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MODEL OF UNITED NATIONS

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“By strengthening the three pillars of the United Nations - security, development and human rights - we can build a more peaceful, more prosperous and more just world for our succeeding generations.”
- Ban Ki-moon, UN ex-Secretary General.

Estimados Delegados,

¡Bienvenidos a GLAMUN 2017 y a la Subsecretaría Conectiva!

Soy Hugo Camilo Beltrán, estudiante del Gimnasio Los Andes y es un honor aceptar este nuevo reto con la mayor responsabilidad, pasión e ilusión por llevar a cabo un excelente trabajo en compañía con todo el equipo académico. La Subsecretaría de comités Conectivos de GLAMUN 2017 ofrece una oportunidad inigualable que pondrá a prueba su capacidad argumentativa, de oratoria y negociación. GLAMUN es significativo para mi como el modelo que me vio crecer a lo largo de mi trayectoria como delegado.

Esta Subsecretaría estará conformada por el Consejo Presidencial y el Foreign Affairs Council. Estos dos comités son complementarios entre

sí y representan el máximo nivel ejecutivo de los Estados en términos de toma de decisiones y política exterior. La esencia es similar, a pequeña escala, la realidad que vive la comunidad internacional con sus distintos actores y problemáticas. Estos comités serán el centro de interconexión y crisis de todo el Modelo, por ende es importante la congruencia y el trabajo en equipo en su política exterior como delegación.

Hoy el mundo cambia tan rápido como nunca, y la globalización ha ejercido una influencia decidida en la consolidación de nuevas formas vigentes de poder. Aparecen nuevos actores en el sistema internacional y surgen diferentes problemáticas de escala mundial que afirman la necesidad de una democracia cosmopolita. Esto implica la magnitud y complejidad de las relaciones internacionales en el siglo XXI.

El límite del resultado solo lo tienen ustedes, y los invito a dar lo mejor sí. Espero aprender mucho de esta enriquecedora experiencia y no duden en contactarme en caso de tener alguna duda.

HUGO CAMILO BELTRÁN GÓMEZ

Gimnasio Los Andes

Subsecretario de Asuntos Conectivos e Interconexión.

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Dear delegates,

First, we would like to introduce ourselves: We are Erich Fresen, a school student with a large trajectory in UN models since 2015, and Clara Elisa Romero, a Law student at Universidad Nacional de Colombia with a passion for legal sociology, and a postgraduate from this same school. Together, we conform the chair for the Foreign Affairs Council.

We welcome you to this new version of GLAMUN 2017! It is our honor to have you all in this committee. We believe that Models of United Nations are tools that allow you to grow in an academic and personal way. These types of events are what has formed us as educated citizens of the world. We hope you enjoy this as much as we do, as well we expect you to commit to elaborate an excellent work. We hope to provide you all an excellent experience at this version of the model. We are here to help and collaborate in order to witness a great development of our committee.

Furthermore, we want to encourage you to participate actively in the debate as this event is focused on learning, and keep in mind that the optimum way to achieve this is through a complete and dedicated preparation due to the fact that this committee is academically challenging. Take into account that your experience will be as rewarding as you want it to be.

Do not hesitate to email us if you have any inquiry or doubt regarding the topics or the model itself.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE



Taken from <https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/585451.jpg>

In GLAMUN, we are always innovating: this is why a brand new committee has been created, *the Foreign Affairs Council*. This idea is based on the already established organ of the European Union and many other countries who have it, like Sweden or Canada, thus this committee shares the same name, as well as similar characteristics and functions.

Nonetheless, as the main focus of this model is interconnection, we will expand the action field of our delegates by taking a worldwide perspective on the matter and giving them new faculties that will be explained below. We expect of our delegates the highest rigor to take this position seriously: each one of you will be directives of your respective delegations, along with the Presidential Council's delegates.

INTERCONNECTION

The interconnection is one of the main focus of GLAMUN 2017, to emulate the feeling of unity within the model, and the feeling of “consequence” when every decision you make as delegates can affect others in your delegation, another country, another committee or even the whole model. Therefore, this committee has to bear the huge importance of the feeling of being connected with everything and everyone.

This element will be fundamental in the development of our academic activities, as you will have to be in and out of the committee room constantly depending on how much other delegates require your presence in their own committees. Through communicates between all the committees that will be moderated by us, you can be called upon to present a communicate or an intervention to other committees according to their debate topics. (Daily assignments) Also, in times of crisis, you will have to attend other committees. (Emergency assignments)

FUNCTIONING AND EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURE

In this committee, you will be representing the Minister or the person in charge of the foreign affairs of your respective countries. Also, this

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committee will divide the academic charge of directing delegations alongside the “Consejo Presidencial”. Nonetheless, the main function of our committee will be to take the decisions that are concerning to the Foreign affairs or to the foreign relations, and as a Connective committee, communicating these decisions properly.

