RESEARCH REPORT

University of Nottingham Champions Cup '21

DISEC

Chair Introduction

Chair

Greetings all, my name is Kieran and it is my privilege to serve alongside Kelvin as your chair in this conference. I first joined the MUN scene in 2018, however I acknowledge that I still have much to learn in terms of experience, so I apologise in advance for any mistakes I may make.

I've no doubt that these three days will be a beneficial experience for everyone, however I will stress that the responsibility is on you to conduct research beyond the resources provided in this document, and to apply yourselves accordingly in council. If you're new to MUN don't worry about feeling anxious, what's important is the initiative you take to try and, should you fail, to try again. It is my only wish that you'll leave this conference having gained more knowledge, confidence and even friends than when you first entered it, no matter how many conferences you've been to prior, and our being able to facilitate this experience for you.

If you come across any issues during your research, don't hesitate to contact Kelvin or myself. I can be reached through my email: kierannair@gmail.com. With that I look forward to welcoming you at DISEC, Champions' Cup 2021.

Co-Chair

Greetings delegates,

A warm welcome to the Champion's Cup 2021. Kelvin is a year 2 student who is currently reading law under the University of London External Programme at Brickfields Asia College, Malaysia. Regarding his MUN experience, he started his first MUN conference since 2018 and participated in a number of conferences which includes face to face conference as well as online conference.

Delegates who read this research report are encouraged to do the extra research beyond this report and treated as the guideline. The best delegate in MUN is not always the person who presents the speech a lot or most aggressively but without concrete knowledge. The best delegate here should perform their knowledge and substance excellently and could empower or lead thecouncils to achieve beyond the targets that are expected.

If you are a beginner, do not stress on the topic and be confident in yourself to speak up and negotiate with others as much as possible. Also, If you have any questions regarding the councils or rules of procedure, please do not hesitate to email Kieran or himself. Good luck for the conference!

Email

Position Paper Guidelines

Champions' Cup 2021 will be conducted using Harvard Model United Nations (HMUN) Rulesof Procedure. As such, **position papers are mandatory for this council, and will be required for awards consideration.** As a rule of thumb, position papers should include the following information:

- Your country's stance on the topic;
- Justifying your country's reason for its particular stance on the matter;
- The actions your country has taken regarding the matter; and
- The recommendations your country would make regarding the matter.

Please format your position papers according to these standards (adapted from Mr Calvin Tang):

- Arial, Font size 12;
- Justified alignment with 1.15 spacing;
- You are allowed to **bold**, underline, and use *italics*;
- Maximum 3 pages for content;
- Please include the page numbering at the bottom right corner;
- Please include your research sources for the position paper as a Bibliography (no need for formal or in-text citation, just paste your links below the document), which is an additional page after your 3 page content;
- Your PP should not exceed a total of 4 pages with the content and Bibliography;
- Should your Bibliography exceed 1 page, then your PP should NOT exceed a total of 5 pages with the content and Bibliography;
- Please send it as a PDF file and not as a Google Document or Word Document, and send it to both Chairpersons;
- Please do not include your personal name, a country flag, a country's emblem or equivalent, and personal information;
- Please include the name of your country and your council name (follow this example: "MALAYSIA - CHAMPIONS CUP") in the Header section of the document;
- When sending the PDF version of your PP, please name the PDF document accordingly (follow this example: "MALAYSIA_CHAMPIONS CUP_PP");

- Please write the PP in English and no other language should be used in the writing of your position paper;
- If any of the above standards are not followed, it will result in a deduction of marks from your PP. Additionally, if your PP is not in PDF format, it will be rejected; and
- Email the position papers to BOTH chairs (kierannair@gmail.com and cfleong.mun@gmail.com).

Position papers are due on **11.59pm (MYT), 19th June 2021.** Requests for extensions with valid reason can be made by contacting the chairs and will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Sample position papers can be found here, courtesy of Mr Calvin Tang (do mind the formatting between samples). Any other queries can be made by emailing the chairs in a professional manner. With that, happy researching!

