The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

CONTENTS

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.

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)

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

DSMUN '17

Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Arjun Singh
CHAIRPERSON

Kanishkh Kanodia
Amal Bansode
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

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 Dhandhania)

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Arjun Singh
CHAIRPERSON

Kanishkh Kanodia
Amal Bansode
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

Greetings Delegates!

It's a pleasure to have you as members of the Security Council at DSMUN, 2017. This year, our committee has been designed with the goal of testing the delegates' persuasive and collaborative skills– both of which are elemental to diplomacy. On that note, we've selected the 'Reformation of the Security Council' as the agenda for Committee

Being currently relevant, tricky and controversial topics, we hope they will interest and challenge you as the committee navigates them over the course of three-days.

On myself, I'm an IB Survivor in my final year of School, with a passion for modern history, contemporary studies and political science. To complement these, I'm an avid debater and have participated in national and international debates over the past few years. Additionally, I enjoy investigative journalism and writing on current affairs, and edit The Doon School Weekly. Aside from all these, perhaps my greatest guilty pleasures are good books and milkshakes.

Looking forward to meeting you and, more importantly, working together at the conference.

À bientôt!

Sincerely,
(Arjun Singh)
Chairperson– UNSC

INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEMS

The United Nations Security Council is the principal organ of the United Nations, being its executive and most powerful body. The Council deals with matters of great international importance; and has the power to impose sanctions, authorise military force and enforce international laws and UN resolutions with a wide array of measures.

However, the Security Council has often been criticised for the inequality between members. The Five Permanent Member Nations – Russia, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States – wield significant power through their ability to veto resolutions, and have often blocked resolutions to resolve international crises that act against their interests. This has seriously harmed the effectiveness of the Council, and led to the prolonging of unresolved issues (i.e. the Syrian Civil War, the South China Sea dispute, Israel–Palestine Relations and the Ukrainian Civil War). The lack of geographical representation amongst permanent members is another concern, with no permanent members from the regions of Africa and Latin America and China being the sole representative from Asia. India, with the second–largest population in the world, is not a permanent member, while nations such as Germany, with significant economic clout and international involvement, are likewise excluded.

The challenge before the Council is perhaps a diplomatic watershed – to reform itself and ensure greater representation suiting the needs of a changing global landscape. While the Security Council cannot formally amend the UN Charter (a power reserved by the General Assembly), the Council at this conference shall aim to forward its recommendations to the Assembly, after which passage would be near guaranteed. Delegates will be expected to reach solutions that answer the Questions mentioned in this guide, and avoid another failed Security Council due to disagreement.

SUMMARIZATION OF EVENTS

Even before the Second World War had settled, leaders of the worldbegan convened at the Dumbarton Oaks conference to the formation of an organization that would ensure post-war peace. Two years later, the newly-coined United Nations began this consequential task in the aftermath of the war. At its centrepiece lay the Security Council,a powerful executive body led by the world's dominant nations at the time –the Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom, China and France.These powers were vested with permanent membership and possessed a 'veto' on all matters before the council – designed to ensure decisions were reached with consensus. While the United States and the United Kingdom did not completely support this provision – initially proposed by the Soviet Union, they eventually agreed in an attempt subdue rising tensions. With this, the Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 with the 'Big Five' or 'P5' wielding veto power.

