



# United Nations Security Council

## Background Guide

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The Security Council is one of the six main organs of the UN established by the UN Charter. While other councils may make recommendations to UN member states, the Security Council is the only body of the UN that can create directives that all UN member states must comply with. The main focus of the Security Council is on international peace and security. The Security Council uses tactics including creating agreements, investigating and mediating, and, when necessary, dispatching military/peacekeeping forces and enacting economic sanctions.<sup>1</sup>

### I. Cybersecurity and International Cybersecurity Legislation

#### ***Statement of the Issue***

With the world's growing reliance on computers, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and other electronic systems, the term "cybersecurity" has become a popular buzzword. Cybersecurity can be defined as the proposed solutions (including laws, guidelines, technological safeguards, etc.) to the threats posed by hacking and compromising computer systems.<sup>2</sup> Compromised computer systems have the potential to cause many problems in the world. Financial systems (especially banks), individual consumers and large corporations are some of the most common targets, yet hackers also have the potential to wreak havoc by infiltrating aviation systems and self-driving cars. Vital national communication networks and military systems can also be put at risk, leaving a whole country vulnerable to attack.

This problem is one that individuals consumers and companies all have to deal with, but it is also an issue of international security. Foreign governments and citizens have the potential to tap into each other's confidential information, alter elections and generally create havoc and

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<sup>1</sup> What is the Security Council? in United Nations Security Council [database online]. [cited August 8 2018]. Available from <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/>.

<sup>2</sup> Schatz, Daniel, Rabih Bashroush, and Julie Wall. 2017. Towards a more representative definition of cyber security. *Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law* 12 (2): 53. 66.

unrest in other nations. Additionally, the world economy can be compromised if hackers manage to compromise important financial institutions. Thus, there is a need for international legislation on the subject.

### ***History***

Cybersecurity is a relatively new phenomenon and has gotten more problematic as the internet has developed over the past 35 years. In fact, only five years after the birth of the internet in 1983, one of the first computer bugs (called the Morris Worm) crashed 10% of the 60,000 computers connected to the internet at that time. By 2003, the internet was a central part of people's lives, from commerce to leisure, giving hackers both more incentive and more opportunity to steal or harm data from the internet. It also provided the opportunity for governments and other parties to monitor people without their knowledge.<sup>3</sup>

That, however, was just the beginning. Soon after, cybersecurity became an international threat. Around 1990-1994, a group of Dutch teenagers was able to hack into U.S. military institutions prior to the First Gulf War. They were able to gather information on missiles and nuclear weapons for over a year before being detected. If this attack had been carried out by people hostile to the U.S., it could have significantly changed the outcome of the war. In Moonlight Maze, a 1998 incident, alleged Russian spies intruded on the U.S. military as well as some U.S. universities. The attack was traced to Russia, though that does not necessarily indicate the source of the attack. The U.S. called it a "state sponsored attack," and whether or not it was, this incident made the possibility of international, state-backed cyber-attacks a reality. The first time "patriotic hacking" was used as a tool of warfare was during the Kosovo war, from 1999-2001. Hackers from the U.S., Russia, Serbia, the Netherlands and China, many of whom were not involved in politics or the military, intruded into the systems of nations that were hostile to their own. The U.S. strongly discouraged this practice, while China did not. This incident served to illustrate how internet hacking could be used during times of war, and also to bring up differences between countries in how hacking should and can be used. From 2005-2012, China continued with this philosophy by sponsoring attacks on private firms in the U.S. and other countries. The hacks included Cybersitter, a small California-based company, which claims that its software was stolen during the hacks and used for the Chinese Green Dam Project which created a firewall to restrict Chinese citizens from many sites on the internet. Many companies

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<sup>3</sup> The Washington Post. 2015. A history of internet security. *The Washington Post* (May 30).

were hesitant to denounce the hacking, as China, in turn, could make it more difficult for them to conduct business there.<sup>4</sup>