In this context, the delegates that make part of this committee will have to manage the process of interconnection of the Model towards mainly UN committees, and sporadically to regional committees. The function of the minister will be to connect the decisions taken by the Head of State in “Consejo Presidencial” with the delegates in each committee, and direct the lineaments of foreign policies. You will supervise the labor of your delegations in other committees, and you will be able to call for bilateral and multilateral reunions with other Ministers in order to solve disputes and fix common policies.

The State of Crisis is continuous, which is why you will need to go through the committees as well as the installations of the Model, communicating the decisions taken within the debate. You (delegates) will have to perform in three specific areas (meetings are not included):

- Daily assignments
- Emergency assignments (itinerant)
- Traditional branch (debate)



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Daily and Emergency Assignations

Daily assignations will respond to the needs of other delegates in other committees for you to be there to guide and support their debates, when we are not in state of crisis; and emergency assignations is when the committee is in state in crisis, and the delegate shall go to other committees to pronounce themselves over this particular situation.

A state of crisis is in place when a crisis arrives to the chair. The presidents will communicate it to the delegates, and they will vote through a motion if they desire to debate this situation by closing the current debate and opening a new one with the crisis topic. Nonetheless, the chair will hold authority to deny or allow the treatment of the crisis if they deem it pertinent.

It is important to highlight, that the Minister can make use of the floor and participate in Lobby Time, under the framework given by the Handbook of GLAMUN 2017 in whichever committee they are in. These assignations will define the purpose of their visit to other committees, and their interventions can be of three types:

1. Collaboration: Look for alliances with other delegations or blocks in a particular situation.
2. Intervention: Direct participation while on a State of Crisis, over a particular situation to have an influence on decisions and/or resolutions.
3. Non-intervention or Sabotage: The action of persuasion of delegates with an specific purpose or in order to influence over a country or block so that a decision is not made.

During the Itinerant exercise there is going to be a constant surveillance by us, the Sub Secretariat and the General Assistant of Interconnections, the Juries from all the committees, and as well from the whole academic staff.

Traditional Branch

Debate Session: This category consists on the development of meetings inside the committee, where informal and formal debates will be held as it is done traditionally, with the objective of discussing the crisis or the specific thematic axis that we have proposed, which are:

1. Sustainable political proposals to the migration crisis
2. Implementation of sustainable energy sources to tackle Climate Change
3. Peacekeeping operations in perspective to new phenomena, such as private military companies (PMC's/PSC's)

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Bear in mind the permanent possibility of having a joint reunion of the “Consejo Presidencial” and our committee, as it is explained in the Handbook for dual delegations.

EXPLANATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations:

“Diplomatic relations refers to the customary diplomatic intercourse between States. It involves permanent contact and communication between sovereign countries. As a part of the diplomatic relations two countries send diplomats to work in each other’s country and to deal with each other formally.” (US legal, n.d)

The main functions of a diplomatic mission is explained by the Vienna Convention of 1961 below:

1. The functions of a diplomatic mission consist, inter alia, in:
 - (a) Representing the sending State in the receiving State;
 - (b) Protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;
 - (c) Negotiating with the Government of the receiving State;
 - (d) Ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments

in the receiving State, and reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State;

(e) Promoting friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State, and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations. (UN, VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS, 1961)

Foreign affairs: Matters having to do with international relations and with the interests of the home country in foreign nations.

International System: There is a broad investigation towards the international system, but simply, it treats the relations between two States, which is explained further below.

International relations, the study of the relations of states with each other and with international organizations and certain subnational entities (e.g., bureaucracies, political parties, and interest groups). It is related to a number of other academic disciplines, including political science, geography, history, economics, law, sociology, psychology, and philosophy.” (Robert Pfaltzgraff, 2016)

World System: Globalization is the process, completed in the twentieth century, by which the capitalist world-system spreads across the

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actual globe. Since that world-system has maintained some of its main features over several centuries, globalization does not constitute a new phenomenon.

(Wallerstein, 1974)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: A cabinet minister who conducts and supervises foreign and diplomatic relations with other States. It has to follow the Head of State's lineaments for its government, and may serve as a consultory opinion towards foreign policy to him/her.

- “Responsibilities of the Minister of Foreign Affairs-
- Maintains relations with other states and international organizations.
- Represents and protects the National Interests.
- Supports cultural and educational institutions abroad as part of cooperation and development programs.
- Organizes and supervises the activities of the diplomatic missions and consulates.
- Fulfills the above tasks and responsibilities in cooperation with other ministers, national and local government bodies.” (Poland, 2012)



Head of State: The chief public representative of a country, such as a president or monarch, who may also be the head of government.

