

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



DISARMAMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY COMMITTEE

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DSMUN '17

ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and most reputed high school MUN conference. Inaugurated in 2007, the Doon School Model United Nations Society has consistently hosted a series of engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conferences, with each leaving a unique legacy behind it. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of, both, the Indian and the international delegates from the Pan-Asiatic Region. Over the years, DSMUN has never failed to surprise, with an array of committees ranging from the orthodox to specialised and unconventional simulations, from the regional to the international and covering a range of time periods.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge our Light", the school aims to mold its students into leaders for the future and gentlemen of service. Model United Nations has now become one of the largest and most popular activities in school with over 200 students being involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh estate, in which the school is set, creates a scenic backdrop to the challenging and pertinent issues being discussed.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 18th to the 20th of August, 2017. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '17, this year's conference promises to engage delegates with 14 diverse committees, each of which will discuss various relevant, thought-provoking agendas.

We look forward to seeing you in Dehradun later this year as the rains drench the Chadbagh estate.

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime! DSMUN '17 will have it all.

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Arunav Vaish
CHAIRPERSON

Aayush Chowdhry
Aaditya Gupta
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown into one of the finest and most reputed high school MUN conferences in the country. This year too we hope to deliver the goods and make this year's session an unforgettable one. With agendas ranging from religious turmoil in the Middle East to the manhunt for Edward Snowden and Julian Assange, this year's simulations promise to be exciting, engaging and challenging.

I am a Humanities student and have a keen interest in Economics and History. Besides being a MUNner, I am a passionate theatre person and public speaker. I also have an interest in cricket and boxing.

I have served DSMUN in various capacities ranging from the Secretariat to being a delegate and eventually the Vice-president. DSMUN is an activity which has been very important to me during my school life and this time I am excited to head this very significant event.

I am indeed honoured to be working with such an accomplished and hard-working team on the Executive Board and look forward to a memorable time this fall!

Warm Regards,
(Divij Mullick)

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Arunav Vaish
CHAIRPERSON

Aayush Chowdhry
Aaditya Gupta
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

It is an honour and privilege to welcome all of you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown to be one of the most prestigious and competitive high school conferences in the country, and we hope that this year's conference will be a bigger success. With fourteen different committees ranging from the All India Political Parties Meet to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, we have strived to design an exciting and engaging conference for participating delegates.

I have been involved in DSMUN for the past 5 years in various capacities including Media and the Secretariat. I have an avid interest in history, politics and international affairs and wish to pursue international relations in college. I am also a passionate hockey player and the Editor-in Chief of The Doon School Yearbook.

This year, Divij and I hope to make this conference a successful and a truly memorable experience for one and all.

Looking forward to meet all of you at Chandbagh this August!

Warm Regards,
(Deep Dhandhanian)



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Arunav Vaish
CHAIRPERSON

Aayush Chowdhry
Aaditya Gupta
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

“The Disarmament Conference has become the focal point of a great struggle between anarchy and world order... between those who think in terms of inevitable armed conflict and those who seek to build a universal and durable peace.”

–Arthur Henderson

Hello Delegates,

As Chairperson of The Disarmament and International Security Committee, it gives me great pleasure in welcoming all of you to The Doon School Model United Nations Conference, 2017.

Disarmament and International Security, or colloquially, DISEC is the first committee of the UN General Assembly. It forms the kernel of the security spectrum of the UN, helping the UN achieve its objective of ‘saving nations from the scourge of war’. More comprehensively, it also urges member nations to collaborate and work coherently to remove all threats on international peace and security. The committee, in general, requires out of the box yet pragmatic thinking and this is exactly what I expect all delegates to bring to the table this year. I want committee to uphold the high standards of debate that are expected at the DSMUN, with involvement of as many delegates as possible.

As for myself, I am an ISC student currently in the SC Form (class 12). I have been actively involved in Debates, Cricket, Table Tennis and MUNs in school. In MUNs, I have participated as a delegate, a Crisis Executive and a Deputy Chairperson.