<u>Introduction of Council: Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)</u>

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is also known as the first of five committees under the General Assembly (UNGA). Per the UN's website, the committee handles "disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime"[1].

DISEC's mandate covers the following purview, which your council topics are centred upon:
- Nuclear weapons
- Other weapons of mass destruction
- Outer space
- Conventional weapons
- Regional disarmament and security
- Other disarmament measures and international security
- Disarmament machinery

General Assembly resolutions as a whole are considered non-binding, meaning that, whilepassed, they cannot be motioned into law.

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[1] Disarmament and International Security (First Committee): https://www.un.org/en/ga/first/index.shtml

Topic 1: States' Cyberspace Behaviour in International Security and Property Theft

Topic background

In our technologically revolutionised world, life without the internet is unimaginable. The Internet can seem as an important tool in our lives and affect a lot in our daily life. Before going into depth on this area which cyberspace affects the international security and property theft. The first question here would be what does the word 'cyberspace' mean? The term 'cyberspace' first appeared in the work of cyberpunk science fiction author William Gibson during the 1980s. In our modern world, the word 'cyberspace' is a concept that describes a widespread,interconnected digital technology. This word became popular in the 1990s when the use of the Internet, networking, and digital communication were all growing dramatically. The development of the Internet has allowed nations and individuals to interact in previously unknown ways. The modern interconnectivity has enabled exponential levels of cooperation, alliances, and expansion, allowing the world to become a much larger location.

On the other hand, in addition to the advantages of the Internet, there are a slew of new risks. The Internet's very concept allows people to hack data systems in order to steal data, cripple administration conveyance, and commit fraud. In film or drama, we always see hackers seated in a dark room on their laptops, frantically tapping away on their keyboard. Most ordinarycitizens would claim this as a fallacy, but the problem mentioned above occurs on a regular basisin the world.

The first reported cyber attack started with good intentions in November 1988 and ended with unintended consequences. Robert Tappan Morris, Cornell University graduate student, created a programme to estimate the scale of the internet. The worm is a malicious software programme that was created from a computer at Cornell University. Its primary purpose is to reproduce itself without any human intervention. It was intended to be undetectable, but an error in the design led to its detection because it produced more copies of itself than Morris could handle. A computer worm is potentially harmful because it can spread through computernetworks by leveraging operating system flaws. Morris was the first person to be prosecuted for this offence under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act 1986 in the United States. He was found

guilty and sentenced to three years probation, 400 hours of community service, and a $10,050 fine.

The most well-known and successful cyber attack of all time occurred in 2009-2010, when the United States unleashed the virus on Iranian nuclear enrichment centrifuges at its fissile material plant in Natanz, south of Tehran. The Stuxnet attack destroyed or shut down 10% of Iran's uranium enrichment capabilities for a full year. Stuxnet, according to reports, was a worm that infected flash drives rather than the internet.

The two cases mentioned above are examples of the negative side of cyberspace behaviour. The international community places a strong emphasis on cyberspace. Most hacking is much more mundane, consisting of a phishing attack or a Trojan horse attack. Phishing is a type of hacking attempt in which someone pretends to be someone close to you in order to steal your information. Sometimes, the perpetrator of this attack will attempt to steal your password, bank credentials, or any sensitive information you have access to. This will mainly be done via email or instant messaging. There are a variety of "targets" in the real world such as industries, infrastructure, telecommunications, transport, or governmental and financial systems can bedisrupted, altered or damaged.