The main role or duty of the Head of the State, involves attending political functions, exercising political powers, and legitimizing the state. These functions include greeting foreign dignitaries, and calling sessions of parliament, but their functions are limited to the Constitution of the country they represent.

Treaty:

“A ‘treaty’ is a formally concluded and ratified agreement between States. The term is used generically to refer to instruments binding at international law, concluded between international entities (States or organizations).

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Under the Vienna Conventions on the Law of Treaties, a treaty must be (1) a binding instrument, which means that the contracting parties intended to create legal rights and duties; (2) concluded by states or international organizations with treaty-making power; (3) governed by international law and (4) in writing.” (UN, United Nations Treaty Collection, 1999)

State party: “A ‘State party’ to a treaty is a country that has ratified or acceded to that particular treaty, and is therefore legally bound by the provisions in the instrument.” (UN, United Nations Treaty Collection, 1999)

Ratify/Ratification:

‘Ratification’ is an act by which a State signifies an agreement to be legally bound by the terms of a particular treaty. To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements. Once the appropriate national organ of the country – Parliament, Senate, the Crown, Head of State or Government, or a combination of these – follows domestic constitutional procedures and makes a formal decision to be a party to the treaty. The instrument of ratification, a formal sealed letter referring to the decision and signed by the State’s responsible authority, is then prepared and deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York. (UN, United Nations Treaty Collection, 1999)

Signature:

‘Signature’ of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal

obligation but does demonstrate the State’s intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it. While signing does not commit a State to ratification, it does oblige the State to refrain from acts that would defeat or undermine the treaty’s objective and purpose. (UN, United Nations Treaty Collection, 1999)

INTRODUCTION TO THE GLOBAL CONTEMPORARY SCENARIO

The politics of global interactions is more accessible now in the present age than it ever has been in the past. Whether it is conflict in the Middle East, the break-up of Yugoslavia, human rights violations or poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, we are daily confronted by images of global interactions which in some way cross national boundaries, involve a variety of factors, and impact upon a widespread number of issues which may or may not affect our own lives, values and welfare. What is beyond dispute is that we, as individuals, may no longer claim immunity or distance from events which occur elsewhere, which affect others beyond our shores. Relationships which take place across state boundaries seem, therefore, to include interactions involving not only the diplomatic core or representatives of our individual states, but the business community, the media, charitable organizations and so on.

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Today's globalized dynamic has introduced new actors in the world's military, economic and political scenarios. In contrast, the States, traditionally the main protagonists in this matters, have seen their influence reduced by the increased empowerment of enterprises, companies, independent organizations and of course, parallel armed groups that exist along with traditional permanent armies the States have owned throughout the last 6 centuries.

Despite this, it is clear that States are still the most relevant subjects of international law, but is also true that this conception radically changed in 1945 with the creation of the United Nations. This shift from classic international law to contemporary international law has paved the way for the recognition of non-state actors as subjects of international law. Today, the doctrine and the international instruments of soft law and hard law see not only States but also international organizations and even belligerent groups as true participants of world conflicts and trade.

But not all of the contemporary international scenario is about parallel organizations or institutions, but there are also many other problematics, such as the various humanitarian crisis caused by internal conflicts within countries, or the dire situation the environment is facing, because of the competition for resources and maximum profit, turning against the wellbeing of the planet we live in.

AXIS 1: SUSTAINABLE POLITICAL PROPOSALS TO THE MIGRATION CRISIS

Since 2015, the so-called "Migrant crisis" has been at its peak. Women, children, and men flee their countries searching for a better way of life on boats through the Mediterranean sea, often finding only their deaths because of the indifference of the international community to act, and because of political or economical interests of their own. This situation has caused many deaths of civilians, and caused some countries to be densely populated by migrants, (some of which cannot sustain them properly) consequently further straining their economies, like the case of Greece.

