



SRMUN Atlanta 2017
Development through Dialogue: Using Global Cooperation to Build Lasting Change
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SC_atlanta@srmun.org

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2017 and the Security Council (SC). My name is Morgan Emily Godfrey and I am serving as your Director. This will be my third conference as a SRMUN staff member, having previously served as a Research Assistant for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee and Director of SC at the Charlotte 2017 conference. I am currently pursuing two Bachelor's degrees at the College of Charleston; one in Political Science and one in International Studies with a Concentration in Africa. I am also pursuing a geology minor. Your Assistant Director for this committee is Anthony Bastone. Anthony is a graduate from the University of Central Florida with a Bachelor's of International and Global Studies, as well as a minor in Diplomacy. This is Anthony's first time on staff, but he has previously been involved with other Model United Nations programs.

The SC is an exceptionally important committee. Within the UN, the SC is the only committee that can enforce its decisions and is looked at internationally as the body that maintains peace and security around the world. This is critical; as the SC is expected to carry out the fundamental goals outlined in the UN charter and is considered the primary body of the UN. The Council consists of 15 Member States, five of which hold permanent seats, known as the Permanent Five (P5).

Security Council will have an open agenda with no predetermined topics being provided to delegates. Instead, delegates should prepare for two topics relating to international peace and security that are most important to your respective Member State. In addition, it is essential for delegates to remain informed of international affairs. SC will engage in a concurrent crisis simulation at some point during the conference, which will pull significantly from real-world situations. Delegate success in this committee depends largely upon knowledge of current international affairs and the position of their Member State on these affairs.

For SRMUN Atlanta 2017, the Security Council and NATO will be presented with the unique scenario of participating in a concurrent crisis and challenged to work together towards a solution. In doing so, the delegates must simultaneously react to crisis developments and the actions of both bodies. The concurrent crisis committees are designed for experienced delegates who are prepared to move with a swiftly developing topic and high level of debate. Additional information will be provided on the SRMUN Website in the forthcoming weeks.

The following briefs provide background on some key current events to keep in mind when drafting your position papers. While the committee does have an open agenda, it is important to look at issues that affect more than just your respective Member State. That being said, delegates are expected to go beyond the briefs and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for this committee should reflect the complexity of the issues you propose and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit srmun.org. ***All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, October 27, 2017 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.***

I am beyond excited to serve as your Director for the SC and look forward to meeting you all. Anthony and I firmly believe in your abilities as delegates to solve real world problems. Please do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Director-General, Anthony or myself if you have any questions before the conference.

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The History of the Security Council

At the end of World War II in 1945, the United Nations (UN) was created, along with the Security Council (SC) under Chapter V and originally had a total of 11 Member States.¹ Although currently located within the UN Headquarters in New York City, the SC first gathered in London on 17 January 1946.²³ Since then, the five main victors of WWII -- China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America -- became the permanent members of the SC; together with six temporary seats, which increased to ten in 1965 to a total 15 Member States.⁴ The ten non-permanent members of the SC are elected for two-year terms with five seats changing on a rotational basis and retiring members cannot return for immediate re-election.⁵

The SC elects a president, which is “held by each of the members in turn for one month, following the English alphabetical order of the Member States names.”⁶ The President’s role is defined by the Council’s Provisional Rules of Procedure (S/96/Rev.7), which includes presiding over the meetings, overseeing any crisis, and approving the agenda proposed by the UN Secretary-General as stated under Chapter II, Rule 7.⁷ Decisions by the SC require at least nine votes, five of which must be from the permanent members -- who also have the power to veto any procedural matters.⁸

Article 24, Chapter V of the UN Charter states that the SC is authorized to make binding decisions, which other Member States are obligated to follow.⁹ When maintaining peace and security, the SC’s first action aims to reach a peaceful consensus between the involved parties by setting forth an agreement, undertaking investigation and mediation, appointing special peaceful envoys, or “request[ing] the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.”¹⁰ Should the dispute escalate, the main mission is to bring the hostilities to an end through ceasefire directives or sending military observers and/or peacekeepers to decrease the high tensions.¹¹ Much harsher decisions are sometimes required, and the SC has the power to set economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial restrictions, travel bans, severe diplomatic relations, blockades, and, in some cases, send collective military action.¹² Its jurisdiction also expands beyond just keeping international peace, but it also recommends the “admission of new Member States, exercise the trusteeship function of the UN in “strategic areas,” recommends the appointment of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (GA), and, together with the GA, elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).”¹³