A Trojan horse attack, on the other hand, is any malware that deceives users about its true purpose in order to gain access to information or interrupt the operation of a device. The name Trojan horse refers to a massive hollow wooden horse built by the Greeks to obtain access to Troy during the Trojan War. Beginning in the late twentieth century, the term 'Trojan horse' wasapplied to seemingly harmless machine codes that are written to damage or interrupt a computer's programming or to steal personal information. Trojans, once unlocked, will allow cyber-criminals to spy on you, steal confidential data, and obtain backdoor access to your device.Their activities can include deleting, blocking, altering, and copying data, as well as interfering with the operation of computers or computer networks. The Trojans' influence may be extremelyrisky. The above-mentioned Stuxnet attack is one of the most well-known examples of a Trojan attack. A massive cyberattack by a group funded by the Russian Government infiltrated thousands of organisations globally in 2020, including various portions of the US federal

government, resulting in a series of data breaches. At least six US government agencies will be affected, including energy, commerce, treasury, and state. The networks of the National Nuclear Security Administration were also compromised.

Aside from that, cyber activities are now a reality of modern military struggle. In 2007, during a period of tensions between the Russian Federation and Estonia, there were a series of denial-of-service cyberattacks against many Estonian websites, including those run by the Estonian Parliament, government ministries, banks, newspapers and television stations. This shows that the country can use cyberspace to their own advantage. Although only a few countries or States have officially admitted to using such operations, a growing number of countries are improving military cyber capabilities, and their use is expected to grow in the future.

To summarise the submission above, it could be concluded that the current cyberspace is highly likely to affect international security and property on the ground that it is not likely to discover immediately unlike the physical action and crime.

Definition of Key Terms
- Cyberspace - the internet considered as an imaginary world without limits where you can meet people and discover information about any subject.
- Cyber Security - protection of computer systems from theft or damage to their software or electronic data.
- Hacking - Gaining unauthorised access to data in a system belonging to a person, company or country.
- Phishing - A malicious individual/group who scam(s) users by sending e-mails or creating web pages that are designed to collect an individual's online bank, credit, orother login.

Current Situation
Some of the cyberspace behaviour is the speculative nature of the threats to international security and property theft. The range of possible threats is broad. The possibilities would include:

1) Attacks on financial industries such as banking and security trading;
2) Attacks denying access to defence ministries;
3) Information access of criminal and terrorists;
4) Violation of commercial and individual privacy and more.

The statistic here could show that how important of cyberspace behaviour that could affect the international security as well as cybersecurity:

1) Worldwide spending on cybersecurity is going to reach $133.7 billion in 2022. (Gartner)
2) 68% of business leaders feel their cybersecurity risks are increasing. (Accenture)
3) Data breaches exposed 4.1 billion records in the first half of 2019. (RiskBased)
4) 71% of breaches were financially motivated and 25% were motivated by espionage. (Verizon)
5) 52% of breaches featured hacking, 28% involved malware and 32-33% included phishing or social engineering, respectively. (Verizon)

According to the data above, cybersecurity is becoming a major concern for individuals, businesses, and governments.

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has often hindered cybersecurity practitioners' ability to hold hackers at bay by incorporating mechanisms that necessitate time-consuming human touch. However, as computational capacity has increased and the promise of Quantum Computing has emerged, as has the intelligence of computer systems, breaking into previously unhackable systems has become more common. The integration of quantum computing and AI enables future hackers to overrun networks by sheer computational capacity and AImodifications. Countries' cybersecurity programmes and practices would have to prepare for the growing shortcomings in their existing networks.

Past International Actions and Agreement

Delegates are advised to read the full Resolution and agreement to gain the in-depth knowledge of the content in the Resolution adopted by the United Nations.

1) Resolution 55/63 and Resolution 56/121 adopted by the UN General Assembly in January 2001 and 2002 - Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies

    a) The main point on this Resolution would focus on how to prevent the criminal misuse of information technologies

2) Resolution 58/199 adopted by the UN General Assembly in January 2004 - Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures.

    a) This Resolution will recall the Resolution 55/63 on development in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

3) In 2007, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) created the Global Cyber Security Agenda (GCA) which is built upon five pillars:

    a) Legal measures,

    b) Technical and procedural measures,

    c) Organisational structures,

    d) Capacity building, and

    e) International cooperation.

