

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNITED NATIONS
MILITARY STAFF
COMMITTEE

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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 Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Yuvan Jaidka
CHAIRPERSON

Gunvir Paintal
Ratna Chawda
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



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SECRETARY GENERAL

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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

Yuvan Jaidka
CHAIRPERSON

Gunvir Paintal
Ratna Chawda
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Hello and welcome Delegates to the 11th edition of The Doon School Model United Nations, a decade old, prestigious International MUN with high standards of debate and respect for diplomacy.

I am Yuvan Jaidka, your Chairperson for UNMSC. With a keen interest in Politics, Law and International Relations I started my MUN career in the 10th grade at HMUN China and followed up with several National level MUNs.

UNMSC is a subsidiary body of the UNSC whose role as defined by the United Nations Charter is to plan UN Military operations and assist in regulations of Militaries around the world. While recognizing its dormancy for the past decade, we come together to revive the committee to take on imperative issues set before us in the dynamic geo political world scenario.

The two agendas set forth are A) Privatization of war with an emphasis on the role of privately funded militaries B) Challenges in planning of the UN peacekeeping troops and the UN's call for a standing army. A coalition of two interrelated topics which have been heavily debated since the very inception of the United Nations. I expect the Delegates to support their arguments with substantial and reliable resources and facts. The stance of each delegate should be clear with no room for ambiguity.

I wish you the very best of luck and look forward to seeing you all in August.

Sincerely,
(Yuvan Jaidka)
Chairperson- UNMSC

AGENDA 1: PRIVITISATION OF WAR

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The UN recognized a need for a body to be formed addressing specifically the matters related to warfare and thus the UNMSC was formed under Article 47 of the UN charter in 1946.

It is a subsidiary body to the United Nations Security Council, its role is defined as “to assist and advice the Security Council in matters relating to the Security Council’s military requirement in-order to maintain international peace and security” It is also responsible for the regulation of arms and also disarmament. Today, The Military Staff Committee is the largest standing subsidiary organ of the United Nations. The committee remains active in the United Nations as an adviser to government diplomats and peacekeeping with the body coming together every fortnight.

The committee consists of the army, navy and air force representatives of the five permanent members (China, United Kingdom, United States of America, Federation of Russia and France) of the Security Council. Additional United Nations’ members also participate in the committee.

The role of the UNMSC is one of vital importance in the new world order, with strained relations and the constant tussle for firepower between power nations of the world.

The MSC consists of naval, military and air force representatives from the P-5 along with additional UN members who meet every 14 days in the New York headquarters. Given the important role in coordinating

UN military operations and peacekeeping tasks, the UNMSC has failed to do so and been dormant for the last 50 years, the committee would also be expected to review the role of the UNMSC and plan its revival.

Article 47 states:

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council’s military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee’s responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

DEFINING A PMC

To understand the topic at hand, the delegates should fully understand what exactly a Private Military and security company is and to note while they may perform similar operations as mercenaries, they are not categorized as mercenaries.

As Cited in Ortiz, Carlos, Private Armed Forces and Global Security: A Guide to the Issues (Santa Barbara, Denver, Oxford: Praeger, March 2010) –

Legally established international firms offering services that involve the potential to exercise force

in a systematic way and by military or paramilitary means, as well as the enhancement, the transfer, the facilitation, the deterrence, or the defusing of this potential, or the knowledge required to implement it, to clients.

In simpler terms, they are mostly Ex-Military personnel run corporations, they are providers of professional services most closely related to warfare. They operate in over 50 countries touching all continents barring Antarctica. So it is safe to say that

the trend of privatising Military services has reached the furthest corners of the world which is why the issues pertaining to it remains in the limelight. While they aren't incorporated into the States army

HISTORY OF PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY COMPANIES

The first forms of “guns for hire” can be dated back to as far as 1250 B.C where Pharaoh Ramses employed Shardana warriors from Iona as well as 11,000 warriors as personal guards. The trend of selling military intelligence and skills extended to Persia. An obvious example is the barbaric Vikings who would sell their services to the highest bidder. The issue at the time was to keep the warriors happy and hope that the enemy does not outpay them. Also, the trick was to keep the army big enough to cause a threat but small enough to be within control along with the budget. Their barbaric nature was ignored as public backlash was of hardly any concern to rulers back then.