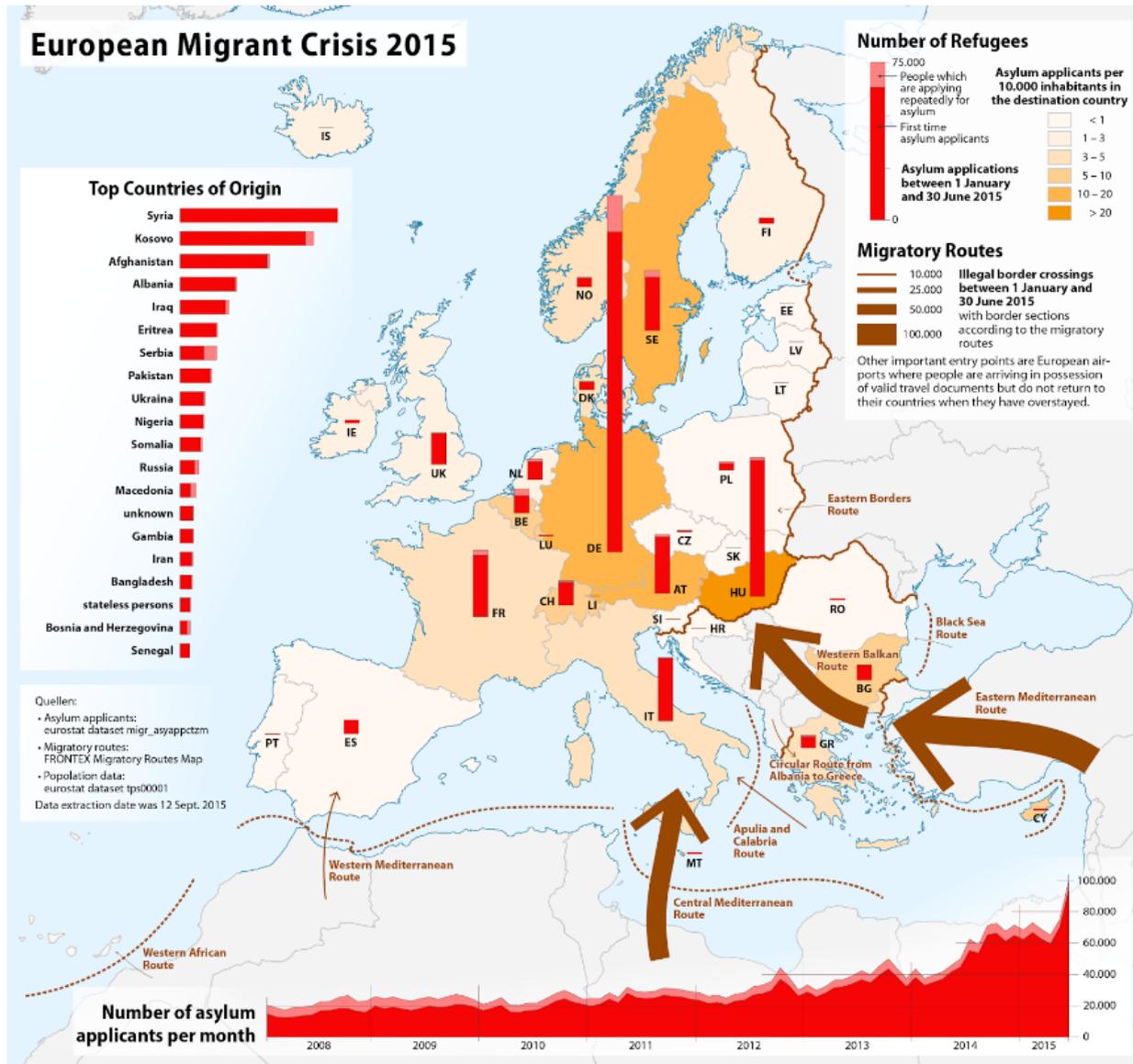
The majority of the countries affected by this problematic are European Union members, including the UK, which is in the process of leaving the EU; but the untold part of the story is that also Middle East countries adjacent to countries who have internal issues, like Syria, Libya or other African countries have a great influx of asylum seekers.

The population from these countries plagued by violence have fled and seeked asylum in other countries out of necessity, or because of threats from insurgent groups. Many of the countries affected by the migrant affluent can be seen on the chart.

The response to this crisis has been partially ineffective to the backbone

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of the problem. So far, some of the measures European countries have taken are protective ones, such as strengthening border controls to avoid immigrants coming in, and increasing return rates of immigrants who are in asylum in these countries. Several proposals have been made to create a common European asylum system, enhancing legal channels for migration and encouraging the establishment of resettlement schemes, but many proposals haven't come to be implemented yet because of political differences between countries.

While people will do as they always have, and continue to leave their place of origin to seek asylum elsewhere, the reception is never the same (Haddad 2008). Recently, the emphasis has been on receiving states diversifying their refugee policies (Gibney 2004). Rather than seek to divert or obstruct people's efforts to leave, there have been increased arguments for more diplomatic engagement and economic investment into preventing the conditions that drove them to leave (Haddad 2008). A controversial addition to the intake argument is to introduce temporary protection resettlements allowing people to temporarily reside in safety but returning groups to their home country once the conditions that forced them to flee have been resolved. Another suggestion has been for greater numbers of developed countries to establish annual resettlement quotas and for all developed states to raise annual resettlement numbers (Gibney 2004).



Taken from: <http://globalsolutions.org/blog/refugees>

Ultimately, broadening or narrowing the application of international refugee law is not the sole solution. The response also requires political solutions because refugees are the responsibility of all states (Betts 2010: 361).

