*Delegates*,

Orlando Valdez III will be your Director for the Security Council at this conference. He is currently a Senior here at KSU majoring in International Affairs. This will be his 4th year as the Director of the Security Council for Kennesaw State’s High School Model UN Conference. He is the Former Chief of Staff for Kennesaw State’s Student Government Association. He is also a Student Advisor for Applied Academic Competition Teams for the Kennesaw State Registered Student Organization Advisory Board (KSU RSO-AB). He is currently a member of the following organizations: French Club, KSU Esports, Kennesaw Pride Alliance, and the Filipino Student Associate. He also serves as Under Secretary-General of the Southern Regional Model United Nations (SRMUN) Atlanta Conference for 2024. After graduation, He is looking to study abroad for his Master's degree in International Relations & Diplomacy. He hopes to become a foreign service officer for the United States State Department.

Alongside Director Valdez is Assistant Director Isaiah Donaldson, a Junior here at Kennesaw State University majoring in International Affairs and minoring in Political Science. He is currently the Treasurer for KSU’s Model United Nations team, but this is his first year participating in the high-school level conference. After completing his four-year degree, Assistant Director Donaldson looks to attend graduate school.

**The topics under discussion for Security Council are:**

1. **Establishing Sustainable Peacebuilding Efforts in East and Central Africa**
2. **Addressing Human Rights Stabilization and Development in Southeast Asia**

The Security Council’s main objective is to ensure peace and security in the international community. It seeks to encourage communication and diplomacy amongst all Member States. Each Member State’s delegation within this committee is expected to submit a position paper presenting their ideas for both agenda topics. A position paper is a short essay describing your Member State’s history and position on the issues at hand. There are three key parts to any successful position paper: history, the current status of the issue, and possible solutions for the future. Information for properly formatting the position papers, as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper, can be found in the Delegate Preparation section of the HSMUN webpage (http://conference.kennesaw.edu/hsmun/). Delegates are reminded that papers should be no longer than two pages in length with titles in size 12 and text in size 10-12 Times New Roman. Citations should be footnoted in Chicago-style formatting, such as those used inside this guide. Furthermore, plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any score for the paper in question. During the grading process, we will be utilizing the university’s plagiarism checker. Wikipedia is a wonderful place to begin researching, but we highly encourage the use of peer-reviewed academic articles or trusted media sources. The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position of your Member State on both agenda topics as accurately as possible. ***All position papers MUST be sent to ksuhsmun2024@gmail.com by February 24th, 2024. Late papers will be accepted until February 28th, 2024 with points penalized.***

**History of the Security Council**

*“The Security Council resolutions will be enforced - the just demands of peace and security will be met - or action will be unavoidable.”* -- Colin Powell, Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The UNSC was established under Chapter V of the UN Charter in the aftermath of the Second World War. Its goal was to provide a platform for actionable diplomacy and intervention to prevent the circumstances that led to both world wars. Throughout World War II, at conferences in famous locations such as Yalta, Westminster, and Potsdam, leaders from the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China met to discuss plans to replace the defunct League of Nations.[[1]](#footnote-0) This representation eventually led to the formation of the five permanent (P-5) members of the UNSC. [[2]](#footnote-1)

The SC's mission was rooted in the Atlantic Charter and tempered in the fires of the Cold War. Its fifteen [[3]](#footnote-2)members (originally eleven) are headed by the P-5: the United States of America, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Russian Federation (originally the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The remaining ten Member States are nominated to serve two [[4]](#footnote-3)year terms by the General Assembly. In order to pass, any matter of substance requires both a majority vote AND the affirmative (or abstention) votes of all P-5 members. Any negative vote from the P-5, referred to as a “veto,” [[5]](#footnote-4)instantly negates any resolution. The USSR/Russian Federation has used its veto power the most since the council’s[[6]](#footnote-5) formation, totaling 128 times, while the United States follows with 83 times. The current non-permanent roster of [[7]](#footnote-6) The SC is as follows: Albania, Brazil, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, and the United Arab Emirates. [[8]](#footnote-7)

