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Welcoming letter

HONORABLE DELEGATES

It's our pleasure to welcome you to the Security Council of the United Nations, entrusted with maintaining international peace and security since the creation of the United Nations in 1945. Security Council resolutions are mandatory for the 193 nations belonging to the United Nations. We exhort you to take this challenge very seriously and to take into account that peace is the main purpose of this committee.

Us, Valentina Conde and Ana María Rojas, will be presiding the committee. Through the time, we have participated in several models and have gained several awards that give us the experience to be part of such an important committee. As a chair, we expect from you a high level of preparation, willingness to maintain an optimal development of the discussion as well as an efficient team work that keeps the dynamics of the committee, and to follow strictly your countries international line to have a real and close experience to the actual Security Council itself. We hope that this experience is of your likeness and that contribute to your personal and intellectual growth.

We sincerely hope that this experience goes beyond the academia, and that, in somehow, contributes to your personal life. As so, we would like to exhort you to let aside war, be creative and be beyond the competition.

Finally, we would like this experience to be rememberable. Please remember that any doubts or commentaries will be attended via e-mail.

See you soon!

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:

The Security Council of the United Nations is the organism in charge of the maintenance of international peace and security. This committee has the responsibility to meet whenever peace is threatened or a sign of any kind of aggression is manifested to the international community. It appeals to the force just in extreme cases considering that first it recommends the nations to solve the conflict by peaceful methods and mediation, due to the fact that the principal objective of the Security Council is to bring to an end such a threat as soon as possible.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. (Security Council, United Nations)

OPERATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE:

The Security Council of the United Nations is conformed by fifteen members: five of them are permanent and have the right of veto (United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation and French Republic), and

the other ten are rotated every two years by geographical representation. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in 1st instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and to equitable geographical distribution. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Any resolution that passes through a voting, must have a minimum of nine votes but if there is just one negative vote of the one of the permanent members, even though it has the required votes the adoption of a proposal is eliminated.

The Security Council can take some kind of measures such as: investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction, recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement, formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments, determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken, apply economic sanctions or any other kind of measures without using the force to prevent and stop the aggression, or just in case that is strictly necessary take military action against the aggressor by the use of the United Nations Peacekeeping (UNPK) or Blue Helmets.

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COMMITTEE'S HISTORY:

The United Nations Security Council is the only main body of the organization with the capability to take binding decisions and by far, this is due to its history. In this sense, it is important to highlight three elements that allow the understanding of the formation, implementation and history of the committee, this being: the round of negotiations that gave birth to the committee and the UN system, the reforms it has gone through and its divisions.

In first place—and as well as a predecessor for the United Nations—the round of conferences that ended World War II decided in first instance characteristics and objectives of the organization to then decide on its practical issues:

In

- In 1945, during the conference of Dumbarton Oaks in Washington and with the participation of China, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, the creation of the United Nations was decided along with the necessity of existence of the Security Council.

- In 1945, the Yalta Conference decided the Organizations voting mechanisms, as well as some other practical means that would exist. This Conference determined the veto power; and subsequently called upon the San Francisco Conference.
- In 1945, during the San Francisco Conference, the Charter of the United Nations was approved.

The first meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations was held on January 17, 1946 at Church House, London. Since then, the body has met in different parts of the world, and mainly at its headquarters in New York, in a permanent way to comply with its duty.

Secondly, and in order to deal with the new world dynamics, the Security Council has gone through a series of reforms, related mostly to its functioning:

- In 1963, the reforms of articles 23 and 27 of the Charter of the United Nations was approved, by reforming the conformation of the non-permanent members of the Security Council (from six to 10); as well as the change of the required number of votes for the approval of resolutions (from seven to nine).
- In 1971 - and as established in the Charter, with the approval of the Security Council – was approved the elimination the Republic of China and its replacement by the People's Republic of China, giving its the

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recognition of the legitimate Chinese representation. This implied a modification in article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations in the description of the permanent members of the Committee. The same procedure was performed in 1992 for the granting of the seat of the Soviet Union to the Russian Federation.

Currently, one of the biggest controversies raised by the Security Council is its conformation, considering the concerns of some States regarding the lack of representation and the mobilization of interest within the Committee for which there is a proposal to expand both the permanent and non-permanent members. In some discussions, has been raised in the same way the need for the existence of an Islamic representative in the committee.

Finally, and under the consideration that the UN Security Council works on many occasions with other subsidiary bodies that arise from it like the Military Staff Committee or the Counter Terrorism Committee, delegates should consider the existence of parallel stories in these committees that are directly related to the Security Council.