However, relations between the United States and Soviet Union began to sour following the war's end, leading to the multi-decade period known as the Cold War. During this time, the differences between these nations and their respective allies led to a near paralysis of the Security Council. Decisions on major geopolitical issues could not be implemented, as one superpower would veto resolutions supported by the other.
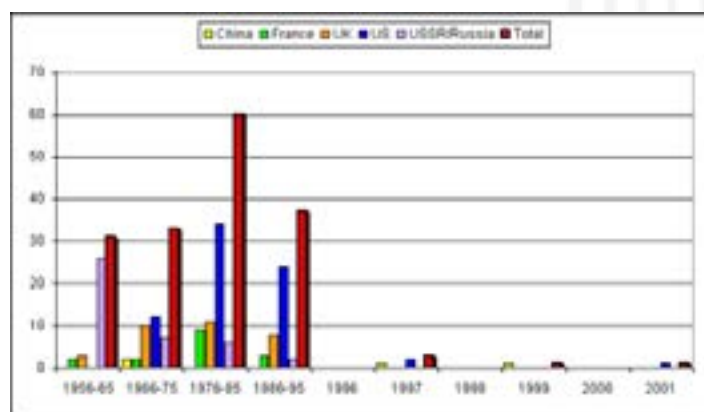
Even though the Council was unable to pass key resolutions during the Cold War, one significant change ushered through was its own reform. During the 1950s, there was an influx of member-nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America who petitioned for an increase of the Council's size. This prompted the Council's expansion from six seats to ten in 1963, with seats to be determined based on geographical representation.

As the Cold War concluded in 1991 and international relations began to thaw, the paralysis of the Council began to cease. Decisions were soon taken on matters of international importance, such as the Gulf War (resolutions 660, 661, 665 and 678). The relevance of the Council increased, which led to demands for its expansion. Nations such as Germany and Japan began efforts to seek permanent seats on the Council,citing reasons such as their large donations to the United Nations and superior economic status. They were joined by India and Brazil in a bid for permanent membership. India based its case on its status as the world's second most populous nation and fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing-power parity. Brazil sought membership due to its status as having the largest economy, population and territorial area in Latin America. These nations expressed mutual supportfor each other's membership efforts, and led to the formation of a the Group of 4 (G4) bloc, claiming their efforts were to increase the "effectiveness, legitimacy and credibility" of the Council through greater regional representation.

However, other nations also saw such activity as an opportunity seek bids as well. Regional rivalries were created as proximate nations attempted to secure a seat on the Council, claiming to represent their geographical region. However,the nations of Italy, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Mexico, South Korea and Pakistan wanted the Council to be "more democratic, more representative, more transparent, more effective and more accountable." According to them, the addition of new Permanent Members would render the Council more ineffective. Their opposition was fused in 1995 with the Uniting for Consensus (UfC) bloc (also known as the Coffee Club). Among

them, Italy actively opposed Germany's claim, instead arguing for a common seat to represent the European Union; Pakistan dissuaded India's candidacy while Argentina did not support Brazil, their opposition arising from historical and regional tensions.

In the 2005, a third bloc seeking membership formally emerged. Following its adoption of the Ezulwini Consensus, the African Union (AU) demanded an increase in representation on the Council, seeking and addition of two permanent and five non-permanent seats. The AU justified its demand by citing that 60% of all resolutions are implemented in Africa, claiming the current Councilas "undemocratic"and "dominated by major superpwers" and requried permanent membership to be distributed between developing and developed nations. However, such demands led to internal conflictswithin the AU regarding its nominees for permanent membership, which was sought by South Africa, Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia and Nigeria. Differences within the group led to several nations detracting from provisions of the Ezulwini Conensus.

In response to such efforts, the General Assembly (GA) in 1992 decided to address the question of reforms to the Security Council. It asked member nations to submit "written comments on a possible review of membership of Security Council."The overwhelming amount of proposals received led the GA to set-up a working group for negotiations on potential reforms (officially known as the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council). In 1997, the chairman of the Working Group, Razali Ismail of Malaysia proposed a solution, which would come to be known as the Razali Proposal. It recommended a three-stage reform plan, after which the Council would comprise 24 members along with the existing five permanent members. The proposal was notable for being the first to classify nations as 'developing' and 'industrialized' to determine membership decisions. It proposed for the addition of three developing-nation permanent members and two from industrialized nations. Veto power

was described as undemocratic, and would not to be extended to new permanent nations, while the P5 was discouraged from usage. However, existing permanent members dismissed the proposal, claiming that further expansion would lead to a hamper consensus on pressing matters.