The first major instance of mercenaries in action was during The Thirty years war between German Protestants, Catholic Hapsburgs ruling Spain, Germany, Austria and the French Catholics. Mercenary companies emerged when foot soldiers diminished rapidly and they were used as proxy forces thus it became a “war of purses, not swords” they came in from British, idle after the crusades. The companies organized their troops and catered their staff to both sides of the war! It was the first instance of a large-scale Nation State war.

The famous Swiss Guard that came around in the

or directly involved in combat functions for an armed group operating in an area of conflict or otherwise, they are regarded and enjoy all privileges of Civilians.

14th Century gained solid reputation in the hundred years war as a brutal force. The swiss guard till date is most closely associated with the vatican. They are reknowned for having a reputation of loyalty, hardwork, dedication, defensive reliabilty rather than offensive methods. They enjoyed public admiration as they were closely reputed to be defenders of the “Right.”

In another era and continent The British East India Company took matters to a whole new level when they came as commercial merchants with their interests lying in trade of spices with South America but ended up establishing a proxy military government after the battle of Plassey 1757 on behalf of the British Crown. The first modern PMC dates back to 1965 when the founder of SAS Sir David Stirling founded Watchguard International for security and military functions. They carried out several operations from observing Royal forces in Yemen to being associated with a failed operation to take Gaddafi out of Power. The industry boomed after the cold war when Western countries started depending on them after the major cut in Military expenditure. The body ruled up to 1874 collecting revenue from Indians and having an able army at their disposal.

ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM

A corporate run militia with supreme tactical knowledge at a fraction of a cost of conventional armed forces along with the morale ease of deploying such forces in conflict areas where they literally sign up for death makes it a much easier decision for the government to take. In some cases where states cannot deploy their own forces but for the greater humanitarian good need to deploy private militaries without facing the backlash of loss of lives of citizens, private military contractors sounds like the perfect answer. The benefits of which could not be ignored, and gave rise to a \$100 Billion dollar industry. With

capitalistic trends spreading to the widest corners of the world it seems plausible that the industry with its advantages will continue to strive. In the words of P.W Singer author of Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry says “In geographic terms, it operates in over 50 different countries. It's operated in every single continent but Antarctica. As Tim Spicer says in his book, An Unorthodox Soldier: Peace and War in the Sandline Affair “Mercenary soldiering has a long and honorable history...When something is both widespread and long lasting, there must be some fundamental reason for it. In the case

of mercenaries, the reasons why they have continued to survive and prosper down the centuries can be reduced to just two: efficiency and technology.”

PMCs are also closely related to the UN peacekeeping forces where the use of such corporations could substitute the weak and inexperienced UN peacekeeping troops in their missions. The UN tracking 16 peacekeeping operations in the world, contributed by 122 countries and with 122,546 personnel, gives the body enough administrative problems already. Especially when the troops are majorly contributed by underdeveloped nations lacking experience and proper training. PMS's step in here again, not only are they highly effective in carrying out operations but are also equipped for management

and training of these troops which also happens to be the main motive behind underdeveloped nations contributing to the UN. Executive Outcome's success in Sierra Leone and Angola is a perfect example of

peacekeeping success. Executive Outcomes managed to address the issue in a third of the time that the UN Peacekeeping forces did along with being extremely cost efficient with Executive Outcome spending \$1.94 million a month compared to UN's \$19.4 million

a month. PMC's also deploy faster and neglect all sluggishness that bureaucracy might create.