GENERALITIES:

Seeking for the most realistic simulation possible, GLAMUN's Security Council will work with the United Nations Security Council Procedure this meaning:

1. Permanent and non-permanent status will be maintained.
2. The committee's presidency—in this case being the presidents of the chair—will have the ultimate authority in the procedural matters of the resolutions, this being the academic contents of the committee and as well will have the final determinations of the procedure inside the committee.
3. Sits will be aligned in alphabetical order with the possibility of change during sessions if determined by the presidency. Said order must not be changed by the delegations.
4. The delegations that are not permanent or non-permanent members of the ongoing sessions of the Security Council can't vote for resolutions but can participate fully on the debate and vote for procedural matters. This condition will not diminish their grading in any way.
5. Any other procedure will be determined by GLAMUN's handbook.

Documents required for the committee:

1. Opening speech: the time for the opening speech will be maximum of minute and a half and it must contain information regarding both topics to be discussed, and/or any other foreign policy states consider important in their role in the Security Council.

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2. Position paper: maximum 4 pages containing states positions, doubts and solutions regarding the topics and the committee it-self. It must be send to the presidents e-mail two days before the model.
3. Its advised the study and use of the UN Charter.

It is important to recall that ethical standards and respect to any member of the model its essential at any event or discussion taken place, this meaning that diplomatic posture must be held at any moment.

Finally, any doubt or commentary concerning any academic or logistic matter will be answered by the chair either through e-mail (disposable on the welcoming letter) previous or during the model; or if preferred, during the model, by diplomatic messages, e-mail or interview with previous acceptance.

Note: Floor messaging must be in English at all times.

TOPIC A: NAGORNO-KARABAKH'S CONFLICT.

“Perched between the Russian, Ottoman and Persian empires, Armenia and Azerbaijan have a long history of tension” (The Economist, sp. 2016). The mountain territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, a region of within 11.500.



Illustration 1: Map of the Nagorno-Karabakh disputed territory. Taken from the BBC.

m2, with a population mostly conformed by Armenians has been for decades a disputed territory within Azerbaijan (where its located) and the enclave inhabitants whom are supported by Armenia.

Karabakh is the Russian rendering of an Azeri word meaning ‘black garden’, while Nagorno is a Russian word meaning “mountainous”. The ethnic Armenians prefer to call the region Artsakh, an ancient Armenian name for the area (BBC, sd. 2016).

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BACKGROUND:

In the wake of the I World War Armenians and Azerbaijanis came under the Bolshevik control, as so, Soviet authorities declared the territory that is nowadays known as Nagorno-Karabakh part of Azerbaijan though a majority Armenian population remained. As long as the Soviet Union existed, the ethnic tensions within the involved decreased and there were not hard hostilities within them. “In 1988, Nagorno-Karabakh voted to secede from then-Soviet Azerbaijan and join Armenia. As the Soviet Union collapsed, a bloody war broke out over the territory” (Council on Foreign Relations, sp. sd.).

Estimates confirmed that around 30,000 people were killed and thousands were displaced before the 1994 ceasefire that halted the combat. As a result, Armenians forces took Nagorno-Karabakh and several surrounding regions, leaving Azerbaijan’s territory around 15% smaller.

ATTEMPTS OF SOLUTION:

Despite the ceasefire and in most cases due to the heterogeneous ethnic conformation low scale fighting continued. “The peace plan provided for no peacekeeping forces and only a handful of unarmed monitors. Pressure from external mediators—chiefly Russia, America and France, which chair the negotiating group—never overcame the internal resistance to compromise” (The Economist, sp. 2016).

During the fighting, in which more than one million fled their homes, the ethnic Azeri population - about 25% of the total before the war - fled Karabakh and Armenia while ethnic Armenians fled the rest of Azerbaijan. Neither population group has been able to return home since the end of the war (BBC, sp. 2016).

The OSCE’s Minsk groups has in vain, tried to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. In consequence, solutions haven’t been reached due to the fact that the 1994 referendum presents several failures and other type of solutions doesn’t resolve ethnic disputes, but mostly, doesn’t guarantee an stable authority with the capabilities to solve the political crises, determine borders and most importantly, take responsibility for inhabitants and their living standards.

It is important to recall that another contributor to the conflict was the 2006 constitutional referendum that aim to approve a draft constitution which defined Nagorno-Karabakh as a sovereign state. Said referendum was approved by 99.28% of the voters with a turnout of 87%. The process mentioned previously constituted an individual attempt of solution that hasn’t been effective either. Azerbaijan condemned the referendum referring to it as an unconstitutional attempt to damage the peace attempts of 1994.