The GCA has created such initiatives like the Child Online Protection Initiative, which creates an international collaborative network and promotes the safety of children online across the world.

4) Madrid Guiding Principle (S/2015/939) - December 2015

    a) Adopts a set of guiding principles to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters.

    b) Guiding Principle 25: Member States should consider reviewing national legislation to ensure that evidence collected through special investigative techniques or from countries of destination or evidence collected through ICT and social media, including through electronic surveillance, can be admitted as evidence in cases related to foreign terrorist fighters, while respecting international human rights law, including freedom of expression.

5) Security Council resolution 2370 (2017)

    a) Urges Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from acquiring

weapons, including through information and communications technologies, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with obligations under international law, and stresses the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavour, including through establishing public private partnerships.

6) In 2018, States agreed to establish two intergovernmental processes on security related issues in cyberspace. The organisation here would be the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE). Both groups are mandated to study 'how international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States'.

    a) OEWG (Resolution 73/27 by UNGA) - All UN Member States are invited to participate.

    b) GGE (Resolution 73/266 by UNGA) - The group will consist of 25 members and its Chair will hold two informal consultations with all Member States in between its sessions.

QARMAs

- With hackers executing cyber attacks worldwide, how can a country prevent and address these attacks on its behalf? How can it be ensured that countries execute a protocol while addressing the issue?
- What steps and measures can be taken to reduce the prevalence of cyber crime?
- Are there any further steps that have to be taken to improve the past resolution adoptedby the UN?

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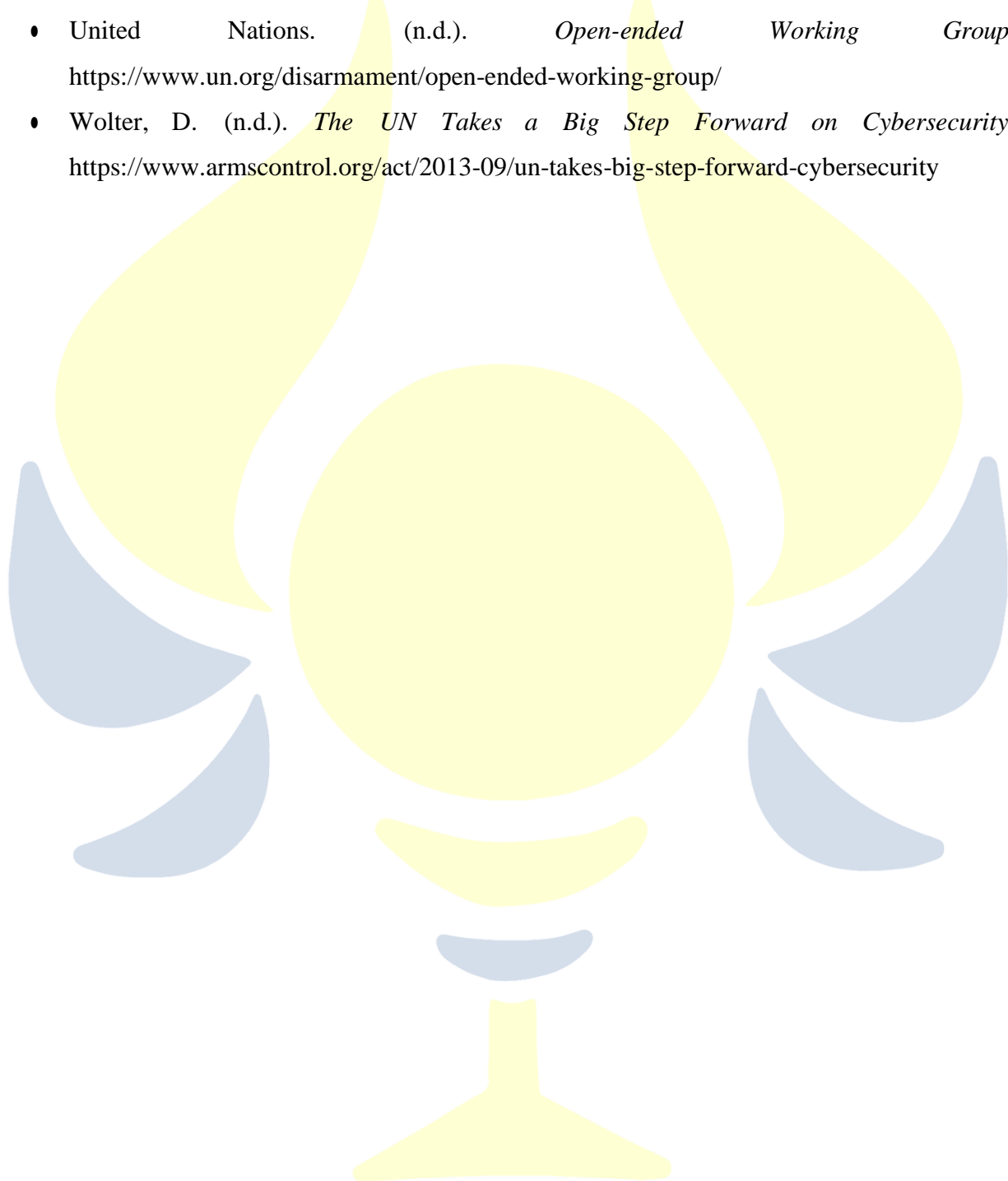
Topic 2: The Destabilising Effect of Foreign Military Bases in Sovereign States