Number of UN Member States and Security Council Seats
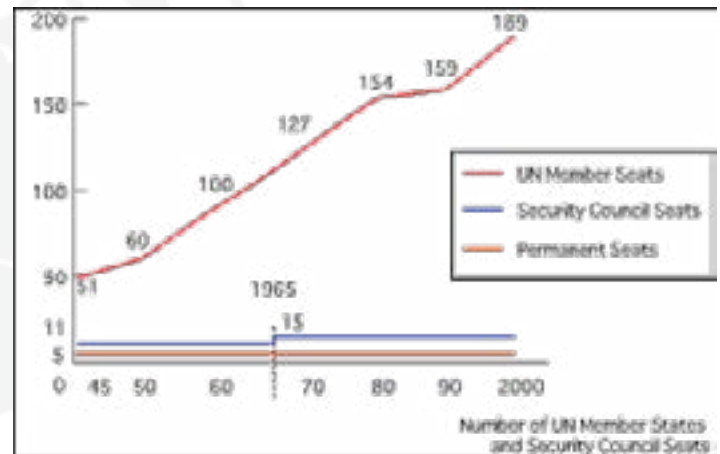
However, in 2003, then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan created the 'High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change' to discuss potential reforms, intended as a run-up to the 2005 World Summit where Annan planned to raise the issue. The Panel aimed to create reformatory models that would be acceptable to all parties. In 2004, the Panel released a report named 'A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility' that proposed two models for adoption. Model-A sought to add six permanent seats based on geographical representation and three non-permanent seats, while Model-B suggested the creation of an entirely new category of eight members on the Council who would have a four-year tenure that would be immediately renewable. Consensus on the report's recommendations, however, did not materialize between parties.

In the aftermath of the 2005 World Summit, which had also attempted to pass reforms, interest in expansion began to decline. As a result, attention now turned to reforming the working of the Council. A group of five nations – Switzerland, Singapore, Jordan, Costa Rica and Liechtenstein, also known as the Small-5 (S5) – drafted a resolution before the General Assembly titled 'Follow up to the Millennium Summit'. The resolution asked for a more transparent Council that involved active discussions between the members of

the Council and states affected by their resolutions. In an attempt to seek transparency on the Council, it recommended that P5 nations be required to explain the usage of every veto and transmit such reasoning to the UN. While resented by the P5, the draft resolutionled to an eventual re-start of the debate on expansion.

The year 2007 saw the Working Group meet again to frame guidelines by which member-nations would begin consultations on reforms and expansion. Negotiations initiated by the aforementioned three interest-blocs began again, which eventually led to a debate during the 62nd session of the General Assembly, where over 90 member-nations expressed their views on the matter.The year also saw India, along with 25 other nations, draft a resolution known as the 'L69' or the 'India Resolution' that called for Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) to seek an acceptable reform. This resolution transformed the Working Group to IGNs; while the former sought to achieve the "widest possible political agreement", the IGN was tasked with proposing a solution by February 28, 2009. Plenary intergovernmental meetings began in early 2009, which set out five areas for comprehensive reform: categories of membership; the veto; regional representation; overall size and working methods; and the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly. Currently, the intergovernmental negotiations are underway, and have not yet proposed a solution for consideration.

Security Council reform: models A and B

Model A provides for six new permanent seats, with no veto being created, and three new two-year term non-permanent seats, divided among the major regional areas as follows:

Regional area	No. of States	Permanent seats (continuing)	Proposed new permanent seats	Proposed two-year seats (non-renewable)	Total
Africa	53	0	2	4	6
Asia and Pacific	56	1	2	3	6
Europe	47	3	1	2	6
Americas	35	1	1	4	6
Totals model A	191	5	6	13	24

Model B provides for no new permanent seats but creates a new category of eight four-year renewable-term seats and one new two-year non-permanent (and non-renewable) seat, divided among the major regional areas as follows:

