MUNUM'19

Modelo de las Naciones Unidas
Universidad Militar Nueva Granada

SECURITY COUNCIL

MUNUM'19

BIENVENIDA DE LA SECRETARIA GENERAL

Familia MUNUM 2019, Soy Maria Camila Chávez, estudiante de noveno semestre de Relaciones Internacionales y Estudios Políticos de la Universidad Militar, y es un honor poder continuar como Secretaria General en este viaje que representa MUNUM en su tercer año como Modelo de Naciones Unidas, este es un proyecto que hemos venido construyendo entre amigos a lo largo de los años y que este año tuve la fortuna de liderar, en el que no solamente se pondrán a prueba los conocimientos académicos que tenemos, sino la responsabilidad de crear un espacio en el cual podremos dar lo mejor de cada uno, espero puedan llevarse gratas sorpresas en el 2019 con este proyecto que hemos creado para ustedes, junto con nuestro equipo académico, logístico y de prensa quienes han puesto lo mejor de sí mismos para lograr que vivamos la mejor experiencia. Estén atentos, porque esto apenas empieza. ¡Bienvenidos a MUNUM 2019!

MUNUM 2019 family, I am Maria Camila Chavez, currently I am in my 9th semester of the undergraduate program International Relations and Political Studies at the Military University Nueva Granada. It is a honor for me to guide you through this journey as your General Secretary of MUNUM 2019. This is a project that we have been creating with friends all of this years, also it is an opportunity not only to develop our academic skills but to create a family where we can develop all of our personal skills. I hope we can surprise you with new challenges that our team has been creating for you, encourage you to take risks during the third version of the United Nations Model in 2019 and make you proud to be part of an amazing experience. I'm looking forward to work with you and stay tuned, because this is just beginning. Welcome to MUNUM 2019!

Atentamente:

María Camila Chavez
Secretario General
Sg.munum@gmail.com

CARTA DE LA SUBSECRETARIA GENERAL

Mi nombre es María Fernanda Landazuri, es para mí un honor ser la Subsecretaria General de MUNUM19, estoy a punto de graduarme como profesional en Relaciones Internacionales y Estudios Políticos. Sobre mi quiero compartirles que unos de mis planes favoritos de fin de semana son los MUNs y las premiaciones de Hollywood.

En la familia MUNUM hemos trabajado incasablemente para que disfruten este evento, cada uno de los comités de esta versión fue especialmente pensado para brindarles la mejor la experiencia.

No duden en contáctame con cualquier tipo de duda que tengan, recuerden investigar y planear sus outfits suficientemente de anticipación.

My name is María Fernanda Landazuri, it is an honor for me to be the Assistant Secretary General of MUNUM19, I am about to graduate as a professional in International Relations and Political Studies. About me I want to share with you that one of my favorite weekend plans are the MUNs and the Hollywood awards.

In the MUNUM family we have worked tirelessly to enjoy this event, each of the committees of this version was specially designed to give you the best experience.

Do not hesitate to contact me with any type of doubt you may have, remember to investigate and plan your outfits sufficiently in advance

Atentamente:

María Fernanda Lanzazuri
Subsecretaria General
subsg.munum@gmail.com

CARTA DE BIENVENIDA DE LA COORDINADORA ACADÉMICA

Un saludo a todos! Soy Laura Camila González Salazar, Politóloga e Internacionalista de la Universidad Militar Nueva Granada y voy a estar acompañándolos desde la Coordinación Académica para la tercera versión de MUNUM. Espero que, como yo, reciban con entusiasmo la realización de éste proyecto y que sea para ustedes una posibilidad de crecer personal y académicamente. ¡Bienvenidos/as a la familia MUNUM'19! Una oportunidad para forjarse como líderes y transformar realidades

Greetings for all! I'm Laura Camila Gonzalez Salazar, Professional in International Relations and Political Studies of the Military University Nueva Granada and I will be with all of you from the Academic Coordination on the third version of MUNUM. I hope that like me, you receive with enthusiasm this project and that this become a possibility for you to grow personally and academically. Welcome to the MUNUM'19 family! An opportunity to become leaders and transform realities.

Atentamente:

Laura Camila González
Coordinadora Académica
Academica.munum@gmail.com

LETTER FROM THE USG

Esteemed delegates:

My name is Juan Pablo Rodriguez, I am currently double majoring on Law and Political Sciences at Universidad de La Sabana. 10 years ago, I started participating in Model United Nations, and without any doubt I have to say that I found my true passion in this activity.

