

**Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations
Security Council
March 23rd - 24th, 2018 Kennesaw, GA
Email: ksuhsmun2018@gmail.com**

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the twenty-second annual Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations (HSMUN) Conference. My name is Sam Compagno, and I am honored to serve as your Director for UN Security Council (UNSC). I am graduating in May with a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice, and want to join the Air Force after graduation to fly fighters or join the Office of Special Investigations. This is my fifth year participating in MUN and my second time serving as a director at this conference. Outside of MUN, I enjoy watching shows like NCIS, Blacklist, and am always prepared to rewatch The Office. While my motorcycle hasn't seen much action this winter, I love cruising around Georgia whenever I can.

Lauren Grubb is the Assistant Director for our committee. She is a sophomore in college majoring in international affairs with a concentration in governmental affairs and a minor in French. She is interested in working in an embassy someday. This is her second time participating in MUN and serving as a dais at this conference. When she isn't spending her time grueling over school work and clubs, she likes to read, workout, and write stories.

The UNSC, like the General Assembly Plenary, is a broad body that covers a wide range of keynote issues. However, the UNSC has significantly more power than any other committee within the UN body. For this year, the topics we will cover are:

- I. Avoiding the "Conflict Trap" Through Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, and
- II. Reformation of International Security to Protect Against Global Terrorism

Depending on the progress being made on both topics, there is a small possibility of a crisis scenario being brought before the body without prior warning. In such a scenario, the body will be presented with reports and "experts" in related fields to facilitate debate. Further details will be provided at the conference. Delegates should not stress about the crisis and, instead, focus on preparing to facilitate productive discussion for both topics.

Each Member State delegation within this committee is expected to submit a position paper which covers both of the 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, 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 (www.hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/). 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.

When researching for your position papers and preparing for this committee, we highly encourage you to carefully read this background guide and utilize the resources we have provided for you. There are some unique rules for the SC, so please read over the addendum at the end of this document. Finally, all delegates should be prepared to operate under a UNSC perspective. This committee is unique in that it actually holds binding power over all Member States of the UN. Therefore, all resolutions in committee may use language such as "Condemns", "Requires", "Demands", etc. Just as in the real SC, delegates will be expected to be able to respond to any crisis that may pertain to global security. Research previous actions of the UNSC during crises and learn of any unique methods that are available to your specific Member State. Due to the intense nature of the SC, all delegates will be held to the standard of college MUN simulations. The UNSC is the closest thing to a world government and necessitates such proficiency.

Please feel free to email me with any questions any time prior to conference beginning, and we look forward to meeting and working with all of you!

Sam Compagno, Director
Lauren Grubb, Assistant Director

Committee History

“The Security Council resolutions will be enforced - the just demands of peace and security will be met - or action will be unavoidable.”

-- Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

“What takes place in the Security Council more closely resembles a mugging than either a political debate or an effort at problem-solving.”

-- Jeane Kirkpatrick, UN Ambassador

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.¹ Throughout the 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. This representation eventually led to the formation of the five permanent (P-5) members of the UNSC.

The SC's mission was rooted in the Atlantic Charter and tempered in the fires of the Cold War. Its fifteen 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 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,” instantly negates any resolution. The USSR/Russian Federation has used its veto power the most since the council's formation, totaling 128 times, while the United States follows with 83 times.² The current non-permanent roster of the SC is as follows: Bolivia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine, and Uruguay.

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 with complete investigative powers and privileges in situations where it feels international security could be at risk under Article 34.³ All members of the UNSC also commit their military forces to enacting “Chapter VII Actions” of the UNSC when there is a breach of peace or threat to peace.

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. The President of the UNSC may call a meeting at any time to react to an emerging crisis. Therefore, Member States are required to 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).

The SC had much success on the world stage. It smoothed over the independence of Namibia and their 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 1995.⁴ 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 the pacification of a war-torn country but also for its transformation from a single-party state to a multiparty democracy.”⁵

¹ Charter of the United Nations (1945).

² Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council (2004).

³ Charter of the United Nations (1945).

⁴ Álvaro de Soto, “A Key United Nations Moment and Its Lessons,” in UN Chronicle, <http://unchronicle.un.org/article/key-united-nations-moment-and-its-lessons/>

⁵ David Malone, “The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the Twenty First Century” (2004), 437.

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 for the UN’s peace and security role.”⁶ The SC cannot be examined without a look at the genocide in Rwanda. 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 the 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.”⁷ The failure in Rwanda is usually deemed the reason for the success in Sierra Leone. The success is measured through successful elections in 2002, 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 other Member States must adjust to.

