Forum: Security Council

**Question of:** Libya – Reconstructing a Failing State

Submitted by: Egypt

Co-submitted by: France, Japan, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America,

Ukraine

The Security Council,

Taking note of the ISIS presence and its position as an existential threat to Libya and neighboring states,

*Noting further* the increasing number of ISIS combatants present in Libya, with numbers currently reaching up to 10,000 men,

Keeping in mind the possibility of certain states' inability to enact a complete military excursion to Libya and other affected states due to the current national political climate,

*Recognizing* the right of neighboring states to defend themselves under Article 51 of the UN Charter and thus continue their strikes and enact and expand military intervention at the request of the internationally recognized Libyan government,

1. <u>Calls upon</u> the united action of all nations, especially Libya and those neighboring Libya, under the international coalition against ISIS and other terrorist groups like Boko Haram and Ansar al-Sharia to aid in the military effort by stressing the offering of support by the Italian-led Libyan international assistance to the GNA to dissolve the threat posed by the Islamist networks;

2. <u>Authorizes</u> the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General and head of mission for the inclusion of tribes, as parties and representatives in the government of The National Accord, by means such as direct dialogue with the tribes to stress the influence they would gain in the government by taking part in the political process underlining the negative practical implications of wartime scenarios and the thriving field of peaceful political climate;

3. <u>Calls</u> for a United Armed State Force under the responsibility of the Government of National Accord (GNA),

a. consisting of Libyan soldiers (no child soldiers) trained by international instructors,

4. **Recommends** the Government of National Accord to use parts of the army for maintaining and improving the critical infrastructure previously crippled by wartime events or terrorist interventions;

b. offering the possibility of entry to volunteers;

5. <u>Urges</u> nations affiliated with the UN in order to offer financial aid to the Government of National Accord eliminate the threat of terror organizations in Libya and cement the future stability of Libya's post-conflict government;

- 6. <u>Requests</u> the Sanction Committee responsible of the arms embargo concerning Libya, codified in Resolution 1970 (2011), to approve the exemption of the embargo for the Government of National Accord and its military forces so the government has the instruments to enforce military stability and guarantee security for its people;
- 7. <u>Deplores</u> the international reluctance to take action against terrorist groups on behalf of both neighboring and extra-continental states due to its practical implications on countries
  - a. in Europe, due to the possibility of a future migrant influx and with it the prospect of terrorism,
  - b. in Africa, wherein the multitude of terrorist organizations may intensify their agendas in an environment of decreasing international awareness and readiness;
- 8. <u>Recommends</u> the Government of National Accord to gain support from the bank of Libya and the oil companies to ensure a stable economy by
  - a. making Libya attractive for foreign companies,

- b. improving Libya's stance in the global market through the prospect of oil trade;
- 9. <u>Suggests</u> the reopening of foreign embassies in Tripoli under the condition that the security situation allows it;
- 10. <u>Requests</u> the installation of proper educational institutions to aid the Libyan youth;
- 11. <u>Supports</u> any additional measures or strategies to further the process of solving the present issue.