Throughout the years, I have had the opportunity of being a delegate and also a staff member, as well as being able to win several awards and representing several countries. Nevertheless, this year I face such a special challenge for me: being USG for UN committees at MUNUM, which is a conference that I carry deep in my heart. MUNUM has earned my appreciation and love, and that is why I have high expectations for this year's conference, as I expect MUNUM 2019 to be a challenging experience for the delegates and four days of personal growth for them. This year's MUNUM is going to be a huge challenge and from the UN USG I hope to break schemes, explore new limits and challenge you as delegates in a completely new way. Without any type of doubt, this conference will be an innovative and nurturing experience that will for sure establish new boundaries on MUN competition. I have to say that my hopes are based towards making a high competitive conference with a UN USG of high level that allows you to reestablish thoughts and attitudes.

Thank you for being part of this dream and for finding love for this USG that my team and I have built with such passion. Without anything more to say, I am looking forward to meet you and if any doubt comes up please contact me.

Sincerely,

Juan Pablo Rodríguez
Universidad de La Sabana
juanrod@unisabana.edu.co

LETTER FROM THE DAIS

Greetings delegates, the dais of the UN Security Council welcomes you to MUNUM 2019, as one the most important committees in the United Nations System we hope that you understand what an exciting and privileged opportunity you have found yourselves in. The Security Council is in charge of protecting international peace and security, as such, we encourage you to utilize its powers and reform its failures so that productive solutions to the different challenges you will be faced with, are reached. Understanding issues in multifaceted ways, deeping analysis in the different contexts.

With that, we would like to welcome you to the committee by introducing you to the Dais,

My name is Laura Valentina Burbano and I am an International Relations and Law student at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogotá and have been involved in MUNs since 2015. Since then I have found a profound passion for this types of discussions and debates, they have had both a personal and academic impact in my life that has been tremendously positive. As such I encourage all of you to take this opportunity to grow, and thrive in creativity, MUNUM is a young model that aims to grow and provide experiences to delegates. I hope you have one of the bests experiences.

Dear delegates, I am Alejandra Velásquez. I am a student of International Relations and International Business at de La Salle University in Bogota. Three years ago, this amazing world of MUNs knocked on my door and nowadays is one of the things I enjoy most do. So dear delegates, I hope you enjoy the same. During the three days of MUNUM, take the risk of be brave, be amazing, work hard and create new memories.

Hi, I am Aldo Beata, born in Los Angeles California, I'm the son of migrantes and I have been living in Colombia for the past 10 years. I'm currently carrying out my seventh semester of International Relations with a minor on Security studies at the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogota. Since 2015 model UN has played an essential role in my academic, and personal development, it has also given my the opportunity to meet some of the most interesting and inspiring individuals currently in my life. I have great

faith in the value and usefulness that these models can provide. The Security Council of MUNUM 2019 is posed to be one of the most exciting committees yet to be seen in the country. With a remarkably important and interesting topic for which I am so passionate about and an excellent group of people working arduously for a proficient and useful debate I hope all the delegates have an extraordinary time.

Sincerely,

Laura Valentina Burbano
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

Aldo Beata
Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

Alejandra Velásquez
La Salle University

COMMITTEE

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL:

The United Nations Security Council is one of the many results of the San Francisco Conference on 1945, that sought a peaceful resolution to the conformation of the post war order and a prevention of the disgraces of war. In this sense, it is one of the six main organs established by the United Nation Charter. Its first session was on 17 January 1946 and Church House, Westminster, London. Although its conformation remains controversial to some, having five veto powers to represent the "winners" of the war has certainly allowed the Security Council to take effective action regarding some topics, however, it remains true that in controversial matters these exact composition can affect the decision making process by stalling it. Over the years, several countries have purposed their ideas for a UNSC reform in hopes of more inclusion of different regions.