Key Terms

Delegates are expected to familiarise themselves with the following concepts as they are integral towards the topic as a whole:

- **International law:** the set of rules, norms, and standards generally accepted in relations between nations. It establishes normative guidelines and a common conceptualframework to guide states across a broad range of domains, including war, diplomacy, trade, and human rights; aimed at the practice of stable, consistent, and organised international relations.
- **Interventionism:** a political term for significant activity undertaken by a state to influence something not directly under its control. It is an act of military, economical intervention that is aimed for international order, or for the benefit of the country.
- **State sovereignty:** comprises internal and external dimensions. Internal sovereignty legitimises internal political organisation and control of an area, while external sovereignty acts as a mechanism for enhancing international order and security, on the other, concerning the relationship between a sovereign power and other states. Per Article 2 of the UN Charter, the UN is " based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members".

Introduction to the topic

A military base is a facility directly owned and operated by or for the military or one of its branches that shelters military equipment and personnel, and facilitates training and operations. Itgoes without saying then that a foreign military base (also known as overseas military base) functions similarly, except that it is situated geographically outside the location that the involved armed forces are from.

Countries that bear these foreign military bases are oftentimes referred to as host countries. These host countries are often areas that are currently in known conflict (such as Afghanistan

and Iraq), countries that may be categorised as developing or third-world countries (such as Africa and India), and countries that have lost or been involved with major wars throughout history, in particular the two World Wars and the Cold War (such as Germany, Japan and Korea).While countries that establish foreign military bases are often world powers or formal colonial holders (such as the United States, the United Kingdom and France).

Foreign military bases are established by means of a Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) between the states involved, where the agreement establishes the rights and privileges of foreign personnel present in a host country in support of the larger security arrangement. Under international law, a status of forces agreement pertains to a different arrangement from what constitutes military occupation.

To understand the motives of a country establishing a foreign military base, we must first understand its "practical" usages, and how it is tied to political implications. For its practical usages:

- To host a certain country's military personnel.
- Storage facilities and test ranges for weaponry, including nuclear arms.
- To serve as bases for covert or intelligence operations.
- In more recent years, to be used for the extra-judiciary transport, imprisonment and torture of people, a well-known example being Guatanamo Bay.
- Counterterrorism or counterinsurgency efforts.
- Etc.