It has demonstrated that the development of refugee policy at the international level has sought specifically to differentiate between a migrant and a refugee, with the implicit idea that the term 'refugee' is a special status granted to few due to exceptional circumstances. However, as it has also shown through highlighting the shared burden of the refugee population between the developing and developed world, the number

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seeking refuge still remains high and the need for equitable sharing of the burden among states is crucial. The imbalance between developing states and developed states does affect refugees and the choices they make in seeking asylum. The fact that four-fifths of the world's refugee population remain in mostly cramped, unsafe conditions in the developing world indicates why people seek other desperate means to have a chance of a better life.



Taken from: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-europe-for-the-same-reasons-report-says-a6779616.html>

Therefore, taking into account all previous proposals that have been presented by organizations such as the European Union (you can find a timeline of all previous actions taken by the EU towards this issue in the references section), you, as Ministers of your country's policy, shall create a comprehensive plan towards tackling this problematic, but also keeping in mind other factors like the state of your national economy, and others. So far, many of the measures taken have acted as superficial ways of solving it, but the root of the problem must not be ignored.

AXIS 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

For a few decades, the climate has been warming on a global scale. Climate is a measure of the average pattern of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological variables in a given region over long periods of time. Climate is naturally variable, as shown by the lack of regularity of the seasons from one year to another.

This variability is normal. It is due to the variation of ocean streams, volcanic activity, solar radiation and other components of the climatic system that we don't fully understand yet. What is more our climate also

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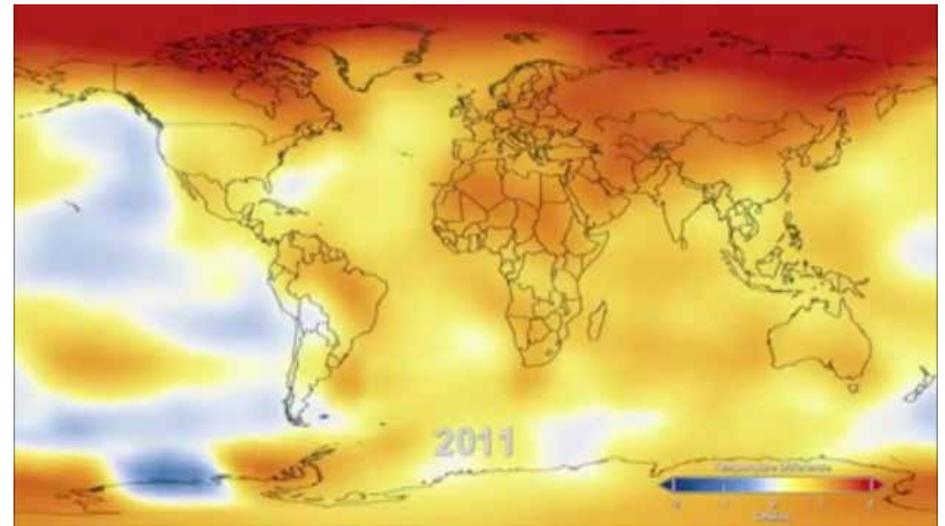
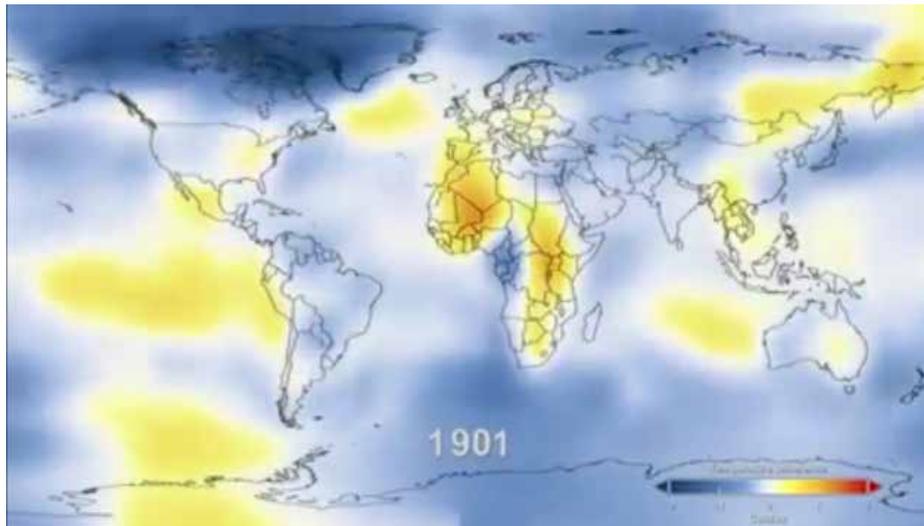
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has its extremes (such as floods, drought, hail, tornados, hurricanes, etc.), which can become devastating. Nonetheless, in the last decades, a certain amount of indicators and studies has been showing that the climate is warming at a global scale.

The Summary for Policymakers of the 5th report of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) published in October 2013 states:

“Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased.”