This year, the agendas that will be discussed in DISEC are:

- International security pertaining to Foreign Military Bases
- Arms Trading and Trafficking in Africa

I urge delegates to know their agendas as well as my deputy chairpersons (Aayush Chowdhury and Aaditya Gupta) do, as they will be on the prowl! For any further clarifications or assistance, please feel free to reach out to me at chair.disec@doonschool.com.

Lastly, I reiterate, I expect the highest level of debate in hope of reaching a plausible conclusion but, above all, I hope that all of you have a memorable time at Chandbagh and return wiser.

Sincerely,
(Arunav Vaish)
Chairperson – DISEC

AGENDA 1: FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

INTRODUCTION

Dating back to the establishment of the modern city state in Ancient Greece where the concept of foreign military bases was wrought; nations have established bases outside their territories. Reaching their climax during the Cold War, some see them as a mandation for today's world while others feel that their existence is a threat to the sovereignty of various nations and also, to international security due to their inveterate imperialistic nature. Innumerable deliberations including the one during the 21st session of the UN General Assembly have taken place on the viability, validity and very existence of Foreign Military bases. Ever since the halt of the Cold War and the Warsaw Pact, the number of such foreign developments has decreased, although USA's have increased. While the number of American foreign bases has increased after the Gulf Wars, the Russian's has actually decreased to only a 25, mostly located in the ex-Soviet republics of Eastern Europe. Britain and France's overseas military bases are mostly the remnants of past colonies. The fact remains that USA has the largest nexus of overseas bases in the world. The US Department of Defence defines foreign military bases in the following manner: *"The term 'military installation' means a base, camp, post, station, yard, centre, homeport facility or any ship, or any other activity under the jurisdiction of a department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Department of Defence, including a leased facility, except that such term shall*

not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbour projects, or flood control projects. An installation is a grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support the same Air Force operations"

***United States Code, 2000, Title 10: Armed Forces, Sections 101-3000**

The principles of the UN clearly state that all nations must be sovereign and equal but the foreign military bases have been accused of violating both. Let's take the case of USA and Ecuador. In 2009 the U.S. lease on an air base in Ecuador was set to expire and the President of Ecuador made a proposal to the U.S. that the lease will be renewed if Ecuador was allowed to set up a base in Miami, Florida. The United States declined on the bases of 'homeland security'. Was this fair or was it a certain case of high-handedness from a more powerful and developed country? It's pellucid due to this example that this problem not only threatens International Peace and Security but also, the very founding principles of the UN. Hence, the imminent urgency to resolve this problem and it is DISEC's task as the first committee of the UN General Assembly to solve this problem. We expect this committee to focus on how the spread of foreign military bases across the world has affected host nations and what the best international framework or unified strategy to deal with the problems posed by such bases would be.

HISTORY AND TIMELINE

Foreign military bases, especially of the USA, have been generally, throughout history acquired during or after wars. For instance: US base in Guantanamo, Cuba, which was set up after the Spanish American War. The treaty entitling the United States to this base states: *"The US control is permanent as long as nominal annual payments are made and may be relinquished only by the mutual consent of both the US and Cuba."* Despite this it is obvious that the views of both the Cuban government and public opinion have not been on an equal footing. Many of the United States' bases in

the World also, were established as repercussions of various wars like the Korean War or the current conflict in Afghanistan.

The following is a timeline of certain defining events pertaining to this agenda for delegates to grasp a better understanding of the agenda:

- **1898:**

Guantanamo Bay is captured by USA

- **1977:**

3000 troops are deployed by France in Djibouti in

accordance with the Defence Agreements.

• **March 1990:**

US National Security strategy is published. Quotes include “We are inescapably the leader, the connecting link in a global alliance of democracies.”

• **January 1991:**

‘Operation Desert Storm’ is launched by an USA lead coalition

• **1991:**

US forces are still deployed after the war is over, with 17000–24000 US troops in and around the Persian Gulf

• **1991:**

Philippines demands the USA to withdraw its forces from the Subic Bay naval base by the end of the next year

• **June 1999:**

UN Security Council decides (Resolution 1244) to legitimize NATO to establish a Kosovo Force in the Foreign Base in Kosovo

• **2002:**

Two teenage girls are killed by American soldiers in South Korea who return to their homeland without trial.