Needless to say that the existence of foreign military bases remains a contentious one, with arguments from supporters on one end claiming that foreign military bases assist with the issue of national security and stability both within the host country and worldwide, while critics on the other end argues of foreign military bases being a violation of a state's sovereignty, fostering national instability as well as contributing to arms races.

Regardless of one's opinion towards the matter, it is undeniable that the issue as a whole serves to present numerous political implications and affect the strategic balance of power across the world.

<u>Current Situation</u>

An existing list of foreign military bases is easily accessible[2]. As foreign military bases are typically established by world powers, in developing nations, the research report will briefly cover the ongoing motives of the United States, China, Russia and the United Kingdom.

United States

The US is stated to be the largest operator of foreign military bases in the world. While the exact numbers are difficult to locate due to sensitive and classified information, in 2015 it has been stated to have over 800 foreign military bases scattered across 80 countries around the world[3], including but not limited to Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Qatar, and so forth[45]; with many more remaining unknown.

The country has routinely relied heavily on military intervention in order to address crises abroad, although with mixed results, as the United States has been known to support dictatorships in the past as a result of the foreign military bases in a bid to maintain geopolitical relations[6].

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[2] List of countries with overseas military bases: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_with_overseas_military_bases

[3] The United States Probably Has More Foreign Military Bases Than Any Other People, Nation, or Empire in History: https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/the-united-states-probably-has-more-foreign-military-bases-than-any-other-people-nation-or-empire-in-history/

[4] List of United States military bases: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_military_bases

[5] Where in the World is the U.S. Military?: https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/06/us-military-bases-around-the-world-119321

[6] The Obama Administration Is Gifting War Machines to a Murderous Dictator: https://newrepublic.com/article/120911/obama-administration-gives-uzbekistans-karimov-military-machines

Nevertheless, the ongoing US administration under President Joe Biden seems to intend to shift the country's focus away from counterinsurgency interventions and further commit to its interest in nonproliferation, per his pledge to remove its 2,500 military troops from Afghanistan, including its previously intended counterterrorism forces, by 11th September this year[7]; althoughwhether this will be carried out or simply remain a symbolic gesture will have to wait and see.

China

China currently has four foreign military bases located in Argentina, Djibouti, Myanmar and Tajikistan respectively. It's first foreign military base, established in Djibouti, was meant to provide security for its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)[8], as well as its efforts towards establishing itself as a global superpower[9].

Russia

Russia has military bases and facilities in Syria and five countries of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) — Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan—as well as in the separatist territories of Abkhazia (Georgia), South Ossetia (Georgia), and Transnistria (Moldova). It also has a significant military component in annexed Crimea and its troops are present in Donbas (Ukraine). Almost all the military bases and facilities used by Russia are the legacy of the USSR. These bases are primarily used to maintain military cooperation/control, strengthen its own security, as well as to limit the possibilities of cooperation of most Eastern European countries with the EU and NATO.

United Kingdom

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[7] Biden will withdraw all U.S. forces from Afghanistan by Sept. 11, 2021: https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/biden-us-troop-withdrawal-afghanistan/2021/04/13/918 c3cae-9beb-11eb-8a83-3bc1fa69c2e8_story.html

[8] China's Massive Belt and Road Initiative: https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-massive-belt-and-road-initiative

[9] China's Building of Overseas Military Bases: Rationale and Challenges: https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/pdf/10.1142/S23774001950026X

The UK's involvement in foreign military bases has been extensively covered in the following footnote[10].

Discussion of the topic

There are numerous political motivations and impacts towards establishing foreign military bases across the world, to which will be explored in the following section. Do think upon how the issues highlighted could also be liable of encroaching a host country's sovereignty.

Power Projection

Power projection, otherwise known as force projection, refers to the capacity of a state to deploy and sustain forces outside its territory. This ability is considered a crucial element of a state's power in international relations, for obvious reasons that are in direct contribution towards the destabilising effect of foreign military bases on the topic at hand, as it presents itself as an exertion of power and thereby regional influence over a host country's behaviour. Power projection is differentiated between   *hard power* (active/physical military occupation by means of military personnel or weaponry) and *soft power* (factors such as humanitarian intervention and peacekeeping operations, where influence is enacted in a more indirect manner).