You can appreciate the changes of temperature through data that NASA has collected:



Taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqBCzWTS3r4>

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Due to this problematic various actions have been taken in order to give a solution, being the sustainable energy sources the most viable to tackle this issue, since these are able to take advantage of the natural resources of the planet without harming it in the same way as other energy sources do, that is why countries like Sweden, Latvia, Finland, Austria and Denmark have implemented them as their main resource.

It is still important, however, to understand the environmental impacts associated with producing power from renewable sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and hydropower as well as the fact that the implementation of these energies are expensive and in most cases they are not as efficient as the already used ones. This topic has been debated and actions have already been taken towards it which has led to certain implications:

- “Implications for development cooperation on climate change & energy
- Climate change action as a legal obligation
- Climate change as a development concern
- Climate change as an opportunity rather than a cost
- Climate change as a bargaining chip
- Energy demand transformed
- Energy at the center stage
- Energy vision broadened
- New actors involved
- Geopolitics transformed”
- (Gomez, 2013)

All of these actions are established in a manner so that it does not violate any international framework and are able to be implied in almost any place, therefore (if) necessary establish new ones or the better development or usage of the already existing ones.

It seems likely that climate change is here to stay as an issue on the global political agenda. How high a place on that agenda it occupies will depend on the extent to which, and ways in which, it is linked to other issues of ‘high’ politics such as trade and security and its intimate ties to key resources such as energy, water and land.

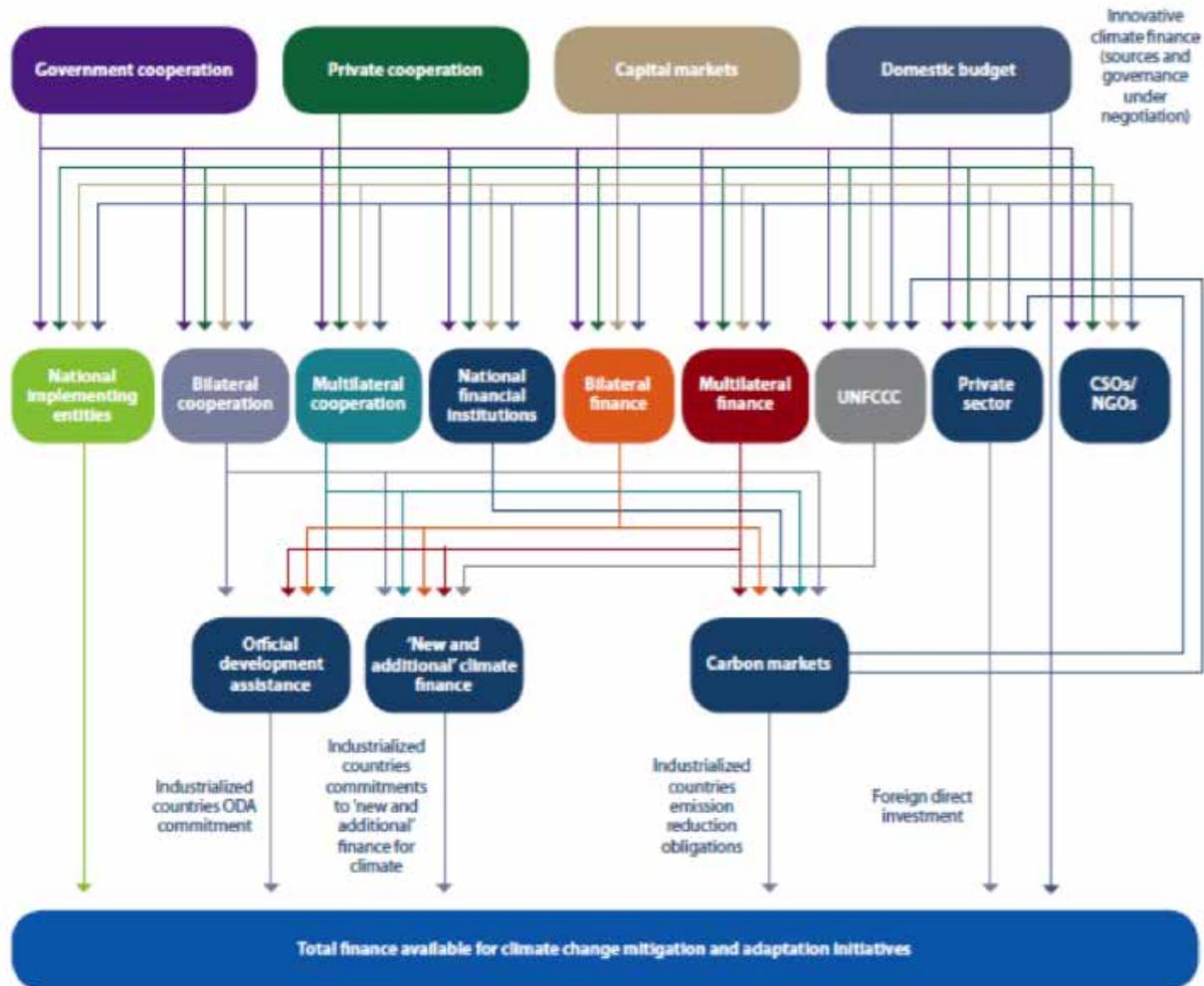
There continues to be an alarming disconnect between what we know about climate change as a scientific and social phenomenon, what this implies in terms of urgent and large-scale change, and the seeming inability of governments and private actors the world over to respond in a timely and decisive manner. Perceptions of the slow and inadequate nature of responses to the threat provide the rationale and point of departure for many of the innovations and experiments in climate governance that have mushroomed in