⁶ Ibidem, 463-464.

⁷ Ibidem, 495.

Topic I: Avoiding the “Conflict Trap” Through Post-Conflict Peacebuilding

“Conflict is inevitable, but combat is optional.”

-- Max Lucado, Christian author and preacher, Texas, USA

“Let’s recommit to work towards our common goal: A nation where all of us are winners, all of us have shelter, food and education.”

-- Nelson Mandela, President of South Africa, 1994-1999

Introduction

One of the most important missions the UN undertakes is bringing a conclusion to conflict. Such events typically garner international media attention and receive a great deal of praise. However, once peace treaties are signed and/or cease fires achieved, global attention typically turns elsewhere and the general public soon forgets about the struggle altogether. However, the conclusion of a conflict is when the most important work begins.

Peacebuilding is defined by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office as “... the continuum of strategy, processes and activities aimed at sustaining peace over the long-term with a clear focus on reducing chances for the relapse into conflict... [It] is useful to see peacebuilding as a broader policy framework that strengthens the synergy among the related efforts of conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, recovery and development, as part of a collective and sustained effort to build lasting peace”.⁸ An excellent example of how crucial peacebuilding is can be seen when examining the two world wars. Failures during the post-WWI peacebuilding process directly led to WWII. However, despite the improvements afforded to international diplomacy by the replacement of the League of Nations with the United Nations, there are still many modern-day failings in the realm of peace that allow violent conflict to continue to decimate the globe. Such perpetuations are commonly referred to as a “conflict trap.” An excellent summary definition of a conflict trap can be found in a World Bank policy research report *Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy*: “[w]here development fails, countries are at high risk of becoming caught in a conflict trap in which war wrecks the economy and increases the risk of further war.”⁹ Essentially, if peace is established, but institutions and conditions favorable to peace aren’t present, the Member State or region will likely return to conflict. When conducting research for this topic, the authors HIGHLY encourage delegates to look at the source in footnote nine. While it is lengthy, it provides excellent source material for the topic at hand. It will be referenced frequently throughout this section of the guide.

History

While the term “conflict trap” was first introduced to the academic community by Paul Collier and Nicholas Sambanis in *Understanding Civil War: A New Agenda* (2002), the problem the phrase describes is centuries, if not millennia, old.¹⁰ No matter the age or level of technology, there are wars, both civil and international, that simply devastate a country’s economy and infrastructure to the point that peace cannot be maintained without intervention and aid from outside sources.

A tragic example of a perpetual conflict trap is Chad. After gaining independence in 1960, leadership failures, combined with inept governments and religious conflict, created an intermittent state of civil war.¹¹ As was typical of colonized nations, the occupying country left with little regard for the stability or long-term health of its

⁸ United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, <http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/2013/08/selected-definitions-of-peacebuilding/>.

⁹ Paul Collier et al., *Breaking the Conflict Trap: Civil War and Development Policy*, (Washington, D.C.: World Bank and Oxford Press, 2003), 1, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13938/567930PUB0brea10Box353739B01PUBLIC1.pdf;sequence=1>

¹⁰ Paul Collier and Nicholas Sambanis, “Understanding Civil War: A New Agenda,” *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 46, no. 1 (2002): 3-12, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0022002702046001001>.

¹¹ Louise Khabure, *Societies Caught in the Conflict Trap: Regional Research Findings - Chad, Central African Republic, Sudan, South Sudan*, ACORD and CCFD-Terre Solidaire, 2013, <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/conflict-research-chad-car-sudan-south-sudan.pdf>.

abandoned colony.¹² Just two years after the French left, the ruling party banned all opposition groups. Within fifteen years, the military stepped in to take over the governance of the people. One military coup d'état after another left people in constant fear and uncertainty. Promises of democratic processes being installed went unfulfilled. When the Darfur crisis occurred, refugees that ended up in Chad found yet another conflict they had to survive.¹³ During these decades of turmoil, Chad's economy struggled to grow. Today, they're ranked #162 on the Index of Economic Freedom.¹⁴ Despite political progress made in the recent decade, there is still unrest and the potential for conflict.