Considering the aforementioned arguments, the use of PMC's in the new world order seems like a solution to several problems, but the problems that PMC's arise themselves should not be ignored. PMC's have been accused of the most notorious war crimes one could imagine including allegedly illegally purchasing weapons, trafficking women as sex slaves, raping, pillaging, and even murdering civilians. The infamous case of Blackwater is an obvious example where 17 innocent Iraqi's was massacred following which the US Jury convicted 4 of their employees. On another front concern of over privatisation, legitimacy and accountability arise. To understand the crux of the

issue it is important to realize where these companies surfaced from. With the end of the cold war came the drastic demilitarisation of Sates, which thus put numbers of Army personnel out of jobs. Some

of these displaced soldiers themselves founded companies and hired displaced soldiers luring them with lucrative salaries. The victory of capitalism over communism also promoted such markets where government interference was negligible.



INSTANCES OF PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY COMPANIES VIOLATIONS

EXECUTIONS

Nisour Square, Baghdad, 16th September 2007

US firm Blackwater was directly involved in the killing of 17 innocent civilians injuring 20 more which included children and women. An incident of this kind was not the first concerning PMC's or Blackwater.

Central Baghdad, 9th October 2007

Unity Resources Group is accountable for taking the life of two Armenian women who came to close to a convoy they were supposed to protect.

TORTURE

CACI and L3, two American corporations are held accountable for torture of Iraqi's at Abu Ghraib prison

HEALTH HAZARD

DynCorp is guilty of spraying narcotic plant crops along the Columbian border adjacent to Ecuador. An NGO report indicated the consequences of the spraying carried out within the Plan Colombia had on persons living in the frontier region. One-third of the 47 women in the study exposed to the spraying showed cells with some genetic damage.

TRAFFICKING

Honduras, 2005

105 armed Chileans under the training of Triple Canopy entered Honduras with M-16 rifles, at the time they were illegal tourists. They were training in anti-guerilla tactics, ambushes and avoiding mortars.

The examples given above are limited and just the crust of the real issue.

PMCs violate the monopoly of armed conflict the State has, they are illegitimate non state actors acting upon the basic and primary function of the state, adding to that it is a resource to fight proxy

PMCs AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The question that keeps arising is whether PMCs operate in a legal vacuum. While it is true that most International laws are inapplicable to PMC's but in situations of conflict, a set of well established rules do apply to the PMCs directly as well as the states employing them. Human right laws also oblige states to ensure that PMCs respect the internationally stated humanitarian law. Another concern is whether an armed PMC staff member should be defined as a civilian or not. When PMC staff are carrying out support functions such as logistic services, equipment maintenance, training etc. they are defined as civilians and enjoy all other privileges a normal citizen of the state would enjoy such as protection from aggression. These laws apply as long as they do not directly take part in hostilities or as long as they are not incorporated into the States armed forces to carry out military operations or actions on the same line.

Most International laws are very clear on their stance when it comes to mercenaries but PMCs fall under a grey area as they cannot be defined as a group of mercenaries operating in conflict areas. Furthermore under the Geneva Convention any individual being a national of one of the parties concerned cannot be called a Mercenary. Secondly he must be employed solely to take part in direct offensive or defensive action with a motive of private gain.

Coming to the topic of documentation concerning PMCs and mercenaries the Geneva conventions of

wars on the states part holding zero accountability of their actions. Especially considering the fact that they operate in fragile conflict areas where the law is negligible or fragmented. Another concern is that they exist in a vacuum of law, with no International law addressing its issue. The closest that comes to it is the Montreaux document which is not ratified by Power states such as USA and UK, moreover, it is not legally binding.

The last and most obvious point is that at the end of the day they are Profit based corporations and might take drastic actions such as pulling out troops from conflict when in loss or worse, fuelling fire for prospective operations.