• **October 2002:**

UN implores US to withdraw from the Vieques, Puerto Rico which USA does in 2003

• **April 2004:**

Cuba brings forth a UN resolution for Guantanamo Bay.

• **June 2004:**

Red Cross’ international committee concludes that Human Rights Violations are being undertaken in Guantanamo

• **September 2004:**

UN (Resolution 1559) calls upon Syria to destablsh its foreign military base from Lebanon as Lebanese politics was being interfered with and its sovereignty was being breached

• **May 2006:**

UN Committee against Torture censures the violation of the UN Convention against torture in the Guantanamo Base and hence, orders USA to shut down the base

• **November 2007:**

Czech people demonstrate against a foreign military base as the US and Czech Republic plan to set up a RADAR machinery for an anti-missile system that is to be based in Poland

• **January 2008:**

Citing UN Security Council (Resolution 1778), the European Union establishes its foreign military base in Chad and the Central African Republic.

• **January 2009:**

Barack Obama announces the suspension of the Guantanamo Military Commission for 120 days and a shutdown of the base during the year

• **January 2013:**

The Base in Guantanamo Bay is yet to open.

CONTENTIOUS ISSUES

The absence or rather, negligible presence of an international framework or consensus on how to tackle the innumerable issues raised by the existence of foreign military bases in sovereign states raise several controversial issues.

Status of Force Agreements (SOFA)

A SOFA is an accord signed between the country on whose land the base is built and the country that owns the base. A SOFA lays down the various rights, privileges and limitations on the countries and many such nuanced accords exist amongst various nations. The kernel of the problem is that most host nations are apprehensive about the establishment of foreign military on their soil. Local pressure for

calls of withdrawal and demands for renegotiation often cause political unrest. The rights of a person differ between the countries which, often leads to miscarriage of justice pertaining to the personnel in these bases. Hypocrisy is another major issue. For example: South Korea, which has forces stationed in Kyrgyzstan and has a SOFA which provides for diplomatic immunity to its personnel from being tried in Kyrgyz courts, which South Korea denies in its SOFA with the US.

Sovereignty

Whenever this agenda is brought up its implications on sovereignty are discussed, therefore it is important for delegates to understand the concept

of a sovereign nation. The UN provides for a sovereign state to be a state that has an effective and independent government within a defined territory. There is no precise definition of what sovereignty entails. In the words of International Law maker Lassa Oppenheim: *“There exists perhaps no conception the meaning of which is more controversial than that of sovereignty. It is an indisputable fact that this conception, from the moment when it was introduced into political science until the present day, has never had a meaning which was universally agreed upon.”*

However there are certain aspects of sovereignty commonly agreed upon such as:

- **Absoluteness** – A sovereign power has absolute sovereignty over the region which can only be modified by the laws decided upon within the country without influence of external actors. These include surrounding nations or the other clandestine operations of the intelligence agencies of various nations
- **Exclusivity** – This entails the exclusive right of a nation specifically, the extent to which decisions made by the nation may be opposed by another authority, a foreign presence or international law.
- **De Jure and De Facto** – De jure or legal sovereignty pertains to the given right to exercise control over a territory. De facto or actual sovereignty on the other hand, is concerned with whether control in fact exists, which includes the cooperation with respect of the locals, control over national assets, methods of security and ability to mete out the various functions of governance.
- **Internal & External** – Internal deals with the relation between the government and its subjects. It includes the various derivations of authority. External on the other hand represents the relations between a sovereign state and other states. Sovereignty is congenital to International Law and it exists to uphold it.

Socioeconomic Issues

The establishment of foreign military bases lead to many socioeconomic, political and environmental issues. To quote the ‘Imperial Footprint: America’s Foreign Military Bases’, by Zoltan Grossman: “The

environmental, political, and economic impact of these bases is enormous and, despite Pentagon claims that the bases simply provide security to the regions they are in, most of the world’s people feel anything but reassured by this global reach. Some communities pay the highest price: their farmland taken for bases, their children neurologically damaged by military jet fuel in their water supplies, their neighbours imprisoned, tortured, and disappeared by the autocratic regimes that survive on U.S. military and political support given as a form of tacit rent for the bases” Tragedies such as that of Diego Garcia are not uncommon and various rights are violated as already explained under SOFA. This leads to a rather insecure environment and other such socio-economic issues.