recent years through collaborations, partnerships and private regimes involving cities, local governments, the private sector and civil society (Bulkeley and Newell 2010).

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Source: Attariège and others.

Taken from Gomez. (2013). *Evolving Trends in Climate Change and Energy*. New York: New York University.

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Actions and initiatives such as these are perhaps more empowering than waiting and hoping that the UN machinery will deliver a new legally-binding and comprehensive agreement to cut global GHG emissions.

AXIS 3: PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN PERSPECTIVE TO NEW PHENOMENA, SUCH AS PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES (PMC'S/PSC'S)

The historical background of Private Military Companies (PMCs), Private Security Companies (PSCs) and Mercenaries is as broad as history itself. From antecedents dating back to the times of the Roman Empire, Mercenaries constitute an essential institution in world history. Permanent armies have always been used by empires and organized societies to cope with their conflicts and, as warfare got more complex, new variables were added to the art of war, but the presence of fighters that did not belong to this “permanent” structure had always been part of human conflict.

As Percy has said: Now, even if the appearance of mercenaries is nothing new in history, this phenomenon has had a gradual complexity increase. Percy showcases this:

“Mercenaries, often referred to as the “world’s second-oldest profession,” have been part of the history of war since its beginnings. While their precise description has varied over time, generally speaking, mercenaries are fighters who are not members of the group that hires them (whether that group is a state, a city-state, or the followers of a feudal lord) and are usually motivated by financial gain” (Shara, 2007)

	RSB-Group	Aerrospace	MAP	MSGroup	Contract R	ATKGroup	SlavComs	PMC Wagner	E.N.O.T.	COSSACKS
PARTICIPATING IN WARS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UKRAINE ('DPR', 'LPR')	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SYRIA	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER CONFLICTS	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓

Infographic titled "PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES IN RUSSIA" showing participation in wars, Ukraine, Syria, and other conflicts for various PMCs. The chart includes logos for RSB-Group, Aerrospace, MAP, MStGroup, Contract R, ATKGroup, SlavComs, PMC Wagner, E.N.O.T., and COSSACKS. Below the chart is a photo of soldiers in military gear.

Taken from <https://informnapalm.org/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2015/11/PWC-en.png>

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In recent years influential member states have urged the United Nations (UN) for greater efficiency, often calling for market-oriented solutions. As a result, the United Nations has increasingly expanded and intensified its relationship with the private sector. The trend is illustrated by a rapid scaling up of public-private partnerships and increased outsourcing of tasks in most entities of the UN family. Accordingly, private military and security companies (PMSCs) are among the many commercial partners of the United Nations.

Nonetheless, these companies have had relevant roles in the most recent and most threatening conflicts the world has seen in the past two decades, these are sponsored mostly within civil wars by governments defending their institutions and are usually based at developed countries with a complex and consolidated military industry. Even if part of the free market economy, the proliferation of PMC cannot go unnoticed, as it would be violating its main objectives if it does not undertake any action.

States have contracted out key military services to private corporations. Privatized military companies (PMCs) sell a wide range of war-related services to states. Hundreds of PMCs have operated in more than fifty countries since the end of the cold war.



Taken from: <http://iissonline.net/private-military-companies-and-the-ever-changing-army/>

The growth of PMCs reflects a broader global trend towards the privatization of public assets. Through the provision of training and equipment, PMCs have influenced the outcomes of several recent wars, including those in Angola, Croatia, Ethiopia, and Sierra Leone. PMCs played a significant role in the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq.

The twentieth century saw the advent of total war, which involved the complete mobilization of the human, economic, and military resources of

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the state in the pursuit of victory, and which recognized few if any moral restraints. (The globalization of world politics, 2010)

Some relevant actions that have been taken have been on the behalf of the Security Council. The Security Council has only referred directly once to PMCs, condemning the use of British PMCs at the Cote d'Ivoire civil conflict in 2003 in S/Res/1479. This only confirms what has been said throughout this study guide, and points out that one of the main challenges for this Council is to find an ideal solution for an unregulated matter based on already existent principles.