The mission of the UNSC is listed in Chapters VI & VII of the UN Charter. Simply put, its mission is to ensure peace. It is the only body with the power to act, rather than recommend. Chapter VI provides the UNSC [[9]](#footnote-8)with complete investigative powers and privileges in situations where it feels international security could be at risk under Article 34. All members of the UNSC also commit their military forces to enacting “Chapter VII Actions” of[[10]](#footnote-9) the UNSC when there is a breach of peace or threat to peace.[[11]](#footnote-10)

Issues can be brought before the SC by any Member State. Proposing Member States can also give an opinion and advice on the topic, but cannot vote or take part in the decision-making. Additionally, The President of[[12]](#footnote-11) the UNSC may call a meeting at any time to react to an emerging crisis. Therefore, Member States are required to[[13]](#footnote-12) keep a representative on call at all times. The General Assembly may also call upon the SC to intervene, however, as soon as a topic goes to the SC, the General Assembly may no longer discuss it. The UNSC is called in to resolve the world’s most pressing and potentially unsettling disputes. It is the only body legally allowed to utilize military intervention, although each P-5 Member State has broken this accord.[[14]](#footnote-13)

The SC had much success on the world stage. It smoothed over the independence of Namibia and its decades-long struggle against South Africa with UNSC Resolution 435 which stopped all military activities and facilitated Namibian independence in 1976. In the 1980s, “the UNSC played a key role in the peace process that brought an end to the war in El Salvador;” and the conflict was fully resolved in 1995. SC involvement in Mozambique is another victory for UN operations which helped establish the UN as a major peacekeeping power in the post-Cold War era. “The UN Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ), launched by the SC through Resolution 797 of December 16, 1992, was one of the most ambitious, multifaceted missions undertaken by the UN up to that time. Its mandate encompassed political, military, humanitarian, and electoral responsibilities not only for thepacification of a war-torn Member State but also for its transformation from a single-party state to a multiparty democracy.”

Despite achieving much success in world peace, Member State divisions, particularly among the P-5, have created several failures for the council. “More than any other conflict in the 1990s, the war in Bosnia and the UN’s handling of it helped shatter the optimism that characterized early debates about the likely impact of the end of the Cold War on the UN’s peace and security role.”[[15]](#footnote-14) The SC cannot be examined without a look at the genocide inRwanda. The motivation for intervention was humanitarian, but it was considered a gray area in SC authority because it was not a conflict between Member States. Some analysts have said it was a reflection of major powers’ unwillingness to spend money and take on risks for a “trivial” matter. “By not asserting its role in the area of preventive diplomacy (Chapter VI), and by adopting a passive and contingent role in relation to security (Chapter VII), the Council failed in its promotional role in relation to the UN Charter as a whole.”[[16]](#footnote-15) The failure in Rwanda has usually been deemed the reason for the success in Sierra Leone. The success is measured through successful elections and was carried out with a 15,000-member peacekeeping force.

Today, the SC is involved with many ongoing disputes and potential crises. From implementing sanctions against Iran to bringing about ceasefires in Ukraine, the SC is acting around the world. Its mission is as essential today as it has ever been, especially with the end of the Cold War and the new power dynamic the P-5 and the other Member States must adjust to.

1. **Establishing Sustainable Peacebuilding Efforts in East and Central Africa**

***Introduction***

Despite the global effort to mitigate discord, many corners of the world are still experiencing a myriad of both domestic and transnational conflicts. Political instability and friction are major threats to individuals, Member States, and the larger international landscape. Furthermore, addressing global conflict and creating order in war torn areas is a difficult task, since the measures to confront the issue must be equally sustainable and constructive. Due to this ongoing issue that the United Nations, and by extension, the Security Council, is devoted to peacebuilding between and within Member States.[[17]](#footnote-16) This motivation of the United Nations was illustrated in the UN Charter noting the purpose of the organization as, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind,” and “to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security.” [[18]](#footnote-17) Specific responsibility was bestowed upon the United Nations Security Council in Chapter VII, Article 39 of the UN Charter in which the SC was dutiable for taking action or providing recommendations in events they determined to be a threat to international peace and serenity.[[19]](#footnote-18)