Regional area	No. of States	Permanent seats (continuing)	Proposed four-year renewable seats	Proposed two-year seats (non-renewable)	Total
Africa	53	0	2	4	6
Asia and Pacific	56	1	2	3	6
Europe	47	3	2	1	6
Americas	35	1	2	3	6
Totals model B	191	5	8	11	24

CURRENT STATUS

THE AFRICAN UNION

During the years of negotiations, interest blocs have altered their original demands. The African Union has increased their demand for five permanent seats instead of two, with veto provisions. Members of the AU have since been divided on the matter, with many supporting the G-4's demands, South Africa allying itself with the IBSA and Nigeria seeking membership independently. Additionally, the AU has formed a Committee of ten nations (C10) with the primary focus of reforming the Security Council.

Enumerated, the African Union's proposed reforms are as follows:
- Expand the Council to 26 members.
- Six Permanent Seats to be added (2 from the AU)
- Five Non-Permanent seats to be added (2 from the AU)
- The AU would itself select members for Permanent Seat.
- New Permanent Members would possess veto power.

THE G4

The G4 has altered its previous stance by dropping demands for an expansion of veto power to new members. However, the L69 Resolution (which included India and Brazil) included in its language the demand for extension of veto power to new members, and raised questions regarding the solidarity of the bloc.

Enumerated, the G4's demands are as follows:

- Increase the Council to 25 members
- Six Permanent Members would be added (G4+ 2 AU nations)
- Four Non-Permanent nations would be added (one from Asia, Africa, Latin American and Caribbean and Eastern Europe)
- The power of Veto would not be extended to the new Permanent Members.

UNITING FOR CONSENSUS

The UfC has held to its stance opposing the addition of new Permanent Members, although there have been minor changes such as the proposal for non-permanent members to have longer-terms and be eligible for immediate re-election.

Enumerated, the UfC's proposed reforms are as follows:

- Increase the Council to 25 members
- No Permanent Members would be added
- Each regional group should select non-permanent members from amongst themselves and determine the duration.
- An eventual abolishment of veto power.

THE L69

Since its formation in 2009, the L69 has grown to include India, Brazil, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Nigeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fiji, Ethiopia, Bhutan, Venezuela, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Bahamas, Seychelles and Ecuador. Simultaneously, however, the has L69 gained the support of many smaller nations, island states, developing nations and nations in the Southern Hemisphere, as well as regional blocs such as the CARICOM and SIDS. It is believed that support amassed behind the L69 resolution may be a precursor to a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly.

The L69 bloc demands the following reforms:

– Addition of two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African states with the AU being responsible for the nomination of members to such seats.

– Addition of two permanent seats and one non-permanent seat for Asian States.

– Addition of one non-permanent seat for Eastern European States

– Addition of one permanent seat and one non-permanent seat for Latin American and Caribbean States.

– Addition of one permanent seat for Western European and other States

– Addition of one non-permanent seat for small island developing states (SIDS) across all regions.

– All new permanent members would possess veto power.

BLOC POSITIONS

1. Brazil: Brazil is a member of the G4 group advocating for permanent membership, having the world's fifth largest population, eight largestGDP (PPP), eleventh largest defense budget and fifth largest land area. It has been elected to the Council over ten times as a non-permanent member. If made a permanent member, it would be the only nation from Latin America with such status. Brazil's candidacy has solicited general support through its G4 membership, yet faces opposition from Bolivia.

2. Bolivia: Bolivia has supported the expansion of the Council, yet opposes the addition of new permanent members – which it feels would increase the current inequalities on the Council. Bolivia further supports an eventual abolishment of permanent membership as well as veto power. Moreover, it desires greater representation from all the regions around the world. In particular, the elevation of Brazil to permanent membership would be counterproductive to Bolivia's interests, owing to the various disputes between both nations over territories, energy and the impeachment of former president Dilma Rousseff.