1949 was formed to address the issue of treatment of Civilians and soldiers like in times of war, with a heavy emphasis on Prisoners of War. Towards the second half of the 20th Century, International legal systems started viewing Mercenaries as a serious threat to the dynamic nature of warfare. Mercenaries starting playing a central role in civil wars throughout the world, being important aids to fragile crumbling governments by suppressing rebel groups. In 1977 a protocol was added to the Geneva convention defining a mercenary for the first time. In 2001 Mercenaries were criminalized by the UN under the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, that prohibited the recruitment, training, use, and financing of mercenaries. It defined mercenaries as –

1. A mercenary is any person who:
 - (a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;
 - (b) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;
 - (c) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;
 - (d) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and

(e) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

2. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

(a) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

(i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or

(ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;

(b) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;

(c) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;

(d) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and

(e) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.

While mercenaries were criminalised under the treaty, it did not touch upon the topic of Private Military and Security

companies. Furthermore, states with large militaries such as United States, India, U.K, Japan, France and China did not recognise this treaty thus removing all effectiveness from it.

The most relevant documentation relevant to Private Military and Security Companies is the Montreaux document ratified in Montreaux, Switzerland 2008, it is the combined initiative of the Swiss government and ICRC to try and regulate actions of PMCs it gives practical guidance in accordance to PMCs and states involved directly or indirectly in armed conflict. The crux of the document focuses on holding PMCs accountable if they act out of line, emphasizing on protection of civilian life. It also states clear differences between contracting, territorial and home states and their obligations to the international law regarding PMCs. As of today, more than 52 states have ratified the document including USA, UK, China, Japan, Germany, NATO and the EU. The catch like most International documents is that it isn't legally binding on any state, it merely promotes the respect for International obligations related to humanitarian laws and advises methods of good practice for PMCs.

CASE STUDIES



EXECUTIVE OUTCOMES

The mission statements described by the company was –

- To provide a highly professional and confidential military advisory service to legitimate governments.
 - To provide sound military and strategic advice.
 - To provide the most professional military training packages currently available to armed forces, covering aspects related to sea, air, and land warfare.
 - To provide advice to armed forces on weapon and weapon platform selection.
 - To provide a total political service based on confidentiality, professionalism, and dedication.
- Executive Outcome had a major impact and influence

over African nations such as Uganda, Botswana and Zambia following its success in forcing UNITA to accept the Lusaka proposal in 1994. They also played a major role in suppressing the rebel forces present in Sierra Leone.

Angola : 1993, a civil war in Angola pitted rebel group UNITA against whose interests lied in gaining political power by taking over oil refineries in Soya. Buckingham, a businessman in UK owned an oil field in Angola who was ready to pay \$10 million to Executive Outcome. UNITA was defeated and shortly after pressure from the UN and USA, the Angolan government terminated their contract with Executive Outcomes. They were replaced by the UN's peacekeeping troops (UNAVEM). Angola returned to war with UNITA shortly after.

Sierra Leone : 1995, Executive Outcome sold its services to the government under Captain Valentine Strasser in their war effort against Revolutionary United Front (RUF). They provided support in forms of logistical services, military hardware and training.

Within a year the government was faced with a financial crisis due to the civil war and their funds to keep Executive Outcomes on board drained. After international pressure a negotiation bait for RUF Executive Outcomes was made to withdraw from Sierra Leone.



DYNCORP

Bosnia : Back in 1999, the UN sent U.S policewoman Kathryn Bolkovac to Bosnia under the International Police task force managed by DynCorp Aerospace to investigate sex trafficking, domestic abuse and sexual assault. After investigation she accused UN workers and International Police staff of visiting brothels promoting sex trafficking by altering documents and helping with the illegal immigration of women into Bosnia to expand the thriving underground sex industry. Reports state that the women being brought in were as young as 12 years old. DynCorp have implicated in child prostitution and firms Bosnia supervisor filmed himself abusing two sex workers sexually. To emphasize the point further, Cynthia McKinney a Georgia Congresswoman questions Donald Rumsfeld over the defense budget asking – “Mr Secretary, is it the policy of the U.S Government to reward companies that traffic little girls and women ?” followed by “How long have they had these contracts and how much of the taxpayers money has been spent on them ?”