The current complicated situation with Iran's nuclear program has also been impacted by cybersecurity. The U.S., which originally supported Iran's use of nuclear power plants as a means of reducing reliance on fossil fuels, became suspicious that Iran was developing a nuclear weapon that could threaten U.S. ally Israel. The U.S. sponsored cyber-attacks on Iranian nuclear plants severely hindered their ability to function. From 2010-2013, with repercussions continuing today, Wikileaks and Edward Snowden both released classified information from the U.S. government. The releasers believed that the information was essential for the public to know, while the U.S. held that publicizing government secrets could put lives in danger and hinder the work of the government.<sup>5</sup> Finally, a recent incident that has gained a lot of international attention is the possibility of Russian hackers intervening in the 2016 U.S. election. Russians are accused of using social media, hacking Democratic National Committee and other liberal groups and hacking local elections to influence the results of the presidential election. This issue has brought cybersecurity to the forefront of the public conscience because of obvious concerns about the fact that foreign governments may be able to use hacking to change election results.<sup>6</sup> This incident could be the catalyst needed to start serious discussions about international cybersecurity regulations.

In addition to this history of cybersecurity conflict, there have also been many developments in cybersecurity agreements. In 2001, an International Convention on Cybercrime was held in Budapest. There, Treaty 185 was signed by every member of the Council of Europe (with the exception of Russia) as well as Canada, Japan, South Africa and the United States.<sup>7</sup> The agreement includes national measures to be implemented, as well as international measures, surrounding mutual assistance between countries for protecting cyberspace and prosecuting cyber criminals.<sup>8</sup> In 2011, at the 66th United Nations General Assembly, Russia, China, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan proposed an international code of conduct on information security. This code of conduct seeks to protect human rights, but also has provisions for

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<sup>4</sup> Gamero-Garrido, Alexander. 2014. Cyber conflicts in international relations: Framework and case studies. *Explorations in Cyber International Relations* (April 1).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Matishak, Martin. 2018. What we know about Russia's election hacking. *Politico*, July 18, 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Chart of signatures and ratifications of treaty 185. in Council of Europe [database online]. Budapest, 2018 [cited August 8 2018]. Available from [https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185/signatures?p\\_auth=ivU0jVss](https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185/signatures?p_auth=ivU0jVss).

<sup>8</sup> *Convention on cybercrime*. 2001. Budapest: Council of Europe, 23.XI.2001.

government to censor information that may disrupt social stability.<sup>9</sup> Most recently, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe expanded their measures to reduce cybersecurity risk in 2016. The new agreement centered around the cooperation between member states to help each other with cyber issues that could affect multiple states.<sup>10</sup> Given the history of cyber-attacks and the agreements that have been made to combat them, there is a clear need and precedent for international accords on this subject.

### **Analysis**

One way to approach this issue is by determining how current international law applies to cybersecurity. There are two areas of international law that could be used to analyze cybercrime. The first area is the law that governs the resort to force between states. If one state uses an “internationally wrongful threat or use of force,” commits an “armed attack” against another nation that justifies the use of self-defense, or commits “a threat to international peace and security,” the UN Security Council is allowed to intervene and try to stop the violation as they see fit.<sup>11</sup> The question here is when a cybercrime becomes so extreme that it falls under this category. Extreme data breaches by foreign governments could certainly be considered threats to international peace and security as they have the potential to instigate conflict between countries. Additionally, state-level attacks that use ransomware to demand money in order for data to be unharmed could be considered intentionally wrongful threats. However, it depends a lot on the severity of the attack and the secrets that are breached.

A second aspect of international law that could apply to cybersecurity is the law of neutrality, which gives nations the right to remain neutral during a conflict and belligerent nations have to accept that neutrality.<sup>12</sup> Cyber-attacks are often conducted through a third party system in order to hide the true origin. Neutral nations could be used to channel cyber-attacks through their networks and infrastructure, thus taking away their neutrality. Additionally, the neutral country may have to take measures to prevent the attacks that are happening on their own soil as an act of self-defense, thus pulling them further into the conflict.

Another way to approach this issue is by creating new international legislation to deal specifically with cybersecurity. There are many different angles from which international

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<sup>9</sup> Anderson, Nate. 2011. Russia, China, Tajikistan propose UN "code of conduct" for the 'net. *Ars Technica*, September 20, 2011, sec Policy.

