes* the Member States . . . to establish a multinational implementation force (IFOR) under unified command and control . . . [and to] take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and ensure compliance with . . . the Peace Agreement . . .’

‘*Authorizes* the Member States . . . to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures . . . governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic . . .’

‘*Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of IFOR, either in defence of IFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack . . .’

Multinational Force in eastern Zaire: Resolution 1080 (1996) of 15 November 1996

‘3. *Welcomes* the offers made by Member States, in consultation with the States concerned in the region, concerning the establishment for humanitarian purposes of a temporary multinational force to facilitate the immediate return of humanitarian organizations and the effective delivery by civilian relief organizations of humanitarian aid to alleviate the immediate suffering of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in eastern Zaire, and to facilitate the voluntary, orderly repatriation of refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as the voluntary return of displaced persons, and invites other interested States to offer to participate in these efforts;

5. *Authorizes* the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 3 above to achieve, by using all necessary means, the humanitarian objectives set out therein’

Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR): Resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996

‘18. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to establish for a planned period of 18 months a multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as the legal successor to IFOR under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the Peace Agreement;

‘19. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 18 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR, and takes note that the parties have consented to SFOR's taking such measures;

‘20. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

‘21. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 18 above, in accordance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures, to be established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic’

Multi-National Force (MNF) in Albania: Resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997

‘*Authorizes* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 above and . . . further authorizes these Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the said multinational protection force’

[In paragraph 2, the Council welcomed the offer by certain Member States to establish a temporary and limited multinational protection force to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to help create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance.]

Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in the Central African Republic: Resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997

‘2. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to

peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui Agreements in the Central African Republic as stipulated in the mandate of MISAB (S/1997/561, Appendix I), including through the supervision of the surrendering of arms of former mutineers, militias and all other persons unlawfully bearing arms;

‘3. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel’.

Kosovo Force (KFOR): Resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999

‘*Authorizes* Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 below . . .’

[Point 4 of annex 2 states: ‘The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees.’]

[KFOR’s responsibilities are set out in eight sub-paragraphs of paragraph 9 of the resolution.]

International Force East Timor (INTERFET): Resolution 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999

‘*Authorizes* the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and *authorizes* the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil this mandate . . .’

Operation Amber Fox (also called Task Force Fox): Resolution 1371 (2001) of 26 September 2001

‘*Endorses* the efforts of Member States and relevant international organizations to support the implementation of the Framework Agreement and strongly supports in that regard the establishment of a multinational security presence in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the request of its Government to contribute towards the security of the observers’.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan: Resolution 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001

‘*Authorizes*, as envisaged in Annex 1 to the Bonn Agreement, the establishment for 6 months of an International Security Assistance Force to assist the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas, so that the Afghan Interim Authority as well as the personnel of the United Nations can operate in a secure environment . . .’

‘*Authorizes* the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate . . .’

Member States participating in the forces of ECOWAS in Côte d’Ivoire, and the French forces supporting them (‘Force Licorne’):

Resolution 1464 (2003) of 4 February 2003

‘. . . *authorizes* Member States participating in the ECOWAS forces in accordance with Chapter VIII together with the French forces supporting them to take the necessary steps to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and to ensure, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Government of National Reconciliation, the protection of civilians immediately threatened with physical violence within their zones of operation, using the means available to them . . .’

Resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004

‘*Authorizes* for a period of 12 months from 4 April 2004 the French forces to use all necessary means in order to support UNOCI in accordance with the agreement to be reached between UNOCI and the French authorities . . .’

Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia, DRC (Artémis): Resolution 1484 (2003) of 30 May 2003

‘1. *Authorizes* the deployment until 1 September 2003 of an Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia in close coordination with MONUC . . . to contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Bunia, to ensure the protection of the airport, the internally displaced persons in the camps in Bunia and, if the situation requires it, to contribute to the safety of the civilian population, United Nations personnel and the humanitarian presence in the town;

‘4. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate . . .’

Multinational Force in Liberia (ECOMIL): Resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003

‘1. *Authorizes* Member States to establish a Multinational Force in Liberia to support the implementation of the 17 June 2003 ceasefire agreement, including establishing conditions for initial stages of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, to help establish and maintain security in the period after the departure of the current President and the installation of a successor authority, taking into account the agreements to be reached by the Liberian parties, and to secure the environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to prepare for the introduction of a longer-term United Nations stabilization force to relieve the Multinational Force;

‘5. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the Multinational Force in Liberia to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate . . .’