The Security Council has as a principal responsibility maintaining international peace and security (UN Charter art. 23, para 1) and for that purpose, is charge seeking develop friendly relationships among nations, pacific resolution of disputes and is understood as the centre for harmonizing the actions of nations, for these actions the Security Council has several resolution processes framed in the article 33 as such: "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. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means." (UN Charter art. 33). This committee is the only organ under the Charter of United Nations that has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The Security Council´s functions and powers are stipulated on the United Nations Charter, specifically on the Chapter V: The Security Council and on the following articles:

ARTICLE 24

1.   In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.
2.   In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.
3.   The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

ARTICLE 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

At the same time these functions and powers are divided in three principal's branches concerning to: Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Action with Respect to Threats to international Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression and the International Trusteeship System. As it's shown in the following

CHAPTERS OF UNITED NATIONS CHART	ARTICLES	WHAT DOES IMPLY THE FUNCTION?	NAME OF THE FUNCTION
CHAPTER VI	Art. 33	The Security Council shall call up the parties to any dispute that endangers the maintenance of peace to solve their disputes by conciliation means. Any member or non-member of United Nations may bring any dispute to the attention of Security Council. This organ will recommend apporpiate procedures to seek solutions.	Pacificl Settlement of Disputes
	Art. 34		
	Art. 35		
	Art.36		
CHAPTER VII	Art. 39	The Security Council shall determine the existance of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggresion and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken this measures can or not involve the use of force.	Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the peace and Acts of Aggresion
	Art. 40		
	Art. 41		
	Art. 42		
	Art. 43		
	Art.44		
	Art. 45		
	Art. 46		
	Art. 47		
	Art. 48		
	Art. 49		
	Art.50		
CHAPTER XII	Art. 83	All functions of the United Nations related to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Security Council.	International Trusteeship System

Table made based on the information available on The Chart of United Nations

PROCEDURE

Procedure in the UN Security Council will be handled according to the 2019 MUNUM Handbook.

PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Security Council, as seen before has the goal and is in charge of maintaining international peace and security as well as determining which situations are threats, acting as a mediator and authorizing the eventual use of force.

In MUNUM 2019, we expect that this committee complies with its traditional mandate, but as well, we hope that the thematics we purpose, pertinent to the functions of the committee, encourage delegates to utilise all of the mechanisms of the Security Council to reach commitments and resolutions while taking into account the structure of the international system. From its conception, the Security Council has had little, if any changes to its main goal but it has nevertheless created, according to its powers subsidiary organs that relate to the challenges in the system and focusing on different thematics: peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peacemaking being the main topics on the UNSC agenda this year, for example.

Hence our topic will be: "Regional Instability and the responsibility of neighbouring countries in spill over conflicts", although a case study will be presented this committee will manage a semi-open agenda, meaning the delegates can arrange the agenda as they see fit.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC AND RELATION TO THE COMMITTEE.

Modern armed conflicts are characterized by asymmetrical warfare, non state actors and a vast duration of time with few decisive actions and great civilian casualties (Perazzo, 2008). This type of confrontations have become widespread around the world, specifically what the Geneva Conventions identify as non-international armed conflicts[1] or internal conflicts.

One of the many devastating repercussions of these conflicts is the spatial spillover effect. With complete disregard over the cause of the conflict, be it self determination, religious, cultural of governmental crisis, modern conflicts have an immense toll on civilians and the society of where it takes place. Consequences such as deaths, refugees, displaced individuals, armed forces activities in neighboring countries, and the effect of international sanctions on neighboring countries constitute the regionalization of an armed conflict (Perazzo, 2008).

Spatial spillover of armed conflicts has been determined to provoke not only regional and possibly global destabilization, but also a greater incidence of war in the affected country (Carmignani & Kler, 2016). Different types

of armed conflicts have shaken the international arena, there is a constant call for action and pressure on the international community for their prompt resolution. From civil wars in Africa, to political tensions in Latin America and Eastern Europe, violations of human rights in conflicts different nations result involved in conflicts are also relevant topics of discussion currently.

Security Council Resolution 794 of 1992 was the first affirmation of the consequences of human tragedy as a threat to international peace and stability. Although it layed no direct reference to spillover conflicts, the somali conflict was understood as a disturbance and agitation to the international community (Geib, 2009). In addition to the previously mentioned outcomes of spillover conflicts collateral aftermaths include proliferation of terrorist groups, proliferation of transnational criminal organizations.

However, the collective responsibility of the international community for provision of humanitarian assistance in cases where there are flagrant violations to international humanitarian law was ratified in the World Summit outcome resolution of 2005 and UN Security Council Resolution 1674 of 2006. During this summit, Responsibility to Protect was included in the outcome document, as a tool for protecting civilians during conflicts, as well as

The most recognized form and configuration of the international responsibility of states has been the so called

"Responsibility to protect" doctrine. From a UN Report introduced by the then United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, the "Responsibility to protect" aimed to address the fact that previously, in the international system sovereignty was held to such a high standard that it lent itself for atrocities to be committed against humanity without any intervention from other nations. The cases in Rwanda and Yugoslavia exemplified this. In the 90s, the UN System was sinning out of ignorance and the international system took notice of that.