Covert Operations

A covert operation is a ‘military, intelligence or law enforcement operation carried out clandestinely and usually outside official channels.’ Any such operation takes place without much knowledge and is usually kept that way. Foreign bases are paramount to such operation as they usually serve as make shift base of operations and localized intelligence cells are also housed here who report back here without fear of liability because of privileges and immunities granted by the SOFAs. The training of rebels in Cuba for the Bay of Pigs invasion, or more recently Osama Bin Laden’s assassination are very good examples of such operations. This creates a great sense of insecurity and violates many international laws and is one of the most contentious issue regarding overseas bases.

Diplomatic Immunity and Other Privileges

Another issue surrounding the establishment of such bases is that there exists a gross miscarriage of justice and fairness. Privileges and immunities have their importance but there have been innumerable cases of their misuse by such overseas establishments. Many instances of rapes, prostitutions have surfaced including the aforementioned famous case of the murder of two teenage girls in South Korea. Due to such immunities many perpetrators in fact, get away with their crimes. This makes for many problems and controversies around the bases. Examples of such are trafficking of women and children as sex slaves in Bosnia, atrocities at Guantanamo Bay or in

Abu Gharaib prison in Iraq.

Economics of Bases

Another perspective that we would like delegates to acquire is on the economic aspect of such bases. What is the need for such bases? The USA spent 1.9 Trillion dollars in 2008 on its bases. Are the bases worth such spending or is this just another misallocation of resources? Various such issues are also part of the problem and do not directly come under DISEC but regardless should be kept in mind while discussing

the agenda. Part of the economic problem also includes international relations. To explain this lets take an example; due to the establishment of an American base in Philippines, China refused to lay their previously pursued claim on resource laden lands and those resources still went to waste as lack of technology in bases. It is important to have a comprehensive understanding of the problem and delegates are required to take the economic aspect into account.

PAST ACTIONS: THE NO BASES NETWORK

Over the past years many efforts to address these issues have been made but without much success as many nations have much to lose by the various viable issues. However since 2003 various community campaigns resisting the military bases have started to put forth a common front to inhibit the growth of military bases through an international campaign. It is now known as “The international network for the abolition of foreign military bases” or “No Bases Network”. The first global conference was held in 2007 in Quito and Manta, Ecuador where the two main objectives were laid out:

1. To support the local and regional groups which

are members of the Network by sharing information, developing joint strategies and helping new campaigns to get on their feet.

2. 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’ and in Brussels and Washington.

MAJOR COUNTRIES' POSITIONS

The primary division is essentially between countries that support the establishment of Foreign Military Bases and those who advocate against such bases and believe in their negative effects.

The United States has the most foreign military bases amongst the member nation, information about which has been given in the previous sections. Many are controversial, but many are also tolerated or accepted by host populations. Similarly, **UK**, **France** and **Russia** have a number of both such bases around the world. **Russia's** base in **Syria** has acclaimed a controversial image in the last three years.

China opened its first military base in the **Seychelles** in 2011, to signal its growing naval presence in the Indian Ocean. **China** is a country with a growing military presence and is now thinking of its future needs. **Japan** also has a sole military base in **Djibouti**

with the purpose of aiding international efforts to combat piracy in the Horn of **Africa**.

Germany hosts American bases with military personnel of almost 30,000 spread across 15 bases. Many are concerned with these troops as a remnant of the Cold War and many feel them to be a necessary part of **NATO**. **Poland** is similar to **Germany** in this respect and both their relationship with **Russia** has exacerbated due to the presence of US troops.