In 2005, the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established in Resolutions [A/RES/60/180](https://undocs.org/A/RES/60/180) and [S/RES/1645 (2005)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/1645%20(2005)) as a body of both the General Assembly and Security Council, striving to preserve order and peace in regions riddled with conflict.[[20]](#footnote-19) Since its inception, the PBC has been a critical organ of the UN due to its versatility and specific focus on upholding peace across the globe.[[21]](#footnote-20) As an advisory body, the PBC is mandated to assemble relevant actors and promote efficacious strategies for peacebuilding and timely recovery among all parties involved in conflict.[[22]](#footnote-21) In the early years of the PBC, the body set the agenda to ensuring proper governance and mitigating strife in the Member States of Burundi and Sierra Leone.[[23]](#footnote-22) Burundi, a Member State which experienced an eleven-year civil war from 1993 to 2005, was still embroiled in conflict due to hostility between the Tutsi and Hutu ethnic groups in the region.[[24]](#footnote-23) This dispute in some aspects mirrored the Rwandan Genocide since the civil war was between the same two factions.[[25]](#footnote-24) Steady progress by the PBC in their mission to promote security and stability was observed in the Member State until the United Nations office in Burundi (PNUB) was required to leave in 2014.[[26]](#footnote-25) The PBC also made it an objective to address ongoing issues in Sierra Leone, which was in the aftermath of civil war when the PBC set its agenda to mitigate problems in the region.[[27]](#footnote-26) As mentioned previously, the Member State saw rapid progress due to the PBC’s efforts and was deemed to have a fair presidential election in 2007, when Ernest Bai Koroma took office.[[28]](#footnote-27) These two Member States are still on the PBC’s agenda, and Member States including Liberia and Guinea-Bissau have also been major focuses of the UN organ since.[[29]](#footnote-28) Considering the active role the PBC has assumed in the global push for international peace, it has been and will continue to be a vital actor in the development of sustainable peacebuilding.

In 2016, the General Assembly and Security Council extended their devotion to international harmony when they passed Resolutions A/70/262 and S/2282, which both emphasize the advancement of sustainable peace.[[30]](#footnote-29) These resolutions published by the UN aim to address peacebuilding at all stages of the conflict cycle and suggest both preemptive measures to prevent the outbreak of conflict and reactive measures to foster recovery and de-escalation of worldwide issues.[[31]](#footnote-30) Specifically, they both call for a “comprehensive approach to transnational justice,” emphasizing rehabilitation in areas mired by conflict and the demobilization of parties that seek to threaten international peace.[[32]](#footnote-31) Furthermore, this resolution highlights the importance of collaboration between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations, including the African Union and other bodies, which may have special interest in the concerted effort to mitigate conflict.[[33]](#footnote-32) Additionally, Resolution A/70/262 uniquely calls for the promotion of a gender perspective, underscoring the United Nations’ commitment of ensuring peacebuilding efforts are realized to the benefit of all people.[[34]](#footnote-33)

***History***

Considering the specific attention that the SC and PBC have placed on the region throughout their histories, it should not be a surprise that East Africa has been one of the most insecure and contentious regions worldwide.[[35]](#footnote-34) Due to the lasting impacts of European colonialism, a great number of Member States in the region were hastily formed and the issues that ensued are representative of that.[[36]](#footnote-35) After most Member States in Africa had gained independence by the mid-to-late twentieth century, many of them were left under-developed in comparison to their global contemporaries.[[37]](#footnote-36) Additionally, how boundaries between and within Member States were drawn led to severe ethnic fragmentation that materialized itself in countless Civil Wars across the continent.[[38]](#footnote-37)