3. People's Republic of China: Being a P5 nation, China is reluctant to reform the Council as it would undermine its power and position. However, it has voiced support for the expansion of the Security Council, primarily in the addition of African countries. It has openly asserted its opposition to a Japanese permanent seat, and has also been sceptical of India's inclusion. Presumably, China would like to remain the sole voice of Asia on the Council. Given China's superpower ambitions, having another Asian permanent member on the Council would decrease its exclusivity and thus influence. However, China has constantly been ambiguous and vague and has not taken any affirmative stance on reform (apart from on Japan).

4. Egypt: Being party to the Ezulwini Consensus, Egypt is a member of the African Union bloc in demanding Council reforms, with Egypt vying for one of the AU's potential permanent seats. So, far it has managed to seek reform support from France.

5. Ethiopia: Being a member of the African Union (AU), Ethiopia supports the AU's proposed reforms to the Council. Since the AU's demands include two

proposed permanent seats for African states, issues regarding the selection of members have begun to surface; on this matter, Ethiopia opposes rotational permanent seats for African states. It is believed that Ethiopia desires a permanent seat for itself owing to its credentials – having maintained positive relations with all AU members and contributing significantly to international peacekeeping missions. Gaining a permanent seat on the Council would increase its international influence manifold.

6. France: France shares friendly relations with the G4 alliance, and supports their membership. However, France in 1974 had vetoed the candidacy of South Africa for representation on the Council, the latter being the African Union's strongest candidate for membership in the Security Council. Furthermore, France's position on Egypt's potential candidacy has turned supportive, owing to the new government under President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, which has become a key French ally and has become a key economic and military expert. France signed an Arms Deal with Egypt worth 1 billion Euros in 2016, thus becoming its largest arms supplier.

7. Germany: Germany is a member of the G4 Group and is the UN's third-largest funding nation. It supports the African Union's bid to dedicate two permanent seats to AU members (viz. Nigeria, South Africa and Egypt). Contrary to Germany aspirations, Italy and the Netherlands have suggested a common EU seat in the Council instead of Germany. However, seeing little possibility of France giving its seat, Germany is determined to continue its campaign for permanent membership.

8. India: India's candidacy for a Permanent Seat on the Security Council has garnered the support of a multiple nations, including all P5 nations except China. On veto power, India's position is yet to be clarified. While it has openly accepted potential permanent membership without veto power, the L69 bloc of which it is a part. Opposition to India's bid for a Permanent seat rests with two neighbouring nations: Pakistan and China. A seat on the Council will help

it gain a major voice in international policymaking, as well as provide India an upper hand when dealing with territorial disputes and other conflicts with Pakistan.

9. Italy: Italy was one of the Uniting for Consensus' (UfC) founding members. While Italy opposes Germany's independent candidacy for a permanent seat, it instead has advocated for a common seat shared by the European Union, which has been opposed by the UK and France. Additionally, Italy in 1994 proposed an increase in the number of non-permanent members from 8 to 10, whose holders would be selected on a rotational basis from geographic regions.

10. Japan: Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Japan along with Germany has pushed for reforms to gain a Permanent Seat on the Council. Being a member of the G4, it aligns itself with the proposals of the group. Japan's arguments for membership centre primarily on its major donations to the UN, involvement in multiple UN operations around the globe, being one of Asia's biggest economies and its peaceful status since the Second World War. However, China's opposition to Japan's candidature and veto threat remains a significant obstruction towards membership. With permanent status on the Council, Japan could expand its influence beyond economic clout onto security matters, notably on conflicts in the Korean peninsula and the South China Sea.

11. Kazakhstan: Currently a non-permanent member of the Council, Kazakhstan has openly supported the efforts of G4's to become permanent members of the Council. Kazakhstan also supports the increase in non-permanent members on the basis of rotation, with categories of seats for African, Asian and Latin American states.