Power projection in itself covers a myriad of purposes for establishing foreign military bases, including expressing dominance over a certain region, by means of competition by world powers. Africa, specifically Djibouti has been subjected to this by the world powers of China and the United States, turning the region into a proxy turf for extra-regional competition where the two countries are competing to outpace each other, and have accused each other of spying, hence serving to exacerbate international tensions between both global powers and regional powers. Should such tensions escalate, the region would also then be caught up within crossfires, setting the region in a precarious state.

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[10] REVEALED: The UK military's overseas base network involves 145 sites in 42 countries: https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2020-11-24-revealed-the-uk-militarys-overseas-base-network-involves-145-sites-in-42-countries/

Security

Foreign military bases are often established to counter threats to international peace, subdue terror groups and pirates, and support foreign security initiatives. This is, in part, a reason why certain countries are receptive towards the establishment of foreign military bases on their land, particularly those who lack the internal funding and resources to maintain security on their own.

This is most certainly a double-edged sword, however, as the presence of foreign military bases, per the topic and the previous point, have the potential of compromising the security of host countries. Many foreign military bases are integral to preparations for war, and as such undermine international peace and security, as well as instigate known existing conflicts. Withoutforeign military bases in Turkey, Germany, Diego Garcia, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, the Iraq invasion could not have happened. The bases could then be claimed to serve to proliferate weapons, increase violence and undermine international instability.

Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts

The presence of foreign military bases are liable to cause numerous socioeconomic impacts within a host country. Maintaining foreign military bases, for instance, causes great strain upon ahost country's economy, not only in its installations but also its closures. A rise in property taxes and inflation in areas surrounding United States' bases has been known to push locals out of their homes to seek more affordable areas. Foreign military bases have also been known to invoke civil unrest among citizens of the host country, as previously witnessed in Japan[11], and has also been cited as a reason for al-Qaeda's terrorism pre-9/11[12], as well as since the United States' increased occupation in the Middle East post-9/11.

It is also worth noting the environmental impacts foreign military bases have towards a host country due to a lack of environmental protections. The United States, for instance, has reflected many contaminants found in its domestic bases, including the presence of toxins in drinking

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[11] At Okinawa Protest, Thousands Call for Removal of U.S. Bases: https://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/20/world/asia/japan-okinawa-protest-united-states-military.html?_r=0
[12] Who is Bin Laden?: https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/binladen/who/edicts.html

water, explosives on firing ranges, and noise pollution, of which are caused by activities such as weapons testing. While efforts of cleanup do take place, they are often inadequate in comparison to the amount of contamination left behind. Failure to assess and clean up contamination could also be considered a violation towards international norms requiring governments to ensure that their actions do not harm other individuals or countries.

SOFAs

SOFAs in itself remain a point of contention towards the establishment of foreign military bases due to its purpose in outlining the rights and privileges of military forces stationed in the host country. SOFAs have previously interfered with judicial processes within a host country, due to differences in national customs pertaining to addressing crime, which also differs between host countries. A country which has been subjected to this is South Korea; on 13th June 2002, two soldiers were charged and ultimately acquitted under the United States' legal system for causing the accidental death of two South Korean students per the US-ROK SOFA, an action which was looked upon unfavourably by locals who did not feel that justice was achieved, sparking anti-American sentiment[13]. This also includes the diplomatic immunity that comes with SOFAs signed by the United States, which protects US military personnel on foreign soil from prosecution even in case of serious crimes such as murder or rape, and which renders a host country unable to prosecute these military personnel for such crimes, on top of such activities proving difficult for the host country to monitor and curb. Hence, while SOFAs are a key component of any longstanding foreign military presence, they remain controversial as they often reveal a discrepancy between sentiments towards foreign military bases and official policy.