Afghanistan hosts military bases for the **United States** and the **United Kingdom**. With the dwindling of military operations and many controversies surrounding such operation like operation Neptune Spear (assassination of Bin Laden), many in **USA** and **Afghanistan** want to discontinue with the bases but some argue that they support security and the stability of the country.

AGENDA 2: ARMS TRAFFICKING IN AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

Conflicts pertaining to Arms trafficking in sub-Saharan African countries persist as one of the major cause of the security problems in that region.

Africa continues to face such issues more than any other continent. In the 2000s, countries affected by such affairs were Angola, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria-Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

The trade of these arms and ammunitions was financed primarily by currency, diamonds and other pricey commodities. This established tensions between the African nations, making the environment hostile for any sort of international relations.

In sub-Saharan Africa, these conflicts have claimed approximately 7 to 8 million lives. Studies reveal that about 3.5 million refugees of the 14 million refugees and asylum seekers in the world are seeking rehabilitation in Africa.

Arms manufacturing companies and supplying agencies which are eager to eject their surplus arms, continue to view Africa as a lucrative market. The presence of these devastating conflicts is fuelled by the incapacity of the international community to keep a firm check on the smuggling and transfers of these weapons. African leaders have acknowledged the fact that permeable borders and ineffective legislation governing the trade of ammunitions has also played a role in the continent's prolonged susceptibility to opportunistic arms merchants.

Apart from eroding the promises of African democratization, such conflicts play a major role in fostering political decay, cause human rights violations on a massive scale, enfeeble nation states, aggravate famine conditions and spawn refugees. It also diverts indispensable resources away from peaceful communities, prevents tourism to flourish and distorts trade.

The consequences of such conflicts are born not only by adults but also by children, who are traumatized by such an immense magnitude of violence. A recent study claims that out of a global total of 300,000 minors, 120,000 of them, are taking part in various African military actions. Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda are the nations with the most under-aged soldiers.

Apart from the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict (1998-2000), steps to end Africa's tensions have produced no abiding successes. The arms trade continues to provide many slots to people who possess assets other than hard currency to finance weapons purchases. Diamonds and other precious minerals enable governments poor in cash and insurgents the ability to acquire arms and ammunitions illicitly.

For an instance, in Democratic Republic of Congo(DROC), soldiers from Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe enrich themselves by ravaging natural resources such as ivory and diamonds. Revolutionary groups have resolved to engage themselves in such practices. Diamond smuggling and arms trafficking capitalized by oil revenues provide significant profits to arms traffickers willing to sell to one or both parties of the Angolan civil war.

International actions to control this exchange of valuable resources such as diamonds, other precious stones and timber for weapons have gone in vain and produced no significant results in this region.

On the positive side, however, the magnitude of smuggling of diamonds has remarkably reduced in Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola compared to earlier times and the cost of the arms in the market has also considerably risen. Unfortunately, this has not been able to put a crimp to the illicit commodities for arms trade.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL ARMS TRAFFICKING

Weapons trade and trafficking has thrived regionally because the international community has failed to do the following:

1. Effectively enforce UN sanctions (Examples given under “United Nations)
2. Illegalize embargo infractions
3. Penalize financial institutions that act as a channel for arms purchases or taken strict actions against

nations that act as ammunitions trans-shipment points.

Countless regional and international agendas aspire to lessen the flow of arms into sub Saharan Africa. These strategies have triumphed only in documenting the lethal impacts that weapons smuggling have on Africa. No substantial conclusions and steps have actually been taken to reduce this illicit act.

UNITED NATIONS

The UN has pressed arms bans against Liberia, Somalia and other various subversive agencies, including the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Revolutionary United Front (Sierra Leone) and ex-Far extremists in Central Africa. The United Nations has indeed made its strongest efforts to implement its weapons ban against UNITA by primarily restricting the travel of its officials, freezing its bank accounts and restricting UNITA’s capacity to trade diamonds.

In spite of these procedures, UNITA continues to execute an aggressive and ferocious guerrilla warfare tactic. None of the bans have been administered effectively despite constant breaches noted by the UN and disclosed by non-governmental organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International.