To properly understand the ongoing crises in Central and East Africa, it is important to understand and take note of specific conflicts in the region. A case study pertinent to the history of discord in East Africa is that of Sudan and South Sudan, who originally constituted one Member State until South Sudan seceded in 2011.[[39]](#footnote-38) This decision by South Sudan was preceded by generations of armed disagreements in the Member State, largely due to the religious divide between the Islamic North and the Christian South.[[40]](#footnote-39) In 1983, Former Sudanese President Gafaar Nimeiry asserted that the entire Member State, including South Sudan which had gained autonomy after previous conflicts, was an Islamic State.[[41]](#footnote-40) This culminated in a 22-year Civil War, which remains the longest in African history to this day. Although a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed between both parties in 2005, over 2.5 million lives were lost in the devastating conflict.[[42]](#footnote-41) After its secession from its northern counterpart, South Sudan continued to experience violence and would undergo another civil war shortly after achieving independence.[[43]](#footnote-42) The dispute between Sudan and South Sudan that spanned decades was and still is the norm, and not the exception in East Africa.[[44]](#footnote-43)

Another Member State whose tumultuous history is of significant relevance to the topic at hand is the Central African Republic (CAR).[[45]](#footnote-44) In its early history, the CAR was very unstable after gaining independence from France.[[46]](#footnote-45) After several rounds of authoritarianism in the Member State under the regimes of Dacko, Bokkasa, and Kolingba, democratic movements in the CAR gained enough influence to establish open elections in 1993.[[47]](#footnote-46) Ange-Félix Patassé, a former prime minister of the Member State, acquired a failing economy at his inauguration, which resulted in his administration being unable to reimburse civil servants and military factions.[[48]](#footnote-47) A series of attempted coups would take place over the next decade until Patassé was ousted in 2003 in an effort spearheaded by former military leader François Bozizé.[[49]](#footnote-48) In the aftermath of the coup, armed conflict ensued between the new government and rebel forces, and Bozizé’s administration would remain precarious.[[50]](#footnote-49) Tension rose in the CAR until 2012, when a civil war between the Muslim Seleka and Christian Anti-balaka factions took full effect.[[51]](#footnote-50) The Member State has been embroiled in this affair ever since, and over 1.3 million people have been displaced by the conflict, which comprises a fifth of its population.[[52]](#footnote-51) The situation in the CAR that has unfolded further illustrates the significance of religious division in East and Central Africa, and how governmental instability is an important issue for the SC to consider.

***Current Situation***

As previously mentioned, the case studies of Sudan, South Sudan, and the CAR are part of a larger norm in East and Central Africa, and not the exception. The experience and issues these Member States faced are widespread in the region today, as ethnic and religious division continues to provoke armed disagreements. Along the horn of East Africa, Somalia remains at the forefront of conflict and humanitarian crises.[[53]](#footnote-52) In one of the longest ongoing civil wars, Somalia’s federal government, with African Union and UN support, has been at odds with the Al-Shabaab militant group which is devoted to the extremist Pan-Islamic terrorist organization, Al-Qaeda.[[54]](#footnote-53) This Member State has been on an upward trajectory due in part to UN intervention, with humanitarian coordinator Adam Abdelmoula noting, “the sound of the hammer is replacing the sound of gunfire” in Mogadishu.[[55]](#footnote-54) However, the Member State sustained 160 political violence events that culminated in over 220 deaths from October 14th to November 10th, 2023 .[[56]](#footnote-55) Thus, Somalia is still facing critical challenges and would greatly benefit from progressing the concerted peacebuilding effort.

Ethiopia is another Member State that has recently been the subject of international focus due to conflict. This is because civil war emerged in the Northern Tigray region from November 2020, to November 2022.[[57]](#footnote-56) This was an armed engagement involving Ethiopia and Eritrea against the domestic Tigray People’s Liberation Front, which commenced due to years of escalating tension between the two parties.[[58]](#footnote-57) It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people died in this dispute, which was the second major conflict between the Ethiopian government and the Tigrinya ethnic group in recent decades.[[59]](#footnote-58) In the aftermath of the civil war, Ethiopia became engulfed in another international struggle when they invaded the northern Amhara region.[[60]](#footnote-59) The Member State is currently engaged in this war, a deadly conflict that has cost the lives of civilians.[[61]](#footnote-60) The situation in Ethiopia further demonstrates how ethnic and religious hostility in East and Central Africa often results in harrowing conflicts in the region. Several other Member States in the area are facing similar complications, as sustainable and maintained peace has been difficult to find. Thus, the SC must make note of the current landscape in East and Central Africa when considering peacebuilding measures.