<sup>10</sup> OSCE participating states, in landmark decision, agree to expand list of measures to reduce risk of tensions arising from cyber activities. in Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe [database online]. Vienna, 2016 [cited August 8 2018]. Available from <https://www.osce.org/cio/226656>.

<sup>11</sup> Melzer, Nils. 2011. *Cyberwarfare and international law*. UNIDIR Resources.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

cybersecurity legislation could be approached. One method that could help to reduce damage caused by cyber-attacks is to require governments and governmental institutions to report any discovered cybersecurity vulnerabilities to the institutions it concerned. For example, after a cyber-attack on Microsoft software in 2017, it was revealed that the NSA had already discovered the weakness that the attacker exploited. If the NSA had disclosed the weakness to Microsoft, the company could have worked to solve the problem and potentially prevented the attack. Rather than undermining international peace and security by exploiting weaknesses in other countries' cyber networks, the international community could promote cooperation and protect themselves and others by agreeing to disclose any vulnerability detected.<sup>13</sup>

### **Conclusion**

The UN has looked into possibilities for solving this problem before: In 2004, the UN established the UN Group of Government Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (UN GGE) to determine how governments should interact in cyberspace. In 2015, the group released a report with recommendations for a non-binding international standard for behavior in cyberspace. Some of these recommendations are that states should not knowingly allow illegal hacking to occur within its borders and should cooperate and share information on preventing cyber-attacks, create a standard for how to catch and prosecute criminal hackers, ensure that any use of cyber systems respects human rights, protect consumers from cybersecurity threats, and promote responsible reporting of cybersecurity vulnerabilities.<sup>14</sup> Besides these guidelines, the UN should also be sure to take human rights into account. In 2013, the UN Group on Cyber Crime and Cybersecurity called for explicit safeguards on human rights, asking that the following rights be addressed in any cybercrime/cybersecurity agreements: "freedoms of expression, information, opinion, association, privacy rights, the dissemination of hate speech, racism and xenophobia, child pornography and abuse, and trafficking in persons."<sup>15</sup>

The UN GGE concluded this report by stating that there was still much more that needed to be researched and discussed, and that the UN should play a leading role in promoting

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<sup>13</sup> Chernenko, Elena, Oleg Demidov, and Fyodor Lukyanov. 2018. Increasing international cooperation and cybersecurity and adapting cyber norms. *Council on Foreign Relations*, February 23, 2018, sec International Institutions and Global Governance Program.

<sup>14</sup> *Group of governmental experts on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security*. 2015. United Nations General Assembly, A/70/174.

<sup>15</sup> Action on cybercrime and cyber security. in United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination [database online]. 2013 [cited August 8 2018]. Available from <https://www.unsystem.org/content/action-cybercrime-and-cyber-security>.

dialogue going forward.<sup>16</sup> Since then, this issue has only become more pressing. In 2018 alone, Russian hackers have tapped into U.S. power grids, Iranian hackers have attacked U.S. universities, and 340 million personal records have been compromised through data exposure.<sup>17</sup> Yet the fifth UN GGE was unable to come to a consensus for a report in its final session in June 2017.<sup>18</sup> The UN now has the opportunity to build on the work of the GGE and take more action in the realm of international cybersecurity. As the GGE proved ineffective, it is time for a new and innovative solution to be proposed that has the potential to bring nations around the world together in agreement.

### **Questions to Consider**

- Would it be better to build on prior cybersecurity legislation or to forge a completely new agreement?
- How will countries that have a history of tension over cybersecurity come to an agreement?
- How will human rights be addressed under a new agreement?
- Is cybersecurity an issue that should be put into binding international law or should it be legislated through non-binding agreements?
- How should the issue of state-backed hacking be addressed differently than hacking by individual citizens?
- If an international agreement is made, what will be the penalties for breaking it?
- How will cybersecurity legislation prevent neutral countries from being taken advantage of by cyber criminals?