Likewise, the recent arms embargo against Eritrea-Ethiopia failed to discourage weapons deliveries of heavy and light equipment to either party. Apart from these embargoes, the UN and some member nations, in particular Canada and Great Britain, have

prescribed a “name and shame” policy. According to the former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, the “public identification of international arms merchants” is the primary tool in fighting the weapons trafficking issues.

On September 24, 1999, the United Nations Security Council held its first ever ministerial meeting on small arms; leading to a Security Council presidential declaration recommending its member states to curb arms trafficking. Its “name and shame” strategy has had no conclusive impact on weapons flows. Neither the UN nor any of its member states has focused on Africa’s role in arms trafficking.

Particularly, there has been no significant action taken against countries like Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. These are all major trans-shipment points for arms shipments to west, central, and eastern Africa. The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms which has been operational since 1933 has received data about weapons sales from 153 nations globally. However, the response by African states is among the lowest in the world.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

In July 1999, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) emerged with a declaration on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons that demanded for a harmonized African solution to the weapons trafficking problem.

In co-ordination with the Pretoria-based Institute for Security Studies, the OAU formulated the Initiative on Small Arms Proliferation and Africa, worked to raise consciousness about the small arms escalation issues and facilitated an in-depth research of the hazard it

poses. Numerous sub-regional proposals aim to keep a check on arms trafficking but they have a paucity of the investigative capabilities and authority to enforce limitations against arms trafficking.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS--Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) conceived the West African Small Arms Moratorium that imposed a renewable three-

year voluntary ban on the manufacture, import, and export of weapons throughout its member states. As there was a lack of resources for enforcement, This suspension was unable to impact remarkably on weapons trafficking ventures in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Arms sales in other West African countries have also continued to thrive without any obstruction. According to some estimates, there are at least 8 million small arms in West Africa, with more than half in the possession of radicals and criminals. Ghana alone has about 40,000 small weapons in the

ARMS' TRAFFICKING NETWORK PREVALENT IN AFRICA

Arms' trafficking is a composite and complex business. Weapons sale may involve a convoluted chain of negotiators, transportation companies and trans-shipment points. The presence of false end-user certificates enables traffickers and their clients to circumvent UN arms embargoes. The following case studies illustrate the multi-faceted nature of the arms trafficking problem and its deleterious impact on African society.

Victor Butt, a Russian national, based in United Arab Emirates, has come to symbolize the arms trafficking problem in sub Saharan Africa. He owns at least five airlines that fly 60-aircrafts and employ some 300 people. Over the past several years, Butt repeatedly has demonstrated an ability to deliver weapons and other military supplies to clients throughout Africa. Currently, he operates in Angola, Cameroon, DROC, Kenya, Libya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Uganda.

GUNS AND AFRICAN INSTABILITY

Many of Africa's pastoral groups are threatened by the proliferation of small arms that makes conflicts with their neighbors more lethal. A typical example concerns the Karimojong in northeast Uganda who for centuries relied on traditional weapons when engaged in cattle-rustling and clan warfare. Such fighting claimed relatively fewer lives and was settled eventually by the elders.

By the late 1990s, there were an estimated 30,000-40,000 AK-47s in the hands of Karimojong and neighboring pastoral communities. Ownership of such a weapon conferred a political, social, and economic

hands of its revolutionaries.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Committee on Small Arms plans to control weapons inflow in Africa by motivating all its member states to enforce UN arms embargoes and to criminalize its violations. SADC has not yet persuaded its members (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) to take up such actions.

International efforts to arrest Butt or curtail his operations have thus far been unsuccessful. Butt and other arms traffickers transport weapons and other military supplies through Africa by a variety of routes, sometimes directly, often through one or more transshipment points. These nodes comprise an elaborate network of options for arms dealers who wish to keep their activities private.

Some of the more frequently used African airfields transited by Butt and others include: Entebbe, Goma, Kigali, and Luanda. African seaports used by arms traffickers include Aseb, Beira, Conakry, Dar-es-Salaam, Djibouti, Durban, Luanda, Merca, Mombasa, Monrovia, and, Nacala. After arrival, arms are forwarded to their destination by road, rail, air, or ferry.