For 71 years since the creation of the SC, the Body has dealt with many issues and has been able to restore peace as intended, such as the first peace mission being established in 1948 in the Middle East to “monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.”¹⁴ The general topics the SC addresses include ensuring that international law is respected, disarmament of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons through SC Resolution 1540, drug control, crime prevention, and counter-terrorism.¹⁵

¹ “The UN Security Council,” The United Nations Foundation, <http://www.unfoundation.org/what-we-do/issues/united-nations/the-un-security-council.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

² “About,” United Nations Security Council, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

³ “The UN Security Council,” The United Nations Foundation, <http://www.unfoundation.org/what-we-do/issues/united-nations/the-un-security-council.html> (accessed June 5, 2016).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “Charter of the United Nations,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

⁶ “Security Council Presidency in 2016,” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/presidency/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

⁷ “Provisional Rules of Procedure (S/96/Rev.7),” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/rules/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

⁸ “Charter of the United Nations,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/index.html> (accessed June 5, 2016).

⁹ “Charter of the United Nations,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/index.html> (accessed June 5, 2016).

¹⁰ “About,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ “Peace and Security,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/peacesecurity/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

¹⁵ “Key Issues,” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/priorities/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

The overall budget, known as the regular budget, is considered and approved by the General Assembly's (GA) Fifth Committee under Article 17 of the UN Charter.¹⁶ Budgets for peacekeeping operations are separate and calculated "based on the missions' mandate from the SC."¹⁷ Within the UN, Member States are required to financially contribute to the regular budget and peacekeeping budget. However, some Member States may opt to voluntarily contribute more than what is required in the form of supplies, personnel, or other resources.¹⁸ Depending on each Member States' financial capabilities, the UN funds its peacekeeping budget differently with "greater discounts for poorer countries," which is "compensated for by the five permanent members of the SC."¹⁹ The permanent members pay a larger share because "of their higher responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" as reinstated under GA Resolution 235.²⁰ The SC approves peacekeeping operations and, during the last two decades, has had a large increase in these operations, which has led to a drastic rise in debt to the budget of up to USD 1.6 Billion as of 30 June 2015.²¹ This increase in operations arose from higher involvement in more conflicts or peacebuilding operations around the globe. Because of the higher financial responsibility and leverage the permanent members hold, many of the decisions from the SC are impacted by their willingness to expand or continue peacekeeping missions.

The UN budget goes through a rigorous approval process for any new or expanded peacekeeping missions. First, a survey mission is sent to the affected area and the budget will depend on the findings of this operation.²² Second, the Secretary-General presents a report to the SC to convince the need for a peacekeeping operation and the estimated costs.²³ Third, the SC meets to pass a resolution to establish a mandate to start the operation.²⁴ A team of UN peacekeepers is sent as soon as possible as established by the mandate.²⁵ From there on, the peacekeeping budget is prepared for a duration of 12 months, from July to June, based on the most recent mandate of the Body.²⁶

The following Security Council Member States will be offered at SRMUN Atlanta 2017:

BOLIVIA, CHINA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SWEDEN, UKRAINE, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND URUGUAY.

¹⁶ "Financing peacekeeping," The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/financing.shtml> (accessed June 5, 2016).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ "The UN Regular Budget and Payments to Specialized Agencies," Better World Campaign, <https://betterworldcampaign.org/us-un-partnership/importance-of-funding-the-un/un-budget-process/> (accessed June 5, 2016).

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ "Financing peacekeeping," The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/financing.shtml> (accessed June 5, 2016).