***Conclusion***

Taking into account the history and current state of affairs in East and Central Africa, it is evident that the factors contributing to the ongoing conflicts are multidimensional and nuanced. The political instability, economic insecurity, and ethnic fragmentation left by European colonialism greatly hindered the region and left it with staggering disadvantages when compared with Member States around the world. These problems have manifested themselves in armed disagreements in East and Central Africa, leading to the displacement, injury, and deaths of people in these areas. Despite the previous efforts taken by the UN and its constituent Member States, issues remain. In particular, there is a significant disparity in measures that effectively prevent the outbreak of international conflicts and an insufficient effort in fostering peacebuilding and recovery in areas riddled with discord. The political insecurity in East and Central Africa is a matter of paramount importance for Member States across the globe since upholding peace in all corners of the world is important for the maintenance of the international community. Considering the tumultuous situation in this area has contributed to a daunting humanitarian crisis, Member States should be concerned and look to formulate sustainable and impactful resolutions.

***Committee Directive***

We are looking forward to the discussion, debate, and push for resolution between Member States throughout this committee session. We urge the body to devise innovative methods which aim to foster peacebuilding while evaluating past measures and resolutions put forth by the SC. Additionally, we recommend Member States consider both the successes and failures of the PBC, taking into account the case studies of Burundi and Sierra Leone. The PBC will continue to be an instrument for change in conflict regions, so it should be assessed in the development of meaningful resolution. Furthermore, we advise the body to specifically consider Resolutions A/70/262 and S/2282, which place specific focus on the role of the PBC and provide recommendations for Member States in their peacebuilding efforts. Also, we call on Member States to consider the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to mitigate violence and promote order across the globe.[[62]](#footnote-61) Shared acknowledgement and adherence to this objective will greatly diminish the prevalence of domestic and international conflict, as well as uphold political stability and humanitarian rights. On that note, collaboration with transnational organizations, both intergovernmental and nongovernmental, is critical to ensuring a diversified approach is taken. However, delegates should be mindful of the resources Member States and organizations have at their disposal, and ensure that their propositions are realistic. Moreover, special consideration should be placed on sovereignty, since it is important to protect the individuality of Member States when working to resolve international crises. Although the SC is the enforcing organ of the UN, failure to do so can create new problems or exacerbate the ones already experienced by the global community. Ultimately, we look forward to the diplomatic exchange that will occur in this committee to reduce conflict in East and Central Africa and encourage sustainable peacebuilding.

1. **Addressing Human Rights Stabilization and Development in Southeast Asia**

***Introduction***

Every region of our international community has faced many hardships, especially those in maintaining order, assessing governmental functions, and providing basic human rights as well as needs for their people.[[63]](#footnote-62) According to the Preamble of the United Nations, “We the Peoples of the United Nations Determined…to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small…” It is the core value of the United Nations as well as the principal aspect of the work of the Security Council.[[64]](#footnote-63)

The United Nations Security Council (UN SC) must face these hardships to maintain the international social norm including the protections of fundamental human rights by the government.[[65]](#footnote-64) We must also keep in mind the regional security and policies that are already in place such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Human Rights Declaration that was put in place in 2012 which defines a range of rights including: Civil, Political, Economic, Social, and Cultural.[[66]](#footnote-65) It falls on the UN SC to address and introduce legislation to protect environmental security in areas with human rights insecurities like in Southeast Asia.[[67]](#footnote-66)

The Situation in Southeast Asia has been long reaching, harking back to the early days of colonization in the region.Member States are still in the process into the development of Member States and have fully developed as industrialized economies with a strong basis of human rights. However, many Member States in Southeast Asia have not developed the same as other Member States. The UN SC has been observing the development of economic, social, and political structures since the end of World War II.[[68]](#footnote-67) It is to the belief of many in the international community that Southeast Asia is a region of pure economic potential and with some of the highest number of people per capita in the world.