Related to mercenaries, there has been a more specific and broader development in the UN. A landmark instrument that could be utilized as a reference document for an eventual resolution over PMCs is the General Assembly "International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, A/Res/44/34." Although this Convention prohibits the recruitment, training, use, and financing of mercenaries, it has not been signed by most of the countries which have the larger militaries around the world, including China, France, India, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

QARMAS TOPIC ONE-

1. What is the position of your country towards the current immigration crisis? How is your country related to the immigration crisis?

2. If it is an active actor in this crisis, what measures has your country taken towards it?
3. If not, in what way has it contributed to a resolution?
4. What are possible ways of diminishing immigration stress and the high density of population in coastal areas of the Mediterranean?
5. As your country, what can you offer to help?
6. What are the consequences of uncontrolled immigration and how could it impact your country? Is this impact beneficial or not? (economically, politically, culturally, etc)
7. Is it possible to make an adjustment to immigration law?

QARMAS TOPIC TWO-

1. What is the position of your country towards Climate Change?
2. Has your country used or implemented any kind of sustainable energy source within its territory?
3. What are the guidelines that your country has applied to this types of energy?
4. What are the unwanted consequences of this energies?
5. Which energies have not yet been implanted or promoted?
6. Which economic consequences would this energies have in your country? Are they beneficial? Or harmful?
7. How this energies could be implemented in your territory?

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QUARMAS TOPIC THREE-

1. What is the position of your country towards Private Military Companies?
2. What was the involvement of Private Military Companies in historical conflicts and in current ones?
3. What are the benefits and harmful consequences of contracting PMC's?
4. What legislation does your country have in place toward PMC's? If it does not, how can it solve that loophole?
5. How are the PMC's going to be contracted to ensure safety for civilians?
6. What kind of regulations are necessary in order to keep track of their actions?
7. If there is a violation to International Law, how are this PMC's going to be judged?

CONCLUSION

Taking a global insight on the matters at hand, it is fundamental that you are careful on the lineaments of your foreign policy, which is also why we have included below helpful bibliography that may help you along in your investigation. You may as well bring an established agenda on subtopics you may want to treat of the axis's we have proposed.

As your presidents, we expect you to have fluency in the management of both the debates and the Assignations, since this committee is the one that connects the whole model, and the decisions that are taken here could affect the whole model. During the debate we want to see well-established proposals in which we are able to see your ideas, investigation and creativity put together. We understand that this procedure and committee is a challenge, and that is why we will try our best to help you in any questions that you may have, to give you the best experience that we can, to help you learn as much as we will from you all, while you all debate and enjoy this version of GLAMUN 2017.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH SOURCES

AXIS ONE

- Each country must have an official website regarding immigration law. For example, this is the official website for the United States. We encourage you to look into yours, or investigate in others to pick up interesting information on how to improve your domestic legislation on the matter. URL: <https://www.uscis.gov/laws>
- UN News Centre on the Immigration Crisis. Use this to be aware of the latest events on this topic. URL: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=90>
- UN Specialized website for Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. URL: <http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/global-response>

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- EU. (June of 2017). *European Council*. Timeline for all the measures and communicates the EU sends towards this topic. Obtained from <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/history-migratory-pressures/>

AXIS TWO

- Evolving Trends in Climate Change and Energy & Their Impact on Development Cooperation. Luis Gomez Echeverri. 2013. URL: [Evolving Trends in Climate Change and Energy & Their Impact on Development Cooperation](http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2007/wp56_2007.pdf)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Development. Tariq Banuri and Hans Opschoor. 2007. Investigation made in service to the UN. URL: http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2007/wp56_2007.pdf
- Sustainable Development and Mitigation. Very complete article towards a comprehensive solution to mitigate the effects caused by Global Warming. URL: <https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-chapter12.pdf>
- UN Use of Private Military and Security Companies: Practices and Policies. Åse Gilje Østensen. Downloadable paper here: https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/141544/SSR_PAPER3_Binder.pdf
- Regulating Private and Military Security Companies: A Multifaceted and Multilayered Approach. Eugenio Cusumano. URL: http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/12953/AEL_2009_11.pdf?sequence=
- UN's peacekeeping mission's official website. <http://www.un.org/es/peacekeeping/>
- United Nations General Assembly. International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. A/Res/44/34 (1989)
- Tracol. Clement. Is there an appropriate role for Private Military Companies (PMCs) in the contemporary security context? Kingston University, Faculty of Arts and Social Studies, Third Year Dissertation, London, 2011 - 2012.

AXIS THREE

- Global Policy Forum. PMSCs & the UN. A compendium of articles about the UN's involvement with PMC'S. Can be found here: <https://www.globalpolicy.org/pmscs/50225-pmscs-a-the-un.html>

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