12. Nigeria: Nigeria is a member of the African Union and holds status as the continent's largest economic power. It has advocated for reforms proposed by the African Union, and is reported to be interested in holding proposed permanent seats on the Council.

While there have been reports of a dispute between South Africa and Nigeria regarding the occupation of proposed AU seats, these allegations have been denied. A seat on the Council would give Nigeria increased leverage on economic and security matters, particularly oil exports and the issue of the Islamic extremist group – Boko Haram.

13. Pakistan: Pakistan is a member of the Uniting for Consensus group, and strongly opposes India's candidacy for permanent membership due to territorial disputes and historical tensions between the two nations. India's elevation as a permanent member would counter Pakistani influence at the United Nations, and harm interests during the potential resolution of matters involving the state of Kashmir and cross-border terrorism. In principle, it supports structural reforms to the Council.

14. Russian Federation: Currently, India is the largest buyer of Russian armaments and the two countries share powerful strategic relations. Russia has explicitly indicated its support for India's candidacy for permanent membership. It similarly released a statement in 2015 stating that Africa, Asia and Latin America are underrepresented in the Council and it would support countries from these regions joining the body for better representation. Russia prefers India, Japan and Brazil as permanent members, yet is concerned about Germany's addition to the Council, considering it would reduce influence over European matters. However, it is not entirely opposed to Germany's membership while open to reform. Additionally, Russia is not supportive of granting veto power to the G4.

15. Senegal: A current non-permanent member, Senegal's position on reforming the Council corresponds to the Ezulwini Consensus. It further proposes rotational membership for African permanent seats on the Council.

16. South Africa: A member of the African Union, South Africa has advocated for its permanent membership of the Council, claiming the need for African representation. Currently, it is Africa's second largest economy after Nigeria, which also hopes to gain permanent membership.

17. Sweden: Currently a non-permanent member of the Council, Sweden has backed India's bid for a permanent seat, albeit without veto power. Sweden, in 2005, further expressed the desire for nations from Africa, Asia and Latin America to have a greater voice on the Council.

18. Turkey: Previously a supporter of G4 nations' candidacies, member of the Uniting for Consensus (UfC) group, Turkey supports reforms to the working of the Council rather than its membership. It has called for the abolishment of permanent members, with non-permanent membership to be rotated on a periodic basis. The exercise of a veto by Russia on resolutions regarding the Syrian Crisis has been a concern for Turkey, which is facing an influx refugees and extremists from the ISIL. A reform that circumvents such obstruction would be in Turkey's interest.

19. Ukraine: Even though Ukraine supports the expansion of the Security Council, the nation does not align with any particular bloc. Instead, it proposes the addition of two Permanent members and eight Non-Permanent members, which they believe will provide smaller and developing countries a greater voice on the Council. Ukraine additionally wishes to limit the use of veto, viewing complete abolition as an impractical solution. Ukraine also recommends Germany and Japan for the two non-permanent seats.

20. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The UK has been supportive of reforms ever since demands for such a reform arose, presumably out of concern regarding its own position on the Council. It strongly endorses permanent seats for members of G4 and the African Union. However, it opposes the extension of veto power to the new permanent members.

21. The United States of America: As one of the Council's most active permanent members, the interests of the United States have been key to the viability of Security Council reforms. It has supported the efforts of Germany, Japan and India to seek permanent membership, and expansion to other nations based on economic size, population, military capabilities, commitment to democracy and human rights, financial contributions to the UN, contributions to UN peacekeeping, and record on counterterrorism and nonproliferation. However, the US opposes any alteration or expansion of veto power.

22. Uruguay: Uruguay is a member of the ACT group (Accountability, Coherence, and Transparency) which demands reforms to the working of the Council. On matters of membership, Uruguay has strongly backed the candidacies of G4 member nations.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

· 1945: UN formed.

· 1946:First meeting of the Security Council.

· 1945-8: The Cold War begins.

· 1963:Number of non-permanent members increased from six to ten.