For example, shipments through Dar-es-Salaam normally are sent by rail to Mwanza, a port on Lake Victoria, and then loaded onto a ferry for Port Bell in southern Uganda or other regional destinations.

status. Oftentimes, an AK-47 was part of dowry. Not surprisingly, cattle rustling and clan warfare became more lethal. Efforts by the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) to disarm the Karimojong led to occasional clashes. The proliferation of AK-47s not only has intensified conflict but also has undermined the authority of the elders.

As a result, Karimojong society not only is less cohesive but also has become part of the arc of conflict that stretches from the Horn of Africa to east, central, and southern Africa.

NAIROBI: LIFE IN THE BIG CITY

The proliferation of illegal firearms in Kenya has reached crisis proportions. A recent study of Kenya by South Africa's Institute for Security Studies indicates that black marketers sell some 11,000 guns annually, most of which enter Kenya from Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. According to Kenya's Chief Licensing Firearms Officer, "Seventy-five percent of the country is awash with illicit arms."

As a result, gun-related incidents rose by 200% in 1995 (most recent available figures) over the previous year. Conditions in Nairobi, a city of some 2.8 million people, are particularly worrisome. Guns are increasingly used in car-jackings, kidnappings, rapes, muggings, and robberies. Police suspect that organized crime elements or retired or serving

soldiers or police are responsible for at least some of these incidents. Reportedly, Somali gun dealers in the Eastleigh section of Nairobi regularly "rent" weapons for an afternoon to anyone who can pay their fee.

In mid-2000, the Kenya Police reported that they were recovering between 1,800 and 2,000 unlicensed guns per month in Nairobi. One year later, there still were an estimated 5,000 illegal firearms in circulation in Nairobi, or one illegal weapon for every 560 Nairobi residents. This figure does not include unrecorded sales that are undoubtedly much higher. Gun-related crimes probably would continue to escalate as the police lack the resources to stem the flow of weapons into Nairobi.

WEST AFRICAN WEAPONS

Nigeria is a significant actor, both, as a producer and consumer of weapons. Press reports indicate South African and Russian arms manufacturers visited Nigeria in early 2001 to tender proposals to rehabilitate and expand Nigeria's Defense Industries Corporation (DICON). Press reports also suggested an eagerness to acquire arms that may have involved at least one unorthodox and politically suspect arms transaction.

Nigerian police, in late May 2001, seized a shipment of weapons at the port of Apapa that allegedly originated in Pakistan and was purchased with the assistance of unnamed Indian agents and several retired Nigerian generals with links to the late General Abacha.

The intensification of hostilities along the Guinean-Liberian-Sierra Leone border has heightened demand for arms in that already saturated area.

Liberian dissidents operating across the Guinean border, earlier this year, allegedly received arms and ammunition delivered to the port of Conakry. Several reports have suggested that Liberian timber exports increasingly are used to finance and smuggle weapons, further facilitating Taylor's ability to evade UN sanctions directed against Liberia's exchange of diamonds for arms.

At the end of the day, neither African or non-African nations nor the international community has been willing to levy painful political, economic, or legal penalties against individuals or countries to dissuade them from selling arms to or within Africa. Such limitations make it unlikely that the arms trafficking problem in Africa will be significantly ameliorated anytime soon.

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;

- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Bearing in mind

Believing

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply Disturbed

Deeply Regretting

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing it's appreciation

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having examined

Having received

Keeping in mind

Noting with deep concern

Nothing with satisfaction

Noting further

Observing

Reaffirming

Realizing

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

Welcoming

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OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Endorses	Further requests
Affirms	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Approves	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Authorizes	Further invites	Notes
Calls	Deplores	Proclaims
Calls upon	Designates	Reaffirms
Condemns	Draws the attention	Recommends
Confirms	Emphasizes	Regrets
Congratulates	Encourages	Reminds
Considers	Endorses	Requests
Declares accordingly	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Deplores	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Designates	Further invites	Supports
Draws the attention	Further proclaims	Takes note of
Emphasizes	Further reminds	Transmits
Encourages	Further recommends	Trusts

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