²¹ "Tables and Charts on UN Peacekeeping Operations Budget," Global Policy Forum, <https://www.globalpolicy.org/un-finance/tables-and-charts-on-un-finance/the-un-peacekeeping-operations-budget.html> (accessed June 6, 2016).

²² "Peace-keeping budgets," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/ga/61/fifth/peacekeepingfinance.pps> (accessed June 6, 2016).

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

Conflict in Yemen

The modern state of Yemen was created in 1990 after the merger of North Yemen and communist South Yemen.²⁷ The military officer, Ali Abdullah Saleh, who ruled North Yemen since 1978, assumed leadership of the new Member State²⁸. The unification was tenuous at best and Saleh was forced to deal with many internal issues. After the Arab Spring, a group of Shiite insurgents known as the Houthis fought President Saleh's government from 2004, until eventually forcing him to step down in 2011.²⁹ Amidst the popular protest, al-Qaeda began to seize territory in Yemen while security forces were distracted. Saleh's vice-president, Abed Rabbo Mansour al-Hadi, became interim president in a transition that was brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council.³⁰ In September of 2014, the Houthi rebels seized control of the capital Sanaa and, by January of 2016, completely dismantled the constitution being drafted by the government.³¹

The groups involved are the Houthi rebels in the north, who are also supported by their former enemy turned ally, Ali Abdullah Saleh. The other faction is President Hadi's internationally recognized government, which has the backing of a coalition led by Saudi Arabia.³² Non-state actors also involved include al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and the Islamic State (ISIL).³³ Unconventional alliances can be seen with AQAP participating in the recent Hadi government's offensive against the Houthi-Saleh forces at Taiz in early June of 2017. Motivations for this being AQAP, which is Sunni, fighting the Shia forces of the Houthis.³⁴ The conflict has caused ports to cease operations or become high risk environments, which have disrupted vital shipping of supplies, aid, and personnel contributing to the humanitarian crisis.

The civil war in Yemen also sprouted one of the worst humanitarian crises in the region. Currently, 18.8 million people are in need of humanitarian support, while 17 million are food insecure.³⁵ To make matters worse, it is currently experiencing the worst cholera outbreak in the world; infecting over 200,000 people and causing 1,300 associated deaths in a two-month period.³⁶ The conflict itself is destroying the Yemeni state and its institutions, which make the people of Yemen ever dependent upon outside sources of humanitarian aid. "The Security Council emphasizes that the spread of cholera and the threat of famine reflect the gravity of Yemen's humanitarian crisis and the severe strain the conflict has placed on the country's institutions."³⁷ The lack of a political solution to the crisis will more than likely worsen the situation in the country.

The Security Council has been active in finding a solution to the conflict. In 2015, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2216, which called for "all parties in the embattled country, in particular the Houthis, immediately and unconditionally end violence and refrain from further unilateral actions that threatened the political transition."³⁸ "On 25 April 2017, at a conference in Geneva, the Council called for a pledge of funds to Yemen, as well as an arms embargo as required by relevant Council resolutions."³⁹ "In addition, the Council reaffirmed its resolve to address all aspects of the threat posed by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

²⁷ "Yemen country profile," BBC. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704852> (Accessed Sunday, July 16, 2017).

²⁸ "Yemen in Crisis" CFR. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/yemen-crisis> (Accessed Sunday, July 16, 2017).

²⁹ "The Crisis in Yemen: What You Need to Know" NY Times.

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/03/26/world/middleeast/yemen-crisis-explained.html> (Accessed Sunday, July 16, 2017).

³⁰ "Yemen in Crisis" CFR. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/yemen-crisis> (Accessed Sunday, July 16, 2017).

³¹ "Yemen country profile," BBC. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704852> (Accessed Sunday, July 16, 2017).

³² "Yemen crisis: Who is fighting whom?" BBC. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29319423> (Accessed Monday, July 17, 2017).

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ "2017 Yemen Crisis Situation Report," Critical Threats. <https://www.criticalthreats.org/briefs/yemen-situation-report/2017-yemen-crisis-situation-report-june-30> (Accessed Monday, July 17, 2017).