· 1992: The General Assembly formally discusses reforms to the Council.

· 1993: The Working Group is established.

· 1997:Chairman of the Working Group, Razali Ismael, unveils the Razali Proposal.

· 2003:'High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change' is formed by then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

· 2004:'A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility'is released by the Panel, and suggeststwo models for reform.

· 2005:
 o Uniting for Consensus formed.
 o Kofi Annan issued 'In Larger Freedom' endorsing the Panel's Report
 o The 5th World Summit takes place, and fails to reach consensus.

· 2006:
 o S5 presents the Follow-up to the Millenial Summit resolution.

 o Issue of reform discussed at the General Assembly.

· 2007:
 o Working Group meets again
 o 62nd Session of the General Assembly discusses the question of reform on its agenda.
 o The L69 Resolution is introduced, and calls for Intergovernmental Talks.
 o Intergovernmental Negotiations committee set up with Zahir Tanin from Afghanistan as Chairperson.

· 2008:The IGN holds its plenary meeting.

· 2010: The Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) panel, distributes a 'negotiation text' to participant nations based on submissions from UN Member States.

· 2012:Supporters of the L69 resoluiton demand veto rights for new permanent members at a meeting of the IGN.

· 2014: CourtenaryRattray from Jamaica replaces Zahir Tanin as IGN Chairperson.

· 2015: 70th Session of the General Assembly discusses reforms to the Security Council.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. What structural changes are necessary to ensure greater geographical, economic and population-based representation?

2. What steps can be taken to resolve existing discontent regarding the use of the veto?

3. What measures are necessary to balance effectiveness and streamlined decision-making with greater representation?

4. How can the Security Council restore its credibility as an effective decision-making body in the eyes of the international community?

5. Given the significance and reach of the Security Council, what solution will obtain the broadest possible international consensus?

6. What solution will avoid a veto by the existing permanent members of the Council, to ensure a successful outcome at the conclusion of the conference?

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

http://www.centerforunreform.org/sites/default/files/Jonas.pdf

http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1035&context=scjib

http://centerforunreform.org/sites/default/files/SC%20Reform%20Sept%202013%20publication.pdf

http://centerforunreform.org/sites/default/files/Timeline%20November%202015%20final.pdf

http://centerforunreform.org/?q=node/700

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/reform/role21.html

http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/to-the-new-order-strategically/https://unu.edu/publications/articles/united-nations-security-council-reform.html

https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/security-council-reform/membership-including-expansion-and-representation.html

http://webtv.un.org/search/general-assembly-113th-plenary-meeting-70th-session/5054207805001?term=121

http://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/iai0926.pdf

http://csnu.itamaraty.gov.br/images/pathways_sc_reform_final.pdf

http://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/united-nations-security-council-reform/

https://www.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/AfricanGroup_StatementOnSCReform_4Mar092.pdf

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/VereinteNationen/05_Reformen/ReformSR-Fragen_node.html

https://www.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/followupreport.pdf

https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2015-09-22-analysis-can-south-africa-win-a-seat-on-the-un-security-council/

https://www.globalpolicy.org/empire/32369-high-level-panel-on-threats-challenges-and-change.html

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-08-29/africa-demands-united-nations-security-council-seat-by-2023

http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/04/26/a-modest-proposal-for-shaking-up-the-security-council-reform-debate/

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	Emphasizing	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Expecting	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Expressing it's appreciation	Nothing with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Fulfilling	Noting further
Believing	Fully aware	Observing
Confident	Emphasizing	Reaffirming
Contemplating	Expecting	Realizing
Convinced	Expressing its appreciation	Recalling
Declaring	Fulfilling	Recognizing
Deeply concerned	Fully aware	Referring
Deeply conscious	Further deploring	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Further recalling	Taking into consideration
Deeply Disturbed	Guided by	Taking note
Deeply Regretting	Having adopted	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Having considered	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Having examined	
Expecting	Having received	

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