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<sup>16</sup> *Group of governmental experts on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.*

<sup>17</sup> Newman, Lily Hay. 2018. The worst cybersecurity breaches of 2018 so far. *Wired*, July 9, 2018, sec Security.

<sup>18</sup> UN GGE. in Geneva Internet Platform Digital Watch Observatory [database online]. 2017 [cited August 8 2018]. Available from <https://dig.watch/processes/ungge>.

## II. Addressing Yemen, A Nation of Refugees Facing Displacement

### ***Statement of the Issue***

Since the beginning of the civil war in Yemen, citizens have been facing an extreme humanitarian crisis that has led to health risks, reduced access to food and water, poor living, the spread of diseases (such as cholera) and loss of human rights across the country. 22 million people in Yemen are facing a humanitarian crisis, including 2.8 million suffering specifically from starvation who are struggling to find their next meals.<sup>19</sup> 79% of Yemen's population is in poverty today, a drastic increase from 49% just one year ago in 2017.<sup>20</sup> These deprivations are caused by the violence of the war - besides direct danger for human lives, many state aid systems, schools, medical institutions and other crucial facilities can be damaged or made inaccessible by violence. In addition, both sides of the civil war hold little respect for human rights: the Saudi coalition uses indiscriminate airstrikes to attack the opposition, killing and harming many civilians in the process. Similarly, Houthi forces often fire indiscriminately into cities or crowds.<sup>21</sup> Neither side is innocent in the humanitarian crisis.

With these violent and unstable conditions, it is extremely difficult to provide the aid and resources for the affected people in Yemen that is desperately needed. Aid workers may not be able to get in and out of the country safely, and whatever work they are able to do could be quickly destroyed by the conflict. Additionally, the conflicts of security and a bureaucratic system heighten the challenges. For these reasons, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen has continued without much relief, despite the fact that there are so many people in dire need. This is a critical issue that the UN cannot allow in good conscience. Because the situation has become very drastic, a definitive action from the Security Council is necessary to help bring peace, or at least safety, protection and the human rights, to the citizens of Yemen the people affected.

### ***History***

Since the nineteenth century, Yemen has been divided into two parts along a lateral patrician. Historically, the Ottoman Empire held possession of Northern Yemen, and the British controlled the Southern region. The Ottoman Empire fell in 1918 and North Yemen became

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<sup>19</sup> As conditions worsen in Yemen, new UN envoy hopes to rekindle peace talks. in UN News [database online]. Geneva, 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/04/1007512>.

<sup>20</sup> Yemen. in UN News [database online]. Geneva, [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://news.un.org/en/focus/yemen>.

<sup>21</sup> Yemen: Events of 2017. in Human Rights Watch [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/yemen>.

independent. South Yemen followed suit in 1967, when the British withdrew from the territory following an intense bout of terrorism and protest. In 1990, North and South Yemen united as the Republic of Yemen, under the leadership of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former president of North Yemen.<sup>22</sup>

In 1994 civil war broke out between North and South Yemen, despite their recent unification. The South was led by then Vice-President Ali Salim Al-Baid against the current administration of Northerners like Saleh.<sup>23</sup> After the civil war died down, President Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected and he remained in power until he stepped down in 2011. While Saleh was in power, there was a Houthi uprising that began in 2004 by Hussein al-Houthi. Al-Houthi was killed in 2004, yet Houthi uprisings as well as other unrest and dissent continued constantly.<sup>24</sup> There was a peaceful transition of power to Abdo Rabo Mansour Hadi (Saleh's former deputy) in 2012, which involved a presidential election. However, in 2014 Houthi rebel groups invaded the capital. The ruling government at the time of this rebellion and their leader, then-President Abdo Rabo Mansour Hadi were forced to leave Yemen and go into exile in Saudi Arabia. Since then, there has been fierce fighting, with the Saudi backed coalition (which supports Hadi and includes most of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Sudan and Egypt and is backed by the U.S. and UK) launching a bombing campaign in 2015, while the Houthi Rebels have remained in control of the capital and much of the north-west of the country.<sup>25</sup> More recently, Houthi forces assassinated former president Ali Abdallah Saleh, cementing their control over the city of Sana'a.