Another example of a country caught in a conflict trap is the Central African Republic. Similar to Chad, Central African Republic gained its independence from France in 1960.¹⁵ Again, with the fall of imperialism in the state came a vacuum of power. Corruption led to an authoritarian regime that suppressed any disapproval brutally. Eventually, a coup d'état was attempted but failed. Democracy finally prevailed in 1993, but tensions between the various tribes led to protests that "continued the destruction of [Central African Republic]'s economy."¹⁶ Given the rapidly deteriorating situation, the UNSC passed Resolution 1159 in March 1998 that established the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA).¹⁷ Despite the first interdiction's assistance, a second was required. In 2007, UNSC Resolution 1778 created the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) to "contribute to the protection of civilians; promote human rights and the rule of law; and promote regional peace".¹⁸ This mandate was completed at the end of 2010, after which the MINURCAT withdrew. However, "the UN country team and the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) remained in the country to continue to work for the benefit of the Chadian people".¹⁹

When examining African nations dealing with conflict, one of the common sources of blame for intrastate disharmony is tribalism.²⁰ It is important to consider that many people do not identify with their country the same way Europeans or Americans do, but rather only consider themselves a member of their respective tribe. Outside of Africa, the same mentality holds true for peoples belonging to different cultures or ethnic groups. An excellent example of this is the Kurdish in the Middle East. Despite spanning numerous countries, all Kurds identify as one ethnic group. Many people believe that forcing different groups to coexist under one government, and giving power of one or more groups over the others, creates friction that, in turn, can easily transform into civil war. However, as stated in the World Bank report:

"Most people think that they already know the root causes of civil war. Those on the political right tend to assume that it is due to longstanding ethnic and religious hatreds, those in the political center tend to assume that it is due to a lack of democracy and that violence occurs where opportunities for the peaceful resolution of political disputes are lacking, and those on the political left tend to assume that it is due to economic inequalities or to a deep-rooted legacy of colonialism. None of these explanations sits comfortably with the statistical evidence. Empirically, the most striking pattern is that civil war is heavily concentrated in the poorest countries. War causes poverty, but the more important reason for the concentration is that poverty increases the likelihood of civil war. Thus our central argument can be stated briefly: the key root cause of conflict is the failure of economic development. (53)"

While tribal or cultural differences can spark an initial conflict, the perpetual nature of conflict traps lies in the economic and social ramifications wars bring. Before addressing current conflicts occurring across the globe, delegates must learn and appreciate the history that led to the conflict. Furthermore, any resolutions that aim to solve conflict traps must consider any economic interventions required to break the pattern of poverty and/or economic stagnation that follows the end of a conflict.

¹² Ibidem.

¹³ Ibidem.

¹⁴ "2017 Index of Economic Freedom," *The Heritage Foundation*, <http://www.heritage.org/index/country/chad>.

¹⁵ Louise Khabure, *Societies Caught in the Conflict Trap: Regional Research Findings - Chad, Central African Republic, Sudan, South Sudan*, ACORD and CCFD-Terre Solidaire, 2013, <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/conflict-research-chad-car-sudan-south-sudan.pdf>.

¹⁶ Ibidem.

¹⁷ "Our history," *United Nations Peacekeeping*, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>.

¹⁸ "Protecting civilians, promoting human rights, rule of law and regional peace," *MINURCAT*, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/minurcat/>.

¹⁹ Ibidem.

²⁰ Louise Khabure, *Societies Caught in the Conflict Trap: Regional Research Findings - Chad, Central African Republic, Sudan, South Sudan*, ACORD and CCFD-Terre Solidaire, 2013, <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/conflict-research-chad-car-sudan-south-sudan.pdf>.

Current Situation

Although some form of conflict is present in every Member State, there are countries and regions that require immediate attention from the UNSC. An excellent source when assessing conflict in the world is the Global Peace Index provided by the Vision of Humanity website.²¹ This website ranks 163 countries from most peaceful to least peaceful. It also provides different variables of measurement, such as internal versus external deaths, economic growth, etc. Historical data is also available which can aid in identifying countries that have been suffering from perpetual violence.

The civil war in Syria has been decimating the Middle East since 2011 and has killed thousands of people while displacing millions more.²² Syria is currently ranked 163 on the Global Peace Index.²³ While Syria itself is not caught in a conflict trap yet, the conditions are ideal for peace to ultimately fail in the long term without assistance once the conflict is successfully concluded. Infrastructure across the entire country has been heavily damaged by rocket attacks, bombings, and artillery shellings. The businesses and structures that remain lack an adequate workforce to repair and sustain them. When the fighting in Syria ends, people will be homeless, jobless, and, in millions of cases, far from home. Syria goes in and out of the media spotlight, but it is a constant issue for the UN and the entire affected region. In the same way that Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill began preparing for the end of WWII before it was over, so too do plans for a sustained peace in Syria need to begin forming now.