***History***

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is vital to maintaining international peace and security.[[69]](#footnote-68) Both ASEAN and the UNSC hold very similar values and a consensus-building approach to solving solutions.[[70]](#footnote-69) The Security Council has observed thousands of documented cases of human right abuses during times of armed conflict reaching back to the foundation of the United Nations.[[71]](#footnote-70) Many conflicts that were observed were during the years of rebuilding and reunification of modern Member States post-World War II and during the Cold War.[[72]](#footnote-71)

It is pertinent through actions made by the UNSC that these atrocities against human rights must be addressed. Many solutions involved actions that would interfere with newly formed Member States and their young governments.[[73]](#footnote-72) It is also important to refer to these observations and requests from Member States and at the time Non-Member Member States to be case studies to further educate the modern UNSC on how to respond to more pertinent problems.[[74]](#footnote-73)

The Security Council has engaged in multiple missions and efforts to control and promote positive developments throughout Southeast Asia.[[75]](#footnote-74) The Security Mission to Cambodia and VietNam is an example of these missions to control and promote development. This mission was first introduced in a joint sponsorship by the Ivory Coast (Côte D'ivoire) and Morocco; to mandate reports to the UNSC within 45 days to ensure development and to peacefully resolve internal conflicts that these Member States were facing.[[76]](#footnote-75)

***Current Situation***

Most recently, the UNSC has engaged in a mission to Myanmar to deal with political and humanitarian situations that have developed due to the alleged “coup de grace” of the former democratic government of the Myanmar government.[[77]](#footnote-76) The mission was also to help elevate and evaluate previously reported human rights abuses of the Rohingya Muslims that were forcefully removed from the Member States years prior.[[78]](#footnote-77) In a joint report with ASEAN, the security council has called and demanded for the immediate end of all forms of violence throughout Myanmar and the urge to de-escalate tensions for all parties to respect human rights.[[79]](#footnote-78) ASEAN has placed a central role in finding a more peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar in which the people are put first before finding stabilization of the government systems.[[80]](#footnote-79) The UN SC and ASEAN has encouraged the international community to support the ASEAN-led mechanism and process in this regard. However, tensions and the fundamental freedoms that contribute to the rule of law within Myanmar have not been resolved. ASEAN and the UNSC have plans to immediately implement ASEAN’s Five Point Consensus plan in which targets key root causes and create necessary conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of political prisoners and Rohingya refugees back into the Member State.[[81]](#footnote-80)

The question of Timor-Leste and West Papua have come under the light for the continuation and development of self-determination and the questions of human rights. Timor-Leste, a Member State that had broken off from the Republic of Indonesia and the Portuguese Republic in 2002, is in a state of political and social development since its creation.[[82]](#footnote-81) The UNSC has been closely monitoring the situation and created the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) to observe the continuation of development in the Member State.[[83]](#footnote-82) The UNSC is also monitoring the self-determination efforts of West Papua to be a similar case in which the violence and human rights may arise by demonstrations of control by the Indonesian government.[[84]](#footnote-83) The UNSC have expressed serious concerns of the deteriorating human rights situation of the indigenous Papuans by Indoensian forces in instances of child killings, disappearances, torture and mass displacement of the native populations.[[85]](#footnote-84) UN human rights experts have expressed an urgent humanitarian mission to the region to assess investigations into abuses against these indigenous peoples.[[86]](#footnote-85)

***Conclusion***

We must consider all case studies and the history of this topic to construct the most viable and sustainable solutions to ensuring that human rights and development is a priority of all Member States in Southeast Asia. The situation of Timor-Leste is a case study that the Member States of the Security Council must observe and educate themselves in the events of human rights development, sustainable economic development and state-building which can be a possible solution to many problems that the overall region faces. As we look back into these situations and questions of different Member States, we must keep the mission of the United Nations Preamble and Charter to be our guiding pieces of legislation such as Article 1 subsection 2, “to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sec, language, or religion.” Keeping this in mind, the situation in Southeast Asia is complex, however, through the works of the UNSC and possible collaborations with ASEAN and other regional partners.