The conflict in Yemen connects to the ancient conflict between Sunni Muslims and Shia Muslims. Houthi forces represent the Shia Muslim minority in Yemen, while the Saudi coalition represents Sunnis.<sup>26</sup> The main difference between their beliefs is that Shias believe in the teachings of Muhammad's descendants as well as the teachings of Muhammad himself, while Sunnis follow solely the direct teachings and practices of Muhammad. Sunnis often consider themselves to be the "orthodox" sect of Islam and declare Shias to be "heretics." Shias, on the other hand, as the minority, feel that they are discriminated against and oppressed, particularly

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<sup>22</sup> A guide to the United States' history of recognition, diplomatic, and consular relations, by country, since 1776: Yemen. in Office of the Historian [database online]. [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://history.state.gov/countries/yemen>.

<sup>23</sup> Yemen profile - timeline. in BBC [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>.

<sup>24</sup> BBC timeline

<sup>25</sup> Office of the Historian

<sup>26</sup> Yemen crisis: Who is fighting whom? in BBC [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29319423>.



because Shias are often disproportionately lower class in Sunni-majority countries.<sup>27</sup> This history of the Islam religion is essential to understand in the Yemen conflict and in many other Middle Eastern conflict, as the tension between Sunnis and Shias has been the root of much unrest and conflict in the Middle East.

### **Analysis**

The United Nations is addressing the direct needs of Yemenis through a humanitarian coordination system. They are actively protecting the rights of those forcibly displaced, while “providing legal and financial assistance and psychosocial support services in addition to other programmers and interventions”.<sup>28</sup> One of the largest barriers to this approach is that it is very difficult for humanitarian workers to safely get in and out of Yemen to provide these services. One way to address this issue would be by reopening ports and airports in Yemen, particularly the airport in Sana’a, the country’s capital. Additionally, the Saudi coalition has used port blockades as a strategy, and these blockades are extremely harmful to aid efforts.<sup>29</sup> It is also difficult for humanitarian workers to provide services once they are in Yemen, because fuel and electricity are often unreliable meaning hospitals and other agencies that rely on electricity struggle to keep running.<sup>30</sup>

Humanitarian aid alone may not be sufficient to help solve the crisis in Yemen. Though aid could help some people who are in immediate danger of disease or starvation, it will not solve the larger problem of the social and economic impact caused by three years of war and decades of violent conflicts. Yemen’s currency, public services, institutions, infrastructure and more have all been weakened by these issues, and the country will continue to become less stable the longer the conflict continues. The UN has tried starting discussions of peace agreements, but so far none have been successful. Even if Yemen does manage to come to a peace compromise, there will likely still be lots of unrest as there has been throughout the nation’s history.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Sunni and shia: Islam’s ancient schism. in BBC [database online]. 2016 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-16047709>.

<sup>28</sup> Mantoo, Shabia (Interviewer), and Gharaibeh, Ayman (Interviewee). War turns Yemen into humanitarian catastrophe. in UNHCR [database online]. Amman, Jordan, 2016 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/what-is-happening-in-yemen-update-from-unhcr-representative/>.

<sup>29</sup> Donors pledge \$2 billion to scale up aid delivery in yemen; UN chief urges unrestricted access to make sure it reaches people in need. in UN News [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/04/1006441>.

<sup>30</sup> As conditions worsen in yemen, new UN envoy hopes to rekindle peace talks.

<sup>31</sup> Mantoo, Shabia (Interviewer), and Gharaibeh, Ayman (Interviewee).

Despite the magnitude of Yemen's crisis, it doesn't get quite the attention that other Middle Eastern conflicts, like Israel/Palestine and Syria, receive. The Syrian civil war has created a lot of refugees fleeing the country. Since many of these refugees flee to the West, it has put a spotlight on the conflict in the international eye. The Yemen civil war, however, has not created an exodus of refugees, and thus it gets less international attention. Additionally, some people see the Yemen civil war as only a regional crisis, since the conflict is mostly contained within Yemen.<sup>32</sup> However, Saudi Arabia is largely involved in the war as are many other international powers. Additionally, given the human rights that are at stake in Yemen, it should be an international concern to do something to help the people there.