³⁵ "Crisis Overview," UN OCHA. <http://www.unocha.org/yemen/crisis-overview> (Accessed Monday, July 17, 2017).

³⁶ "2017 Yemen Crisis Situation Report," Critical Threats. <https://www.criticalthreats.org/briefs/yemen-situation-report/2017-yemen-crisis-situation-report-june-30> (Accessed Monday, July 17, 2017).

³⁷ "Security Council Issues Presidential Statement Calling on Parties in Yemen to Engage Constructively in Good-Faith Effort for Conflict Resolution" UN.org. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12873.doc.htm> (Accessed Sunday, August 6, 2017).

³⁸ "Security Council Demands End to Yemen Violence" UN.org. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11859.doc.htm> (Accessed Sunday, August 8, 2017).

³⁹ Ibid.

(ISIL/Da'esh), and all other associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.”⁴⁰ The Council believes an increase in infrastructure at Yemen’s fragile ports would help to all sides reach a more politically conducive state⁴¹

In addition, sanctions were imposed upon “Abdulmalik al-Houthi, who it called the Houthi leader, and Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, son of the president who stepped down in 2011. The Resolution called upon all Yemeni parties to abide by the Gulf Cooperation Council and other initiatives and to resume the United Nations-brokered political transition.”⁴²

Global Climate Change

Due to massive amounts of energy consumption, urbanization, and land usage, it is widely accepted and scientifically supported that modern climate change is a result of human influences.⁴³ Climate change can have catastrophic consequences, such as changes in weather patterns (rainfall and temperature) and rising sea levels. The biggest way that humans affect global climate is through the use of energy that emit greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, from the burning of fossil fuels, methane gas, and nitrous oxide.⁴⁴ Greenhouse gases act as an insulator; trapping radiation that’s leaving Earth from entering space and causing the overall temperature to rise.⁴⁵

Human activities are also detrimental on smaller, regional scales. Deforestation in places such as Amazonia and the Sahel suggest a human influence on the climate of those areas.⁴⁶ Places with crowded cities also create changes in the climate of those areas. Cities create problems like heat retention, runoff, and pollution.⁴⁷

In recent years, the global community came together through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This coalition developed the Paris Agreement to continue further the work within the Convention. This Agreement aims to combat the threat of climate change through keeping global temperatures down. Specifically, by keeping temperatures down 2 degrees Celsius.⁴⁸ The Paris Accords require that Parties report regularly on their carbon emissions and put forth their best efforts via “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) in order to slow the progression of climate change down.⁴⁹

As of early June 2017, the only Member States not having signed the Paris Accords, or having withdrawn from the Paris Accords, are Syria, Nicaragua, and the United States of America.

Due to climate change, there is an increased global risk to floods, droughts, and cyclones. Each of these zones has “hot spots,” or places that are at an increased risk of these natural disasters.⁵⁰ According to the “Humanitarian Implications of Climate Change,” the places most susceptible for floods to occur are as follows: “Africa, specifically the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region, Central Africa and Southeast Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Central America as well as the western part of South America.” As for drought-risk, hot spots mainly occur in “sub-Saharan Africa; South Asia, particularly Afghanistan, Pakistan and parts of India; and South East Asia, particularly Myanmar, Vietnam and Indonesia.” Cyclone-risk hotspots are “Mozambique and Madagascar, Central America, Bangladesh, several parts of India, Vietnam, and other Southeast Asian countries.

Climate change is expected to increase human vulnerability, decrease access to food and water, displace large populations, and increase conflict in areas where side effects of climate change are felt the most.⁵¹ It is predicted that during the next 20-30 years, there will be substantial changes to the amount of seasonal and annual rainfall, periods of rain will shift, there will be longer dry periods, an increase of the number and intensity of droughts, and more

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ “Modern Global Climate Change,” *Science*. Thomas R. Karl and Kevin E. Trenberth.

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/302/5651/1719.full> (Accessed Tuesday, July 18, 2017).

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ “The Paris Agreement,” UNFCCC. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php (Accessed Thursday, July 20, 2017).