Therefore, calling upon the Security Council of the United Nations to establish the responsibility of States during spillover conflict, is not only a valid claim from a humanitarian standpoint but also in regards to individual States obligations with their neighbors and international community. The international community has to utilise mechanisms to try and bring upon common peace and security.

[1]For further specification on classification and typology of armed conflicts refer to: Vite, S. (2009). Typology of armed conflicts in international humanitarian law: legal concepts and actual situations. International Review of the Red Cross, 69-94.

TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL INESTABILITY AND THE RESPONSABILITY OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES IN SPILL OVER CONFLICTS

INTRODUCTION

Amongst the academic circles of International Relations and Political Science conflict studies are one of the most relevant topics, by which we seek to answer questions regarding the causes and effects of war. In that field the "spillover effect" has become extremely relevant towards analysing how conflicts can have effects in neighbouring countries (Kler and Carmignani, 2015). These effects are often in the economies of neighbouring countries but they tend to transcend into humanitarian, infraestructural and most of all a security matter for states that may not be directly involved in a particular conflict. Thus, it is clear that into the twenty first century and following a new era were conflict and globalization become more intertwined that studying how conflicts create spillover and consequently affect the stability of regions is relevant.

Several studies have been made case by case unto the spillover effect and have reached conclusions into what deepens the effect (Young, Stebbins, Frederick, Al-Shahery, 2014). Firstly, the involvement of external support seems to spread the conflict as foreign interests begin to converge in a single conflict, causing it to further affect neighbouring countries and extending its duration. Second, the issue of movements of population or refugees can negatively affect countries that are receptors as these nations tend to be ill prepared for the demands that attending to this movements have. This translates into the third point as well: Fragility in neighbouring states. All of this becomes relevant when analysing any specific spillover in a conflict as it essentially means how a conflict can debilitate regions by proxy of the collateral damage that is created.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Both the Responsibility to Protect and the spillover effect became relevant in the frame of the post Cold War conformation of the international system. Some authors consider the 90s a time of American hegemonic power, while other historians like Eric Hobsbawm speak of a shorter XXth century, that ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union into a state beyond ideologies.

This meant that conflicts evolved to be mostly asymmetrical, with armed forces, guerrillas, modern warfare and new technologies coming to the front of conflicts.

Another consideration is the fact that the Soviet Union left a vacuum of power and many states in Eastern Europe were left to their own devices, this is where ethical, religious and cultural differences came to the forefront to break up and determine most of the states in Eastern Europe today, some of which, still fight for recognition. The situation in Africa was similar in that the United Nations had progressively, through the Trusteeship Council tried to reach amicable processes of decolonization in the region, but many historical differences brought upon by Administrative Powers remained, which also led to conflict.

Finally, Latin America appeared to be the region that strengthen the ranks of democracies, since the end of the XXth century saw the end of many military dictatorships come to an end, however, with an external debt crisis in their hands is seemed like governance in the globe was weak.

All of these conditions brought upon the desire of the international community to address the failures of international institutions, and to the fact that sovereignty could not remain paramount when crimes against humanity were being committed. Somehow the international community also had failed to those states in crisis and thus different academic fields developed theories and doctrines regarding conflict, its causes, consequences and ways to rebuild in the aftermath.

DEVELOPMENT

While in conflict studies researching the spillover effect can affect many types of conflicts, the main focus of modern warfare focuses on asymmetrical country with non-traditional actors. Furthermore, recently conflicts have transformed to be inside states, within or with participation of civilians and of low intensity which makes them a new challenge for the international community to manage.

Additionally, several factors have to be taken into account. As it was mentioned before there are three main factors that contribute to the spillover of an armed conflict: External military support, large numbers of refugees and the fragility of neighbouring states (Young, Stebbins, Frederick, Al-Shahery, 2014), in addition to these there are other five contributing factors that have been pointed out in the literature surrounding the matter: Ethnic linkages, meaning that ethnicities may gather support from like minded groups outside, which in turn raises awareness of the issue to those foreign ethnicities of their situation and perceived injustices they may be facing which transcends the issue and on the other hand ethnic divisions in the territory that can help externalise conflict over long periods of time. Secondly, there's the access to Open Media, it is clear that nowadays social media has become a tool that transmits and reports information faster and without any filters, the contribution to the spill is then immediate as evidenced by the spread of the Arab Spring or the ethnic tensions in Myanmar. Then there is the issue of Perceived Uncertainty, lack of information from the actors of a conflict can lead them to take defensive actions that can lead to an escalation of the conflict. In the matter of intervention as a factor one must consider the timing the ability and effectiveness of such actions that according to literature can lead to three possible resolutions: giving war a chance, negotiating a settlement and arming opposition forces. Finally, there are the government or insurgent capabilities, meaning what the military options the host country is willing to take and what ways of funding themselves the rebels can achieve.