Multi-National Force – Iraq (MNF): Resolution 1151 (2003) of 16 October 2003

‘13. . . . *authorizes* a multinational force under unified command to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including for the purpose of ensuring necessary conditions for the implementation of the timetable and programme as well as to contribute to the security of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, the Governing Council of Iraq and other institutions of the Iraqi interim administration, and key humanitarian and economic infrastructure . . .’

Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIF): Resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004

‘2. *Authorizes* the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force for a period of not more than three months from adoption of this resolution;

‘6. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate . . .’

African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS): Resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004

‘*Endorses* the deployment of international monitors, including the protection force envisioned by the African Union, to the Darfur region of Sudan under the leadership of the African Union’.

European Union Force Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA): Resolution 1575 (2004) of 2 November 2004

‘10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for an initial planned period of 12 months 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 HQ 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 . . .

‘14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those Annexes and the protection of EUFOR and the NATO presence;

‘15. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of EUFOR or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack . . .’

NATO Headquarters in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Resolution 1575 (2004) of 2 November 2004

‘11. Welcomes the decision of NATO . . . to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the establishment of a NATO Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR and *authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with NATO to establish a NATO Headquarters 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 EUFOR 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; . . .

‘14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those Annexes and the protection of EUFOR and the NATO presence;

‘15. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of EUFOR or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack . . .’

EUFOR R.D. Congo: Resolution 1671 (2006) of 25 April 2006

‘2. *Authorizes*, for a period ending four months after the date of the first round of the presidential and parliamentary elections, the deployment of Eufor R.D.Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; . . .

‘8. *Decides* that Eufor R.D. Congo is authorized to take all necessary measures, within its means and capabilities, to carry out [tasks listed thereafter] . . .’

Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Peace Support Mission to Somalia (IGASOM): Resolution 1725 (2006) of 6 December 2006

‘*Decides* to authorize IGAD and Member States of the African Union to establish a protection and training mission in Somalia, to be reviewed after an initial period of six months by the Security Council with a briefing by IGAD, with the following mandate drawing on the relevant elements of the mandate and concept of operations specified in the Deployment Plan for IGASOM:

- (a) To monitor progress by the Transitional Federal Institutions and the Union of Islamic Courts in implementing agreements reached in their dialogue;
- (b) To ensure free movement and safe passage of all those involved with the dialogue process;
- (c) To maintain and monitor security in Baidoa;
- (d) To protect members of the Transitional Federal Institutions and Government as well as their key infrastructure;
- (e) To train the Transitional Federal Institutions’ security forces to enable them to provide their own security and to help facilitate the re-establishment of national security forces of Somalia . . .’

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM): Resolution 1744 (2007) of 20 February 2007

‘*Decides* to authorize member States of the African Union to establish for a period of six months a mission in Somalia, which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures as appropriate to carry out the following mandate:

- (a) To support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the process referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;
- (b) To provide, as appropriate, protection to the Transitional Federal Institutions to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;
- (c) To assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali security forces;
- (d) To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;
- (e) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel . . .

European Union operation in Chad and Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA): Resolution 1778 (2007) of 25 September 2007

‘*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 northeastern Central African Republic, to fulfil [functions listed thereafter] . . .’

Repressing piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia: Resolution 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008

‘*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 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 . . .’

Member States notifying the Secretary-General with respect to Libya: Resolution 1973 (2011) of 17 March 2011

‘*Authorizes* Member States that have notified the Secretary-General, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, and acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to take all necessary measures, notwithstanding paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011), to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including Benghazi, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory . . .’

‘*Authorizes* Member States that have notified the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures to enforce compliance with the ban on flights imposed by paragraph 6 above, as necessary . . .’

African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA): Resolution 2085 (2012) of 20 December 2012

‘*Decides* to authorize the deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) for an initial period of one year, which shall take all necessary measures, in compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Mali to carry out the following tasks:

- (a) To contribute to the rebuilding of the capacity of the Malian Defence and Security Forces . . .;
- (b) To support the Malian authorities in recovering the areas in the north of its territory under the control of terrorist, extremist and armed groups and in reducing the threat posed by terrorist organizations . . .;
- (c) To transition to stabilization activities to support the Malian authorities in maintaining security and consolidate State authority through appropriate capacities;
- (d) To support the Malian authorities in their primary responsibility to protect the population;
- (e) To support the Malian authorities to create a secure environment for the civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, as requested, within its capabilities and in close coordination with humanitarian actors;
- (f) To protect its personnel, facilities, premises, equipment and mission and to

ensure the security and movement of its personnel . . .’