BLACKWATER

In 1997 under the Prince Group, Eric Prince a former Navy SEAL formed perhaps the most influential and controversial of all Private Military and Security Companies : Blackwater. It was formed under the incentive to provide military training to US troops, their mission statement was



“Blackwater Worldwide efficiently and effectively integrates a wide range of resources and core competencies to provide unique and timely solutions that exceed our customers stated need and expectations. Guided by integrity, innovation, and a desire for a safer world, Blackwater Worldwide professionals leverage state-of-the-art training facilities, professional program management teams, and innovative manufacturing/production capabilities to deliver world-class customer driven solutions.”

They undertook training operations for US Federal Agencies and Law enforcement officers. Incidents like 9/11, hurricane Katrina and the Columbine shooting propelled them into the limelight of expert professional training.

Although, reputed domestically, they are most closely associated with their involvement in overseas operations, namely in Iraq and Afghanistan

Afghanistan : From 2002 till 2014 they were the top awarded security companies responsible for training forces in Afghanistan.

While the shooters was paid \$550 a day, the US government was charged \$1500 a day to gain an additional profit. They claimed to have not violated any of the security clauses while at the CIA outpost in Kabul. Their contact was terminated when Blackwater fell out with CIA’s executive director Buzzy Kongrad.

Iraq: Baghdad, fall of 2007. Americans working under Blackwater shot down 14 innocent Iraqi’s. Their deaths really brought up the question of using PMCs worldwide especially as the 14 included children. To rid of the identity associated with the killings, they went through two name changes. First, Xe followed by the current name under which they operate: Academi.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

By the end of your research, you should be able to answer the following questions about the agenda and the nation you represent

- 1) What should the role of PMC's be today? Taking into close consideration the world order.
- 2) What are the pros and cons of employing PMCs?
- 3) What steps can be taken to keep PMCs check in the most democratic way possible regardless of the states economic policies?
- 4) What relation should the state have with PMCs?
- 5) Should PMCs be allowed to take part in direct conflict?
- 6) Should the U.N consider employing PMCs as part of their force to boost its effectiveness?
- 7) What are the policies of your state regarding the use of PMCs?
- 8) How to address the legal problem related to use of PMCs?
- 9) Is it time for the UN to resolute the issues regarding PMCs?
- 10) How to control the actions of PMC in conflict zones?



DSMUN '17

AGENDA 2: CHALLENGES IN PLANNING OF THE U.N PEACEKEEPING FORCES AND THE CALL FOR A STANDING ARMY

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, TERMINOLOGIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Delegates are expected to be familiar with the following documents –

1. United Nations Charter
2. Vienna Conventions
3. United Nations Military Staff Committee Mandate
4. Revised Draft Rules of Procedure (1946)

The following documents are the basis of the debate in the committee, thus, if any delegate is found lacking in their knowledge they will find themselves struggling in committee. After reading each document consider these questions:

- Why does the document exist?
- What is the nature of the document?
- What force the document carries?
- What areas the document has jurisdiction?

What the document entails and how the contents effect on your country and its policy?

Delegates must know of the following departments and the work carried out by them

1. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
2. Department of Field Support (DFS)
3. Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
4. Office of Military Affairs

INTRODUCTION

The existing legal framework to control the ‘international’ use of force was formulated post the Second World War. Since then there have been drastic changes in the international security and peacekeeping environment, while, regretfully, the legal framework has not been able to keep pace. One of the key debates that have arisen on this topic has been the need or even the practicality of a United Nations standing army. Initially, the United Nations Organization developed peacekeeping as a tool to manage and keep in check the rising tensions between the two nuclear superpowers, the USA and the USSR in the Cold War. It can clearly be inferred that the founding fathers of the United Nations never imagined the need for a peacekeeping force can be confirmed from the clear absence of the term from the United Nations Charter the collective system based on the peace enforcement carried out by nations and groups on the behest of the United Nations Security Council became difficult due to lack of consensus on both sides due to the tensions between the two super-blocs. Early peacekeeping operations were thus only in response to interstate tension and conflict mostly involving the non-violent use of military force of a neutral party so as

to ensure the continuation or escalation of conflict between the involved parties.

Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter deals with the peaceful resolution of disputes states. The 33-rd clause of the charter states “The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.”

Chapter VII of the Charter comes into play should the methods mentioned in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter cease to work. It is in this chapter that the use force by a binding resolution passed in the United Nations Security Council, be authorized. In the case of breach of the international peace or an act of aggression, the United Nations Security Council can resort to enforcement measures including economic sanctions, arms embargoes and the use of force as a last resort.

The original role of the United Nations Security Council acting as an ‘international policeman’ never came to fruition, instead the initial model

of voluntarily drawn United Nations peacekeeping units consisting of armed peacekeeping forces and observers deployed only with the consent of all parties, impartiality by the forces and the use of arms only in self-defense came to develop, with the Korean crisis marking the only incident when collective use of force was authorized under the UN Charter.

The nature of Peacekeeping Operations then evolved into important stabilizing influences in areas where a power vacuum was formed and without their intervention would have led to an explosive confrontation between the superpowers. The time period starting from 1948 to 1988 saw the formation of only 13 UN Peacekeeping missions. Following the fall of the Soviet Union on the 26th of December 1991, a total of 5 Peacekeeping Missions were formed in the short duration of 1988–1989. UN setbacks and failures in the 1990's in the states of Somalia, Bosnia, and Rwanda marked the shifting trend of conflicts no longer occurring between states but rather intra-state parties. UN peacekeeping continued for the longest time trained in the military skills but greatly lacking in the skills required to police, provide assistance for elections and the whole plethora of skills required to rebuild a society post-conflict.

PRESENT PILLARS OF UN PEACEKEEPING

- **Consent of Parties:** In the absence of unanimous consent, the United Nations risks being insinuated in the conflict. Thus, questioning its impartiality and also risking being drawn towards enforcement operations since it would then become a party to the conflict. However, the granting of assent doesn't require actual consent from the ground level.
- **Impartiality:** While it is essential for the United

The mid and predominantly late 1990s saw the United Nations finally responding to these requirements by devising mechanisms to deal with the policing, judicial, refugee assistance, human rights monitoring and electoral reform issues within its original mission. These missions required astronomical resources to fund and run them, with most ending up as failures. Somalia and (former) Yugoslavia are the predominant examples of the peacekeeping efforts transforming into measures to establish and stabilize the nations. This faced a great deal of interest and debate from nations, prominently by the United States of America to shift the responsibility from the United Nations to military coalitions and regional actors and organizations.

Another unforeseen consequence which this had was the insufficient level of training given to the Western military forces as peacekeeping in the early/mid-1990s. Lacking the required skill set and training, the troops drew on their own social values and reasoning to respond to the emerging alien situations which they encountered that led to undesired and unforeseen results. Though, not warfighting operations, UN Peacekeepers were further taking more casualties leading to a great deal of discontentment among troops and unwillingness to go on missions.

Nations to gain the consent of the involved parties, it needs to be understood that this is different from neutrality or inactivity.

- **Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate:** This is a rather vague principle present in the mandate which has evolved over time to include resistance to forceful attempts aiming to prevent the fulfillment of the mission's mandate.



(UN peacekeeping forces)

SUMMARY OF THE CASE PROMOTING A PERMANENT UN FORCE

Lack of political consensus on the matters relating to debate on the creation of a more permanent UN military force has resulted in deprivation and stagnation of the UN military capability that can serve as a deterrent and give effect to a rapid and effective response when and if required.