Indeed, all of these factors tend to focus themselves in one type of conflict: Civil War. There are different standings from academics into how the spillover effect can

have influence in the development of a civil war. Some say that regional instability and clustering of conflict in a region can increase greatly the chances of a country falling into a civil war, no matter how strong its international institutions may be. Some of the most prominent examples of this is the civils war in Burundi that transcended into Rwanda in the late 90s. However, there is still some discussion regarding the importance of the spillover as there are some academics that argue that this effect is not of relevance for the analysis of conflicts. However, the empirical evidence does exists to say that in fact the spillover effect not only exists but also affects the stability of regions in which there are active armed conflicts. (Boker and Ree, 2009).

With that said, one of the most important factors in the actual spill of conflicts seems to be that of foreign intervention, whether it be with military or economic support. Regarding this, the responsibility to protect becomes a relevant piece of doctrine in the international system. Originally introduced to the General Assembly by then Secretary General Kofi Annan taken from the World Summit in 2005 with the following main pillars:

1. The Protection responsibilities of the State
2. International assistance and capacity-building
3. Time and decisive responses.

For the UN "responsibility to protect" means two things mainly: 1. The responsibility of a State to protect its population from suffering crimes against humanity and 2. The support of the International Community towards a State. This became controversial for its lack of specificity and its apparent disregard to the principle of sovereignty, although one must mention that the 2005 World Summit report does take into consideration the sovereignty of States, but deems it not absolute when there are civilians at risk.

The General Assembly accepted three principles: Prevention, Reaction and Reconstruction, they were developed as follows (Añaños-Meza, 2009):

- The "responsibility to prevent": This refers to aid and early alerts from the UN as well as the design of direct prevention. The proposal was to be dependent upon the Secretary General to regulate the extent of the international community in placing sanctions and considering military options. For this, the main point was to encourage and aid while respecting a States´sovereignty.
- The "responsibility to react": When a state would refuse to react towards a threat it would fall to the international community to respond with economic, political, judicial or military sanctions or actions that would be protected under article 42 of the UN Charter.
- The "responsibility to reconstruct": While it is not expressly positivised in the Final Document regarding the Responsibility to Protect, it refers to the consolidation of peace in the construction of a State. This also relates to more recent UN Security Council initiatives towards peacebuilding, peacekeeping and peacemaking.
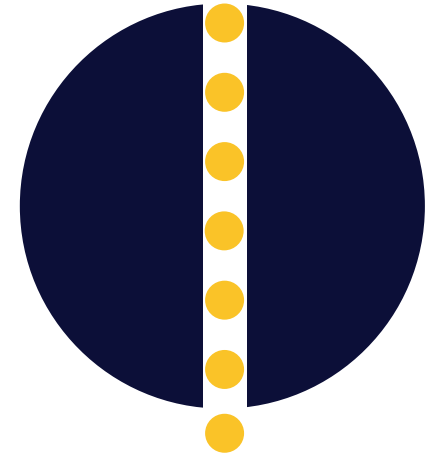
It is important to note that R2P involves a duty and a consequence in interventions as that it is not currently typified under International Law, even its status of "doctrine" can come to question at times as it differs from the International Responsibility of States, which under different conventions is positivised in International Law, better exemplified in the cases and jurisprudence from