Authorization to French troops deployed in Mali (‘Operation Serval’): Resolution 2085 (2012) of 20 December 2012 and Resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013

Resolution 2085 (2012): ‘*Urges* Member States, regional and international organizations to provide coordinated support to AFISMA, including military training, provision of equipment, intelligence, logistical support and any necessary assistance in efforts to reduce the threat posed by terrorist organizations, including AQIM, MUJWA and associated extremist groups . . . in close coordination with AFISMA and the Malian authorities . . .’

Resolution 2100 (2013): ‘*Authorizes* French troops, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means, from the commencement of the activities of MINUSMA 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 . . .’

African-led International Support Mission in the CAR (MISCA): Resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013

‘*Authorizes* the deployment of MISCA for a period of twelve months after the adoption of this resolution, . . . which shall take all necessary measures, consistent with the concept of operations adopted on 19 July 2013 and reviewed on 10 October 2013, to contribute to:

- (i) the protection of civilians and the restoration of security and public order, through the use of appropriate measures;
- (ii) the stabilization of the country and the restoration of State authority over the whole territory of the country;
- (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need;
- (iv) the DDR or DDRRR process led by the Transitional Authorities and coordinated by BINUCA;
- (v) national and international efforts to reform and restructure the defence and security sectors led by the Transitional Authorities and coordinated by BINUCA . . .’

Authorization to French forces in the Central African Republic (‘Operation Sangaris’): Resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013

‘*Authorizes* the French forces in the CAR, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, and for a temporary period, to take all necessary measures to support MISCA in the discharge of its mandate as provided by paragraph 28 above . . .’

European Union operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA Bangui): Resolution 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014

‘*Authorizes* the European Union to deploy an operation in the CAR as referenced in the letter dated 21 January 2014 from the High Representative of the European Union (S/2014/45);

‘*Authorizes* the EU operation to take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment from its initial deployment and for a period of six months from the declaration of its full operational capacity . . .’

Measures to curtail smuggling of migrants and human trafficking into, through and from Libyan territory: Resolution 2240 (2015) of 9 October 2015

‘*Decides*, with a view to saving the threatened lives of migrants or of victims of human trafficking on board such vessels as mentioned above, to authorise, in these exceptional and

specific circumstances, for a period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations that are engaged in the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking, to inspect on the high seas off the coast of Libya vessels that they have reasonable grounds to suspect are being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya, provided that such Member States and regional organisations make good faith efforts to obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to using the authority outlined in this paragraph;

'*Decides to authorise for a period of one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution, Member States acting nationally or through regional organisations to seize vessels inspected under the authority of paragraph 7 that are confirmed as being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya, and underscores that further action with regard to such vessels inspected under the authority of paragraph 7, including disposal, will be taken in accordance with applicable international law with due consideration of the interests of any third parties who have acted in good faith; . . .*

'*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 applicable . . .*'

Authorization to Member States to acquire, control, transport, transfer and destroy chemical weapons identified by the OPCW: Resolution 2298 (2016) of 22 July 2016

'*Decides to authorize Member States to acquire, control, transport, transfer and destroy chemical weapons identified by the Director-General of the OPCW, consistent with the objective of the Chemical Weapons Convention, to ensure the elimination of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile in the soonest and safest manner, with appropriate consultations with the Government of National Accord . . .*'

African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS): Resolution 2628 (2022) of 31 March 2022

'*Endorses the African Union Peace and Security Council's decision to reconfigure AMISOM into the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), and authorises, for an initial period of 12 months, the Member States of the African Union to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to [take actions set out in four sub-paragraphs];*

'*Decides to authorise ATMIS to pursue the following strategic objectives as outlined in the Joint Proposal: [set out in five sub-paragraphs]*

'*Decides to authorise ATMIS' military, police and civilian components to conduct the tasks outlined in paragraphs 33 to 39 of the Joint Proposal, and recalls the CONOPs provides the following tasks: [set out in 13 sub-paragraphs] . . .*'