While Syria has been the focal point of media interest in the Middle East, countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Yemen continue to experience copious amounts of conflict both internally and externally. Each of those countries also falls within the bottom 10% of the Global Peace Index.²⁴ Other countries within this percentile include North Korea, Pakistan, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ukraine, and Somalia. The Americas are not immune from conflict either, with Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia ranked as 142, 143, and 146 respectively.²⁵ All of the aforementioned countries are at various levels of conflict, from internal political unrest to open civil war. Furthermore, each one will require a unique approach in order to establish and maintain peace. As with Syria, it is never too early to begin planning for the end of any conflict.

Conclusion

Many steps have been taken to address regions or countries caught in conflict traps, but far more work is needed if peace is to prevail. Delegates are highly encouraged to consider the future of Syria when developing position papers and ideas for conference. Many conflict traps are sustained by a lack of economic development, therefore this root cause must be addressed at national and international levels. While Africa and Syria have been focal points in this background guide, keep in mind almost every Member State in the UN must contend with some form of conflict. Peacebuilding is an endless endeavor that requires constant effort, evaluation, maintenance, and update. While such a task may seem daunting, the UNSC was specifically created to handle these duties.

Committee Directive

Given the prestige and power associated with the actual UNSC, the Dias has high expectations for delegates participating in this committee. The numerous sources provided for this topic are an excellent starting point when conducting research. Furthermore, delegates need to understand the difference between “peacekeeping” and “peacebuilding” as this topic deals with the later. Keep in mind that there are already numerous peacekeeping and peacebuilding agencies within the UN that have been attempting to resolve this issue for decades. Before “reinventing the wheel,” delegates are encouraged to examine these agencies and look at ways to improve them.

Delegates who provide short term solutions should be ready to couple them with long term ones as this topic cannot be addressed with a one-time one-size-fits-all solution. Ideas and efforts should also be focused on

²¹ “Global Peace Index 2017,” *Vision of Humanity*, <http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>.

²² “Syrian Civil War Fast Facts,” *CNN* (2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2013/08/27/world/meast/syria-civil-war-fast-facts/index.html>.

²³ “Global Peace Index 2017,” *Vision of Humanity*, <http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>.

²⁴ *Ibidem*.

²⁵ *Ibidem*.

countries at the bottom of the Global Peace Index, especially those that continually relapse into violence. Data for 2017 is available, therefore the dias expects delegates to have a current grasp on conflict around the world.

Topic II. Reformation of International Security to Protect Against Global Terrorism

Terrorism is “the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce especially for political purposes.”

Introduction

Earlier this year, Secretary-General Antonia Guterres created the First UN office of counter-terrorism; a goal that his predecessors were unable to achieve. However, these changes did not address the separation between the General Assembly counterterrorism bodies and the Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED). Thus, we are left with the dilemma of implementing global strategy and the implementation of counterterrorism resolutions. Reform efforts to date are an important step to the reformation of international security. However, many will find they do not go far enough to maximize the United Nations counterterrorism role in a consistent and comprehensive matter (even with the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy).²⁶

History

Terrorism made its first appearance on the United Nations international agenda as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the 1960s the United Nations only treated these terrorist acts as a local problem due to Palestine’s near-monopoly on terrorism.²⁷ In July of 1968 the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijacked the El Al Flight 426 which carried a majority of non-Israeli citizens. This incident will later be suspected to be the framework for al-Qaeda’s September 11 attacks.²⁸ Even after the consistent hijackings from this terrorist organization, the United Nations Security Council still refused to pass a resolution to deal with these terrorist organizations. It wasn’t until the rise of al-Qaeda and the end of the Cold War when the UN decided that terrorism is not exclusively an Arab-Israeli conflict.²⁹

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 of 1999 imposed targeted sanctions on al-Qaeda and the Taliban (this included their affiliates and their supporters). It was only until Resolution 1373 where Member States had to be reminded that their counterterrorism obligations had to apply to entities and individuals who may not have been specifically designated under resolution 1267 as well if they are involved in terrorist acts. The UN secretary-general Kofi Annan in 2005 created what he called the five-pillar counterterrorism strategy which hoped to (1) dissuade groups from resorting to terrorism (2) deny terrorists the means to carry out an attack (3) deter states from supporting terrorist groups (4) develop state capacity to prevent terrorism and (5) defend human rights in the context of terrorism and counter terrorism.³⁰