the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

SUBTOPICS

1. REGIONAL INSTABILITY AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN SPILL OVER CONFLICTS

As the goal and mandate of the Security Council is to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, the issue of spill over conflicts becomes prevalent. Specially, as the Council has known to do before -with the responsibility of the Blue Helmets- a discussion regarding the responsibility of neighboring states becomes prevalent in treating the issue of conflicts that transcend national borders and begin to affect other states and the overall stability of the region and the globe. The discussion should surround different types of conflicts and the ways that side effects have impacted stability, thus the question is raised as to whose responsibility it is to answer for the collateral damage of conflicts and the ways in which said responsibility can be established.
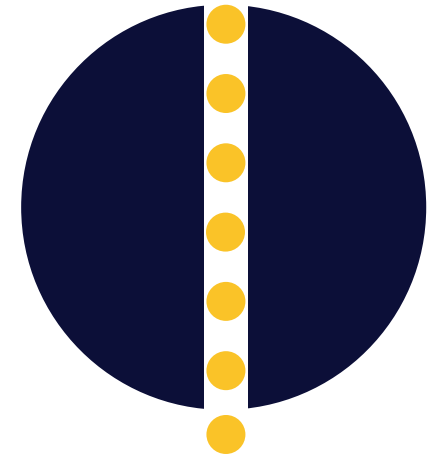
COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
United Nations Security Council	Regional Instability and the responsibility of neighboring countries in spill over conflicts	Regionalization of conflicts	Establish guidelines for the optimal role and actions of countries when affected by indirect violence, population displacement and general regional destabilization produced by an armed conflict.
		Internationalization of conflicts	Establish guidelines for the optimal role and actions of countries when affected by direct violence from armed conflicts present in third party countries. Configure an exemplary mode of action for the intromission of neighboring countries in armed conflicts.
		Collateral damage in humanitarian and economic fields	Consider and study the appropriate actions to mitigate humanitarian effects of armed conflicts in a regional setting by neighboring countries.
		Economic strain and development coming to a halt.	Consider and study the appropriate actions to mitigate economic, political and social effects of armed conflicts in a regional setting by neighboring countries.
		Different perspectives on development	Consider and study the appropriate actions to mitigate economical, effects and different societal and individual liberties affected during armed conflicts in a regional setting by neighboring countries.

COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
		Involvement of foreign powers in conflicts	Consider the establishment of a routine manner of summonment of the Responsibility to Protect.
		Responsibility to Protect vs. Sovereignty	Rule on the offset of governments ability to guarantee the fundamental rights of their population and a state's right of sovereignty.
		Working doctrines in international relations regarding foreign aid	Settle a standard procedure for the distribution of aid in armed conflicts.
		Foreign aid and its involvement in deepening conflicts	Settle a standard procedure for the distribution of aid in armed conflicts.
		The international community and regional conflicts on peacekeeping efforts.	Describe and determine the possibility of calling upon missions of "chapter seven and a half of the UN Charter". Where there is a military intervention and regional arrangements described in Chapter VIII.

SUBTOPICS

2. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF FOCAL COUNTRIES IN SPILL OVER CONFLICTS, TOWARD THE REGION

According to the International Red Cross Committee, which is in charge of typifying International Humanitarian Law. Conflicts can be considered, according to the Martens Clause: 1. Armed conflicts without international characteristics, 2. Armed conflicts of international characteristics and 3. War occupation. However, since 1899 when the Clause was redacted, new forms of warfare have arisen that have made it nearly impossible to clearly differentiate between internal and international conflicts, new technologies have also impacted the characteristics of warfare, and thus attributing responsibility to states in the containment of conflicts, as well as assessing different security threats in the cases where conflicts exceed national borders.
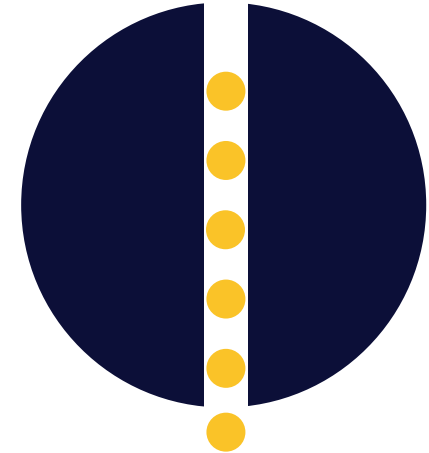
COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
United Nations Security Council	Institutional responsibility of focal countries in spill over conflicts, toward the region	Transnational crime	Decide on the countermeasures to confront transnational crime and its relation to armed conflicts.
		Modern warfare	Enact a statute of action for conventional wars, new wars and very new wars.
		National sovereignty and responsibility towards neighboring states	Rule on the offset of governments ability to guarantee the fundamental rights of their population and a state's right of sovereignty.
		Economic strain and development coming to a halt.	Consider and study the appropriate actions to mitigate economic, political and social effects of armed conflicts in a regional setting by neighboring countries.
		Strength of national institutions in containing conflict.	Consider guidelines for establishment and bulster of strong democratic institutions of conflict ridden countries.
		States' responsibility in conflicts	Determine the consequences and reimbursements of focal countries towards neighboring countries due to spillover armed conflicts.