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CURRENT CONFLICT:

In general lines,

Nagorno-Karabakh—the disputed border region between Armenia and Azerbaijan—faces an increasing risk of renewed hostilities due to the failure of mediation efforts, escalating militarization, and frequent cease-fire violations. Over the past several years, artillery shelling and minor skirmishes between Azerbaijani and Armenian troops have killed dozens. In early April 2016, fighting resumed in violation of the 1994 cease-fire, reportedly killing more than sixty people. Prior to this incident, Azerbaijani forces had shot down an Armenian helicopter in November 2014, and cease-fire violations continued at a steady rate throughout 2015. In February 2017, five Azerbaijani soldiers were killed in clashes with Armenian separatists along the Nagorno-Karabakh boundary (Council on Foreign Relations, sp. sd.).

Nonetheless, the ongoing tensions are proof that the hypothesis of the “frozen conflict” is therefore false. This scenario constitutes a constantly

violent situation in a territory rich of natural resources. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is concluded by different factors that go beyond the ethnic confrontation such as territorial dispute, racism and economic richness in dispute.

Without successful mediation efforts, cease-fire violations and renewed tensions threaten to reignite a military conflict between the countries and destabilize the South Caucasus region. This could also disrupt oil and gas exports from the region, since Azerbaijan is a significant oil and gas exporter to Europe and Central Asia that produces more than 850,000 barrels of oil per day (The Economist, sd.2016)

Failure to make meaningful progress toward peace will only bring about a backslide toward more war. The latest clashes “illustrated the risks of leveraging violence. A new outburst could erupt at any time. If allowed to spin out of control, Nagorno-Karabakh could morph into a wider regional war, one that could pit Russia (which has a military base in Armenia and a treaty obligation to defend it against external attacks) and Turkey (which backs its ethnic brethren in Azerbaijan) against each other. Nagorno-Karabakh is often called a “frozen” conflict; but conflicts need resolving, not freezing.

(The economist, sp. 2016)

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QARMAS:

1. What has the Security Council done to prevent or solve the constant violence in the region?
2. Can, at any length, consider Nagorno-Karabakh as a sovereign state?
3. What economic implications can exacerbate the conflict and how should the Security Council solve it.
4. Can a peacekeeping or peacebuilding mission be considered as a solution to the conflict?
5. Are ethnic and economic matter be consider part of Security? Does the Security Council needs to act under this clarification?
6. Can any peaceful mean mentioned in Chapter V – VII of the UN Charter be used? How?

TOPIC B: DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TREATY.

Since the foundation of the United Nations, the international community has pursued the elimination of the nuclear weapons in the world, with the only purpose of maintain the peace and security and avoid the dangers of this weapons.

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons ever created. Atoms are incredibly small structures that are composed by different combinations

of three particles, known as protons, neutrons, and electrons. The nuclei of certain heavy atoms (such as uranium or plutonium) split into smaller releasing the excess energy and generating huge explosions that could destroy an entire city, kill millions of people, and it could be a big threat to both the environment and future generations, considering that their long-term consequences are devastating.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

On August 6th, 1945, the Japanese city of Hiroshima, located on the main island of Japan, suffered the devastation of a nuclear attack. The uranium bomb generated an immeasurable

catastrophe in which most of the habitants of the city died and the few survivors were on a critical condition, and they got side effects from the radiation. Tokyo lost every contact with Hiroshima and everything was silent and there was no trace of the people.



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After the Hiroshima explosion, the North Americans expected the immediate surrender of Japan but that didn't happen. The Japanese thought that the United States just had one atomic bomb so they stayed on the war. But to demonstrate that they had more bombs and more destructive force, the Americans threw a second bomb.

On August 9th, of the same year, the same nuclear disaster repeated on Nagasaki this time with a plutonium bomb with the ability to release the double of energy as the uranium bomb, causing even more damage to the population. Days after the explosion Japan surrendered and with that, the Second World War ended.



Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty

Since then, there have been no other attacks on other countries and the international community has been working on the eradication of this kind of weapons. So many multilateral treaties have been created to prevent nuclear proliferation and nuclear testing, while promoting the nuclear disarmament.