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ “Humanitarian Implications of Climate Change,” CARE. http://www.care.org/sites/default/files/documents/CC-2009-CARE_Human_Implications.pdf (Accessed Thursday, July 20, 2017).

⁵¹ Ibid.

areas will be affected by drought.⁵² Due to this, the number of individuals impacted by water scarcity is projected to crease from 1.7 billion to 5 billion by 2025.⁵³ Additionally, displacement among those affected by climate change will increase exponentially. Citizens of island nations may lose their home entirely with increased sea levels and people in places experiencing high levels of drought may feel pressure to migrate, as the price of grain will rise and access to essentials will decrease.⁵⁴

It is predicted that over 30 million refugees of climate change will come from Bangladesh alone.⁵⁵ People are already migrating, and the U.S. Department of State has already reported a mass number of migrants fleeing food and water scarcity, as well as extreme weather.⁵⁶ Rear Admiral Niel Mroisetti, of the United Kingdom (UK) climate and energy security envoy, said: "Climate change is a strategic security threat sits alongside others like terrorism and state-on-state conflict...it is complex and challenging. This is not a concern for tomorrow, the impacts are playing out today."⁵⁷

While the humanitarian implications of climate change are vast and continuously growing, the real threat of climate change lies in the security risks that it will create. There is concrete evidence that climate change threatens human security, and in doing so, increases the risk and possibility of violent conflict in areas where human security is threatened.⁵⁸ One of the biggest outcomes of climate change is migration. Millions, even billions, of people could be displaced by climate change. An influx of people to any specific area causes tension and violence. This has been seen in terms of refugees from Syria and North Africa when they get to Turkey and other European nations. The number of "climate refugees" is unknown and unpredictable, but will likely cause an influx of people moving to certain areas, which will in turn increase the risk of conflict in host communities and countries.⁵⁹

The security risks of climate change are already being seen in certain parts of the world. The Nile River is a huge source of water for certain African Member States, especially Egypt. Many Member States have installed dams to increase their water resources (as water is becoming increasingly scare). Any change to the flow of the Nile causes Egyptians to become increasingly hostile to their neighbors.⁶⁰

Furthermore, recruitment for extremists becomes easier when human security is threatened. The Sahel in Africa is an example of this. A small drought brings extreme consequences. Over a small period of time, the drought can decimate crops and cause instability in an area that was once fertile. Families often see no other way to make money than to send their children off to fight for extremists.⁶¹ This sort of conversion to extremism can also been seen in Somalia. Fisherman who could no longer catch fish due to overfishing, fish dying from increased water temperatures, etc. turned to piracy, unable to make a living as a fisherman.⁶²

Climate change has even been called a "threat multiplier" by retired admirals and generals and that it will "undermine international and human security and will aggravate conflict in many parts of the world."⁶³ Climate change undermines the infrastructure of society and destabilizes human responses and interaction patterns of social systems.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ "Climate Change will stir 'unimaginable' refugee crisis, says military," The Guardian.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/dec/01/climate-change-trigger-unimaginable-refugee-crisis-senior-military> (Accessed Thursday, July 20, 2017).

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ "Climate Change, human security, and violent conflict," *Political Geography*. Jon Barnett and Neil Adger.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs on Climate Instability and Political Instability." Climate and Instability.

<https://climateandsecurity.org/2017/07/25/vice-chairman-of-the-joint-chiefs-on-climate-instability-and-political-instability/> (Accessed Wednesday, August 9, 2017).

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Security Risks of Climate Change: Vulnerabilities, Threats, Conflicts, and Strategies." Jürgen Scheffran.