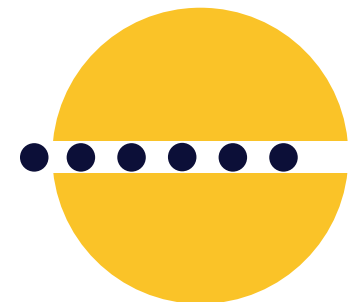| COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
		Responsibility to Protect vs. Sovereignty	Rule on the offset of governments ability to guarantee the fundamental rights of their population and a state's right of sovereignty.
		Competence of the UN in regional conflicts	Determine the reach of the United Nations authority in armed conflicts according to chapter 7 and 8 of the Charter.
		Foreign aid and its involvement in deepening conflicts	Enact countermeasures to diminish and eliminate ill distribution of aid in armed conflicts.
		Institutional management of foreign aid.	Settle a standard procedure for the distribution of aid in armed conflicts.

SUBTOPICS

Modern warfare is asymmetrical and not always acted upon in specific territories, this has given third parties leeway to enter into warfare to satisfy their own interests, putting civilians in jeopardy. At the same time, states have resorted to private armed forces to handle conflicts, mainly of regional characteristics. This goes against currently typified configurations of responsibility, as the issue demands for new actors to be considered in the international system and the responsibility that they may be attributed.

COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
United Nations Security Council	Responsibility of non-governmental actors in spill over conflicts in pursuit of regional stability.	Transnational crime	Decide on the countermeasures to confront transnational crime and its relation to armed conflicts.
		Third-party actors	Considering conventional wars, new wars and very new wars, determine the role and capabilities of different third part actors.
		Responsibility in the international system	Examen different doctrines of responsibility according to classic and contemporary concepts and theories of International Relations.
		Economic relations in modern warfare	Considering conventional wars, new wars and very new wars, determine the economic relations and networking that empower actors of armed conflicts.
		Regional stability and non-governmental armed forced.	Settle if international armed actors are a positive or detrimental influence in regional/national armed conflicts.
		Governmental legitimacy and third party actors	Resolve the threat if existent, of third party actors to legitimate governments.

COMMITTEE'S NAME	GLOBAL ISSUE	SUBTOPICS	REACH/SCOPE
		Conditioning of regional stability and foreign powers	Determining the role of third party states in internal and regional conflicts.
		The role of private military corporations in armed conflicts	Decide over the authority and responsibility of PMC's during armed conflicts.
		The responsibility of self-regulation or NGO's.	Decide and determine the authority NGO's to self-regulate their actions in armed conflicts.

FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS	
People's Republic of China	As permanent members of the Security Council and main actors of the international system, these states must ensure that their collective and individual actions keep the peace and global stability. That is why, among its responsibilities is to prevent that the particular conflicts of a State from escalating, in such a way that generate regional instabilities and/or international. Their conflicting national interests also provide an opening for academic exercise in which delegates have to negotiate different perspectives regarding conflict theories.
United States of America	
French Republic	
United Kingdom	
Russian Federation	

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS		
African group	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	With the exception of Poland, these states are not really current members of the Security Council. We believe, however, that with the thematic being presented, they become the most relevant states to develop the issue. This is due to the fact that, some of them present situations or internal conflicts that have generated regional instability, whereas others are found nearby territorially to the countries in conflict and can become fundamental in the search for solutions. Additionally, some of these countries like Poland, Turkey and Saudi Arabia have recently become antagonists in the international system, which gives leeway for different alliances and perspectives.
	Republic of South Africa	
	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	
Eastern European group	Republic of Poland	
Latin American and Caribbean group	Republic of Peru	
	Dominican Republic	
Western European and others group	Federal Republic of Germany	
	Kingdom of Belgium	
Southeast Asia	Republic of Indonesia	
Western Asia	State of Kuwait	

CASE STUDY

With the "One September Revolution", King Idris I was overthrown through a military coup executed by the Free Officers Movement with the leadership of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. The Revolutionary Command Council was the institution in charge of the establishment and organization of the new Libyan Arab Republic starting in 1969. With the newly pronounced Colonel Al-Qadhafi as de facto head of state through the position of commander in chief of the armed forces Qadhafi started his 42 year rule over Libya.