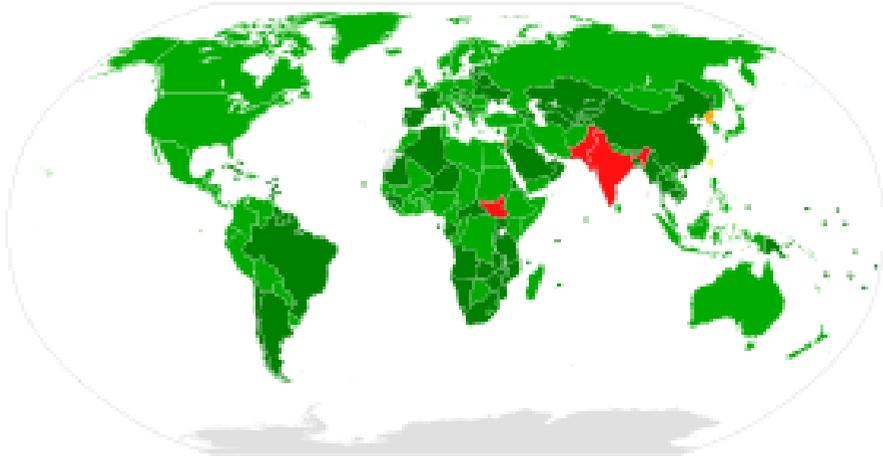
There is no a treaty in which it has been signed by every nuclear power. In 1996, the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons treaty was elaborated which is one of the most inclusive agreements; it was signed by almost every nation except of India and Pakistan, both with nuclear weapons.

In 1985, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea joined to the NPT, nevertheless, in 1993 the International Atomic Energy Agency accuses DPRK of violating the NPT and demanded access to inspectors into two nuclear waste storage sites; as a response, the DPRK threatened to abandon the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) raising suspicions of the development of nuclear weapons. In the end the DPRK didn't leave the program, but agreed with the inspections held in 1994, year in which DPRK and the United States signed an agreement. The agreement result in the freeze and eventually dismantle of nuclear weapons program in exchange for international aid to build two nuclear reactors that produce energy.

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In August of 1998 North Korea fires a multi-stage rocket that flew over Japan and landed in the Pacific Ocean, demonstrating that North Koreans can affect any part of Japan's territory, later in November of the same year, the United States required inspections after the first round of talks in Pyongyang regarding suspicions that DPRK was building an underground nuclear facility. By constant talks and negotiations, North Korea takes advantage of those and adjusts them for its convenience.

In January 29th of 2002, president George W. Bush labeled North Korea, Iran and Iraq part of the *axis of evil*. "By pursuing weapons of mass destruction, these regimes represent a serious and growing danger," he said. And in October the United States got proof that DPRK was breaching

the agreement, and North Korea admitted it. However, in December North Korea expels the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors.

Finally, on January 10th of 2003 North Korea withdraws from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and start test-launching its weapons. Taking into account the above, the environment and the international security is on a constant threat by those tests and because of the fact that this government has dangerously weapons with the possibility of them using when they want against anyone. The last 4th of July in "celebration" of the United States' Independence Day, Pyongyang released a missile which (according to Kim Jong-Un) can reach any country in the world including US and it can be used whenever they want and cause a severe devastation even larger than in Japan.

QARMAS:

1. Is your delegation signer of the NPT?
2. What measures or regulations should be taken with the Democratic People's Republic Korea?
3. What are the actions that your delegation should and is able to take?
4. Considering that previous actions taken by the Security Council haven't been effective, what should the Committee do to solve this situation?

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5. What are the actions that your delegation should and is able to take?
6. Historically speaking, what has been your nation's both actions and position in regards of the current issue?
7. Has your nation manifested its position on the addressed situation?
8. Has your nation been affected by the violations of the NPT, or by the usage of this kind of weapons?

CONCLUSIONS:

As a conclusion, the United Nations Security Council has a giant responsibility not only to governments, but to the people since actions such as peacekeeping affects them the most. Determining a threat and its scope of danger needs to go beyond the traditional thought of security that eludes reference directly to war but, in exchange, consider that nowadays security also means human security, environmental security, asymmetrical and bi-focal conflicts.

In this sense, as a chair, we exhort you to look out for this new dimension on security and its definition and as so, propose solutions that respect each countries represented foreign policy byt also the fundamental pillars of the United Nations, such as Human Rights.

CHAIR'S EXPECTATIONS:

1. Respect for all the members of the Model regardless their role.
2. Responsibility with the investigation and preparation for the committee.
3. The use of English always for committee work unless stated otherwise by the chair or the senior staff.
4. The proper use of the resources handed by the model to you. Don't hesitate to contact the chair or the model for any doubts.
5. Citation for any document and information presented. Plagiarism will not be tolerated under any circumstance.
6. Creativity.
7. Team work.
8. Use of interconnection and all the UN Resources (i.e. calling upon other organism for consultive opinion).

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