In regards to Objective one, the SC Resolution 1566 resolved to in clause 9 to establish a working group made of all members of the Security Council to consider and submit recommendations to the council on groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities other than what was designated by al-Qaeda Taliban Sanctions Committee to include more effective procedures of bringing justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing financial assets, preventing movement in territories and preventing the supply of all types of arms. Objective two was also touched when Resolution 1566 decided to prevent the movement and supply of arms for these entities and individuals. Objective three was touched on in Resolution 2354 of 2017 by stating that Member States had a primary responsibility to countering terrorism. In addition resolution 1371 of 2001 called for Member States to “refrain from providing support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts,” “deny safe haven to those seeking to finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts” bring those who “finance, facilitate terrorist acts” to justice. Objective four overall is covered by sanctions, travel bans, and legal developments by each an every Member State and can be read throughout all the resolutions mentioned above. Finally, Objective five has been touched on Security Council Resolution 1963 of 2010 where they called for the respect of human rights and

²⁶ Eric Rosand et al., “UN Counterterrorism Reform: Now It’s the Security Council’s Turn,” *IPI Global Observatory*, <https://theglobalobservatory.org/2017/09/terrorism-countering-violent-extremism-guterres/>.

²⁷ “Flawed Diplomacy:.” Flawed Diplomacy: - The United Nations and the War on Terrorism - The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/flawed-diplomacy-the-united-nations-and-the-war-on-terrorism>.

²⁸ Ibidem.

²⁹ Ibidem.

³⁰ Ibidem.

supported the idea that human rights served as a mutually reinforcing advent to counter terrorism. Resolution 1963 called for the respect for rule of law and restated their international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

Current Situation

Some problems that have been noticed that threaten the reformation of international security against global terrorism is one: the collaboration between all Member States in allocating resources, transparency and communication. Two, the “responsibility to protect” citizens from genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.³¹ Three, State Sponsors of Terrorism, currently there are only three recognized states: Iran, Syria and Sudan. However, delegations should be noted that this list is not conclusive but is simply listed on the Department of Homeland Security of the United States of America. It should be noted that Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and others have potential to be on this list. It is suspected that Pakistan is a state sponsor of terrorism due to the mass infiltration of their nuclear facilities and how Osama Bin Laden was located in close proximity to the military academy in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Currently, with resolution S/RES/2368, the Security Council has resolved to freeze the assets (indirect or direct) that benefit these groups in order to prevent monetary funding to reach individuals and groups who seek to commit terrorist acts. They have also resolved to implement a travel ban in order to prevent such entities from entering into a State, with regards to the exceptions that the Member State in question has deemed suitable. Lastly, they want to place an arms embargo to prohibit the direct or indirect supply of these individuals and groups. Note that in regard to the statements discussed above, these individuals and entities are defined by the Security Council resolution 2368 specifically as “an entity, controlled or owned, directly or indirectly or entity associated with ISIL (Da’esh) and Al Qaeda sanctions list” (S/RES/2368). For more specific information on this we encourage the thorough examination of this resolution as it details more in depth what has already been agreed upon for the reformation of international security against global terrorism.

Committee directive

While in committee, delegates will represent the positions of their Member States in regards to the reformation of international security to global terrorism. Delegates should familiarize themselves with resolutions passed and the details of them in order to prevent redundancy. In this committee delegates’ goals should be centered around remaining in their respective Member State’s position. There should be an emphasis on creating strategies to reforming international security in regard to international terrorism. Please also take note of any subsequent consequences of the strategies that are proposed. As a final note, it is important you know your Member State’s policy and how your Member State is working to enhance their policies on an international scale.

³¹ "Responsibility to Protect," *Greek*, <http://www.mfa.gr/en/foreign-policy/global-issues/responsibility-to-protect.html>.

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, UK, and 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 have 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 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 Dais 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 that Member State should stand and say “The (Member State) motions to make this matter substantive”. The Dais 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 Dais 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 vote 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 on a specific field. If enough of the body concurs, an expert will join the committee for a finite time.

Rule Six: Yielding Time

Like the rest of the conference, this body does not recognize the yielding of time to the chair. However, the Dais will permit the yielding of up to 75% of a delegate’s time to another delegate if the speaking time is at least one minute. This is to facilitate direct questions or allow explanations from Member States further down the Speaker’s List.