***Committee Directive***

We would like the UNSC to consider all possible avenues of intervention without intruding on the very delicate situations of civilians that are currently caught in the crosshairs of their governments. As the UNSC we must secure and promote the fundamental rights of people especially those who do not have representation in their governments and are suffering under regimes who do not have their best interests in mind. We recommend looking back into past case studies and actions made by the UNSC that would shed more light into the situation in Southeast Asia such as Myanmar, West Papua, Timor-Leste. We also recommend that delegates communicate with ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Group Member States. We believe if delegates utilizes the full potential and powers entrusted by the United Nations Security Council that many solutions could be achieved.

**SC Rules: Addendum**

***Rule One: Voting and the Veto***

All votes (both procedural and substantive) in the SC require nine affirmative votes to pass, as outlined in the UN Charter. For instance, a vote of eight in favor, zero opposed, and seven abstentions would fail. Substantive votes (resolutions, amendments, and the second vote for division of the question) additionally require the “concurring votes” of the permanent five (P-5) members of the SC (China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US). An abstention by a member of the P-5 does NOT count as a veto. Therefore, for a resolution to pass, all members of the P-5 must either vote yes or abstain in addition to receiving nine affirmative votes. Note that the P-5 has made only limited usage of the “veto” in the past eight years. Only 13 vetoes have been cast in that time, and in 1996, 1998, and 2000, no vetoes were cast. The Republic of France and the United Kingdom have not used their veto in decades.

***Rule Two: Voting with Rights and Passing***

During a roll call vote, once the Dais calls upon a delegate, they may choose from the following options: yes, no, abstain, yes with rights, no with rights, or pass. “Yes” casts a vote in favor of a draft resolution while “no” casts a vote against it. An “abstain” vote counts as neither and can only be made if a Member State was recorded as “present” during the most recent roll call. “Yes/No with rights” allows a Member State to make a brief explanation as to why that delegate voted the way s/he did once called upon by the Dais after the voting procedure is finished. Unless otherwise specified, response time will be limited to 30 seconds. Finally, “pass” permits the delegate to be skipped in order to hear the remaining votes, after which the Dais will return to those who passed. However, Member States who pass may not abstain or vote with rights.

***Rule Three: Make the Matter Substantive***

At this conference, the Dias will recognize the right of Member States to ask for procedural matters to be placed under the rules for substantive votes — and thus affected by the “veto” power. Though this is a “motion,” it will be treated as if it was a “point.” When it comes time to vote on a procedural matter that a Member State wishes to make substantive, before the Dais calls for votes Member States should stand and say “The \_\_(Member State)\_\_ motions to make this matter substantive”. The Dias will accept, or rule the motion dilatory. If it is accepted, there will be a simple procedural majority vote of the body to make the issue substantive. If that passes, the original issue will be voted on as if it was a substantive matter. Should this motion be abused or used too frequently, the Dias reserves the right to revoke this privilege.

***Rule Four: Suspension of the Rules***

Suspension of the Rules allows for an informal presentation. This can be used for a draft resolution to be introduced, an expert to offer testimony, or a number of other actions. To motion for this, a Member State should ask for a “Suspension of the rules for the purposes of \_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_ minutes”. This may be passed with a simple majority.

***Rule Five: Outside Parties***

The UN Charter gives the SC the option to invite non-Member States of the SC to participate without voting in discussions that affect the non-Member States. At this conference, a formal written request should be made to the Dais asking for an expert in a specific field. If enough of the body concurs, an expert will join the committee for a finite time.

1. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
6. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
7. Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on an Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council (2004). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
8. "Security Council, SC, UNSC, Security, Peace, Sanctions, Veto, Resolution, President, United Nations, UN, Peacekeeping, Peacebuilding, Conflict Resolution, Prevention." United Nations. Accessed December 19, 2018. http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
9. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
10. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
11. Charter of the United Nations (1945). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
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