Past actions by the UN or relevant bodies

Within the UN charter, there exists three clauses which regulate the use of force by individual states, detailed as follows. Per Article 2(3):

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[13]   A   Call   for   Justice   and   the   US-ROK   Alliance: https://web.archive.org/web/20080515152501/http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/pac0253a.pdf

All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

Per Article 2(4):

All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or any other manner inconsistent with the purpose of the United Nations.

And per Article 51:

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 39, on the other hand, lists out the regulations pertaining to the use of force by the UN:

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 41 includes provisions dealing with measures which do not involve the use of armed force. If the Security Council considers that these measures are/or will prove to be inadequate, Article 42 includes provisions dealing with the right of the Security Council to "take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security".

The UNGA has passed Resolutions A/RES/2164[14] and A/RES/2344[15] at its 21st and 22nd sessions pertaining to the consideration of eliminating foreign military bases "in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America"; while these resolutions did not prompt any direct action towards the issue, it denoted that "the question is of paramount importance and therefore necessitates serious discussion because of its implications for international peace and security".

Here it is also important to make the distinction between military intervention and UN peacekeeping troops[16]. The difference between the two is contingent towards four areas:

- **The type of conflict situation into which forces were deployed:** Traditional peacekeeping operations were deployed post-conflict, with a ceasefire or broad peace agreement in place. Humanitarian interventions of the 1990s took place amidst ongoing violence. Operations in the 2000s, including recent UN missions, have been in ambiguous situations between the two.
- **Consent of parties:** An agreement between the government and other conflict parties involved are a prerequisite per traditional UN peacekeeping principles. In contrast, humanitarian intervention during the 1990s involved action taken without consent from the government and other parties involved. New peace operations are being deployedwith coerced or partial consent.
- **The approach to usage of force:** The non-use of force is a central principle towards traditional UN peacekeeping, unless by means of self-defence and defence of the mandate. Humanitarian interventions of the 1990s used military force to protect

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[14] A/RES/2164: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/2164(XXI)
[15] A/RES/2344: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/2344(XXII)
[16] What is peacekeeping: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping

populations, deliver aid, disarm factions and try to end conflict. New operations involve a mix of non-forceful and forceful activities.

- **Countries that are troop contributors**: Up to the 1990s, the primary contributors to UN peacekeeping operations were developing countries. Humanitarian interventions of the 1990s were primarily undertaken by Western states. Developing countries are the main troop contributors to new operations, except where Western powers perceive important strategic interests (Afghanistan and Iraq).

A notable instance of a movement resisting foreign military bases is the International Network for the Abolition of Foreign Military Bases, otherwise known as the No Bases Network[17]. Their two primary objectives are as follows:

- To support the local and regional groups that are members of the Network by sharing information, developing joint strategies, and helping new campaigns to get on their feet.
- To create space in international forums and at the UN for a critical debate both on the legality and necessity of foreign bases as a method of military domination and on the need for codes of conduct or "setting minimal standards" for the use of existing bases.For this, the network actively engages with other international civil society networks and with intergovernmental forums, such as the NPT 2010 Review Process. The Network also lobbies "host nation governments" in Brussels and Washington.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QaRMAs)

- Is it feasible to completely eliminate or substitute the presence of foreign military bases?
- Is there a way to ensure safeguards towards a host country under SOFAs, particularly ones pertaining to the issues raised in the research report?
- How do you ensure foreign military bases do not impede upon a host country's sovereignty?

Chair's Note

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[17] No Bases Network: https://www.tni.org/es/node/2759

- I do not expect you to be able to completely solve the problem within council, given its complex nature, although you're certainly welcome to facilitate any discussion you see fit to be addressed. Do use the QaRMAs as guiding questions in council as well.
- Please use all listed bibliographies and footnotes as further reading material. Remember that the research report should be used to kickstart your independent research and not serve as the entirety of your knowledge over the topic.

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