Conflict in Libya

The conflict in Libya is compounded by the entities competing for authority. “The United Nations-backed, internationally recognized Government of National Accord (GNA) struggled in 2016 to assert itself in the capital Tripoli.”⁶⁴ While the President of the GNA, Fayeze al-Sarraj, may enjoy this international recognition, the GNA government has been isolated in the capital of Tripoli.⁶⁵ The House of Representatives in Libya (HoR), rejected the GNA, even after initially supporting it. The Libyan National Army, under the leadership of Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar, supports the HoR and controls most of Eastern Libya. A ceasefire agreement was reached between the leaders of the two factions, Fayeze al-Sarraj of the GNA and General Haftar of the Libyan National Army. This Agreement comes shortly after the failed attempt by the Egyptian government on 13 February 2017 to host the two governments and mediate a plan to unify them.⁶⁶ This Agreement states that the two parties will seek a political solution to the crisis, as well as the restriction of the use of armed forces only for the purposes of counter terrorism. The Agreement was mediated by recently elected French president Emmanuel Macron, and represents a step toward a political settlement.⁶⁷ Following years of conflict after the death of the country’s former leader Muammar Gaddafi, “forces aligned with all governments and dozens of militias continued to clash, exacerbating a humanitarian crisis with close to half-a-million internally displaced people.”⁶⁸ Non-state actors such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaeda continue to operate in the country, but have waned in the recent months. “Islamic State militants have shifted to desert valleys and inland hills southeast of Tripoli as they seek to exploit Libya’s political divisions after defeat in their former stronghold of Sirte.”⁶⁹ Al-Qaeda fighters, participating in its Libyan affiliate Ansar al-Sharia, have dissolved after many of its fighters were killed or defected to ISIL.⁷⁰

The Security Council passed two resolutions in June in regards to Libya: S/RES/2357 and S/RES/2362. “On 12 June, the Council adopted resolution 2357, renewing the authorization for Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to inspect on the high seas off the coast of Libya vessels bound to or from Libya when there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are violating the arms embargo.”⁷¹ On June 29th, 2017, the United Nations Security Council passed S/RES/2362, a renewal of the Resolution on Libya, which reaffirmed their commitment to the Government of National Accord as “the sole legitimate government of Libya.”⁷² The UNSC also addressed the need for the GNA to control the illicit exports of petroleum productions flowing out of the country. UNSC Resolution 2362 also addressed the need to continue the arms embargo in place. The GNA has an appropriate channel to still apply for arms and material for the purposes of combating ISIL or Al-Qaeda militants.⁷³ In terms of addressing the political crisis, the Libyan Political Agreement, which created the Government of National Accord, has been under review. “There seems to be consensus among Council members about the need to amend the LPA. Members, including the P5, generally support UNSMIL’s mediation. But so far, the Council has failed to set a clear direction to reach and support a political settlement.”⁷⁴

⁶⁴ “Libya, Events of 2016,” HRW.org. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/libya> (Accessed Tuesday, August 15 2017).

⁶⁵ “Breakthrough Libya talks appear to yield deal between rival factions,” The Guardian.com. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/may/03/libya-rival-factions-appear-to-reach-outline-agreement> (Accessed Thursday, August 17 2017).

⁶⁶ “Haftar and Sarraj in Cairo,” MadaMasr.com <https://www.madamasr.com/en/2017/02/25/feature/politics/haftar-and-sarraj-in-cairo-the-details-of-egypts-partially-successful-libyan-summit/> (Accessed Thursday, August 17 2017).

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ “Libya, Events of 2016,” HRW.org. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/libya> (Accessed Tuesday, August 15 2017).

⁶⁹ “Islamic State shifts to Libya’s deserts,” Reuters.com. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-libya-security-islamicstate-idUSKBN15P1GX> (Accessed Wednesday, August 16 2017).

⁷⁰ “Libya’s Ansar al-Sharia announces dissolution,” Al Jazeera.com <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/libya-ansar-al-sharia-announces-dissolution-170528045219409.html> (Accessed Wednesday, August 16 2017).

⁷¹ “August 2017 Monthly Forecast,” Security Council Report.org. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2017-08/libya_33.php (Accessed Wednesday, August 17, 2017).

⁷² “Security Council Resolution 2362,” Security Council Report.org. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCE9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2362.pdf (Accessed Wednesday, August 16 2017).

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ “August 2017 Monthly Forecast,” Security Council Report.org. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2017-08/libya_33.php (Accessed Wednesday, August 17, 2017).