In 2000, the Panel on the UN Peacekeeping Operations called upon the global community to assist the United Nations achieve what it called the “rapid and deployment capacity”. In the Brahimi Report, the panel stated that many missions were futilely struggling to fulfill their mandate due to a wide array of reasons ranging from slow deployment times to shortage of well-trained troops, also including poor access to the necessary materials and the required financial resources

Opposing the common perception, there exist establishments in the United Nations Security Council which allow the establishment of such an organization. The United Nations’ Charter allows for the creation of a Military Staff Committee (MSC). It has the unique position and capacity of being the only subsidiary body, under the present framework of the United Nations and International legal framework, named under the United Nations Charter to be entrusted with the task of conducting military planning and exercising control over the military forces placed under the United Nations’ command by the Charter. The persistence of the Cold War continuously inhibited the growth and development of this potentially significant Committee to fulfill its conceptualized role. It has been described by Dr. Eric Grove as being a ‘sterile monument of faded hopes’.

FAILURES OF UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Somalia Tragedy

During 1992 and 1994 the United Nations representatives work diligently to secure ceasefire agreements and bring together political factions with some limited success. Also during this time, the United Nations had deployed as many as 330,550 security, military, and other personnel. However, the following United Nations peacekeeping mission was a major failure as it resulted, first in the death of 25 Pakistani Soldiers and 54 Pakistani soldiers wounded. This however also led to the killing of 18 American Soldiers who were dismembered and dragged through the town of Mogadishu. President Clinton responded to this incident by withdrawing all American troops back and formulating a highly restrictive American policy regarding the participations of American troops in the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The Rwanda Genocide

Even though many peacekeeping force commanders and other representatives of the United Nations could perceive the tensions between the Tutsi and the Hutu government, military and militia leaders. However, the United Nations personnel and other country leaders could not stop the 104 days’ outbreak of violence, which led to the massacre of 800,000

Tutsi by the Hutu.

It is said that the following events took place due to some mistakes of the United Nations itself –

1. One of the biggest mistakes of the United Nations was to abandon thousands of Rwanda civilians, who sought safety where they lived, leaving them vulnerable to surrounding militia and troops.
2. Giving Rwanda a non-permanent seat in the Security Council after the 1993 Arusha peace agreement, this, however, was done before the new government was formed and the nation was stabilized.
3. The United Nations failure to understand the magnitude of the events happening in Rwanda and their failure to respond to the events at large.
4. The United Nations decision to reduce almost 90 percent of the troops on the 16th day of the massacre

Israeli-Lebanon Border Murders

In the year 2000, Hezbollah terrorist disguised as United Nations Personnel using arms and vehicles having the UNIFIL insignia lured three Israeli soldiers and took them to the Israel-Lebanon border where they were killed. The United Nations did not do anything and just stood by, in fact, they did not even reveal any information regarding the incidents until 2004. It is then when we got to know that Sgt

Adi Avian, Staff Sgt Benyamin, and Staff Sgt Omar Suaed were killed by the Hezbollah terrorists.

Palestine- 1947

In 1947, a war broke out between the Jews and the Arabs and because of this, the United Nations decided to divide Palestine, setting up the Jewish state of Israel. This was one of the most controversial decisions of the United Nations. However, the division of Palestine was followed by a number of wars and other conflicts which the United Nations could not prevent. Thus, failing their basic goal of establishing International Peace.



(Militants in Jerusalem, 1947)

NOTE BY CHAIRPERSON

While the committee has 2 set agendas, we will proceed from the first to the next if time permits. You will find that the two given agendas are largely interrelated and will most probably overlap in committee. Also please keep in mind that while

oratory skills do enhance the skills of a delegate, his backbone and strongest weapon is always his research. The background guide should serve as a guidance and introduction to the agendas but should not be mistaken for the entirety of one's research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

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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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