Another difficulty with providing proper aid to Yemen is the issue of funding. Fundraising is one of the initiatives the UN has taken up to help the people of Yemen. Earlier in 2018, the UN made a goal to raise \$2.96 billion for aid to Yemen. In March, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates came through with \$930 million, almost a third of what is needed.<sup>33</sup> Interestingly, Saudi Arabia is heavily involved in the war in Yemen and has committed human rights violations in the country in the past. This donation could be an opportunity to turn over a new leaf in human rights protection, or it could be a means of gaining support in the war. Shortly after the Saudi Arabia and UAE donation, the UN hosted a pledging event for Yemen on 3 April 2018, where international donors brought the total amount of money raised to \$2 billion.<sup>34</sup> This was a significant amount of money, but still under the aid goal of the UN. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres pointed out that even if the full amount of money was raised, it would not solve the problem. He stated that the situation in Yemen "has always been political" and "what we need is a political solution for these pledging conferences not to be repeated in the future."<sup>35</sup>

## **Conclusion**

Ensuring the safety and security of Yemen has created many challenges for the United Nations. Airports and ports in Yemen must open. It is difficult to even bring food and supplies into the country. Based on the information previously discussed, it is important and with great

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> UN receives nearly \$1 billion from Saudi Arabia and UAE for humanitarian response to Yemen crisis. in UN News [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/03/1006131>.

<sup>34</sup> Donors pledge \$2 billion to scale up aid delivery in Yemen; UN chief urges unrestricted access to make sure it reaches people in need.

<sup>35</sup> Donors pledge \$2 billion to scale up aid delivery in Yemen; UN chief urges unrestricted access to make sure it reaches people in need.

urgency that the international community comes together to work in providing access to healthcare, food, shelter and water for the people of Yemen

In a recent UN-led fundraiser for humanitarian efforts in Yemen, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock and Swiss humanitarian Ambassador Manuel Bessler called for actions to help Yemen. The first necessary aspect to helping people in Yemen is access - as mentioned earlier access through airports, ports and markets are crucial for allowing humanitarian workers and food aid inside Yemen's borders so people can access these services. The UN also called for public sector employees to be paid, after having not been paid for months. This would allow children to return to school and health services to resume, hopefully preventing another cholera outbreak. The problem with this request is determining who will pay these salaries - both sides want to be the legitimate Yemeni government but neither side has funds to spare during the conflict, so who will take responsibility?<sup>36</sup>

So far, the UN has been working to provide aid and start peace talks in Yemen. The UN works with Yemeni organizations as well as their own agencies to provide medical services, food aid, and general humanitarian aid raised through UN fundraisers. Peace talks have not yet been successful. In March, the Security Council called for a full arms embargo in Yemen, and for unhindered access for humanitarian aid. It also called on all parties involved in Yemen to protect medical facilities and schools and to allow unhindered access for humanitarian aid.<sup>37</sup> Despite these calls to action, there has been no change in the conditions in Yemen.

### ***Questions to Consider***

- How will the historical tension play a role in any potential peace talks?
- How can the United Nations ensure that any potential peace agreements are stable and lasting?
- In the immediate future (before a peace agreement can be reached) how will the UN provide assistance for the millions of people in need of aid?
- How will the UN overcome issues of access (i.e. closed ports and airports, destroyed infrastructure, etc.) to provide aid to remote areas of Yemen?
- Will major Security Council powers (like the U.S. and Britain) agree to intervene in Yemen even though they have a stake in the conflict?

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<sup>36</sup> As conditions worsen in Yemen, new UN envoy hopes to rekindle peace talks.

<sup>37</sup> Amid deteriorating conditions in Yemen, Security Council presidential statement calls for humanitarian access, strict adherence to embargo. in United Nations [database online]. 2018 [cited 21 August 2018]. Available from <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13250.doc.htm>.