Throughout his rule Qadhafi tried to establish a type of Arabic socialism in Libya as well as the whole of Africa. His government was renowned for its use of publicly televised executions, repression of civil and political rights, the prohibition of public reunions, prohibition of music and the promotion of terrorism in western countries. A few of the most remarkable actions taken by the Al-Qadhafi were the shooting of anti Qadhafi protests from the windows of the Libyan embassy in London, with assault rifles and grenades, seven Libyan nationals attacked mainly Jewish passengers at airports in Rome, Italy, and Vienna, Austria, a bombing of La Belle discothèque in the Friedenau district of West Berlin. This last attack was the final provocation that the United States tolerated, due to the murder of two of its nationals. Days after the attack Operation El Dorado Canyon was executed, where approximately 300 bombs and 50 missiles were engaged over strategic military objectives of the regime (TODD R. PHINNEY, 2003). Despite the considerable number of bombings, Qadhafi survived, unlike 45 soldiers, close to 20 civilians and allegedly Qadhafi's step daughter.

In the late 80s, Qadhafi's regime bombed Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772, causing the death of 429 people, the United Nations imposed several sanctions on the Libyan government. 1992 Security Council Resolution 748 imposed an air and arms embargo, as well as ban on several oil equipment. The United States unilaterally imposed a ban on oil from the country, commercial relations with the country and on investments of any company (U.S. or not) of over 20 million dollars in the energy sector this country and Iran.

Nonetheless, following the 9/11 attacks upon the United States perpetuated by Al Qaeda, Qadhafi's government was the first Arab country to declare its condolences for the attack as well as offer practical military assistance on the war on terror. This in conjunction with the payment of 2.7 billion dollars on reparation for the families of victims of Pan Am Flight 103, Libya also took responsibility for the UTA flight and compensated the victims' families. Finally, in 2004, Qadhafi declared it would dispose of all its chemical weapons. With these actions, the United Nations and western countries such as the United States, Great Britain and France lifted most sanction and began to engage in commercial ventures in the country.

LIBYAN REVOLUTION

Civil unrest had been brewing for decades in many Arab countries, authoritarian oppression, lack of political representation and low economic development led to what had been denominated today as the Arab Spring. Civil unrest and mass civil protests in Tunisia and Egypt soon evolved to massive riots and the popular support to rebel-anti-government groups. The phenomenon quickly gather strength and spread throughout the middle east and northern Africa. Eventually after the topple of the Tunisian government, mass protests in Algeria and several coup d'Etat in Egypt, the Libyan population responded on February 15 to the oppressive regime of Qadhafi's 42-year rule over the country.

The unexpected antigovernment revolt was countered by swift and decisive action against the civilian population of Libya. Qadhafi order the extirpation of all forms of government opposition, including the use of lethal force on protestors. By this point, the fundamental rights of the Libyan population were at stake. Concerned over the civil repression of the regime the United Nations Security Council through resolution 1970 imposed an arms embargo and froze billions of dollars in assets of Libyan officials, it also demanded the country to comply with an investigation by the International Criminal Court. The unanimously adopted resolution called upon the Libyan government to end the violence and called for steps to fulfil "the legitimate demands of the population" (United Nations News, 2011).

After UNSC RES 1970 was adopted, Qadhafi double down on repression efforts, shutting down the internet, capturing foreign citizens, banning public gathering and utilizing all measures necessary to seize control of the totality of the countries territory that had been taken by rebel forces, mainly in the east. In response the Security Council on March 17 approved of resolution 1973, by which it authorized the use of "all necessary measures" to protect the civilian population from Qadhafi's forces. Additional economic measures were taken to enforce violations to resolution 1970, including the establishment of a no-fly zone over the country and the authorization to all nations to take any measures to enforce said embargo.

Two days after the adoption of resolution 1973, the United States and European allies commence airstrikes on Libyan aircrafts and vessels that violated the resolution, as well as military assets with the objective of debilitating Qadhafi regime and pressure him to step down from power. Later that week the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreed to take full command of all United Nations mandated military operations in Libya. Following suit, a NATO led coalition of countries met in Qatar where they decided to transfer close to 32 billion dollars in frozen assets to the Libyan rebels, as well as cooperation with the rebels on arms deals and provision of military expertise.

In early July, NATO efforts to pressure Qadhafi out of power had culminated with the rebel's forces in the country capturing the cities of Dhuheiba, Misrata and Gualish furthermore the consolidation of the National

Transitional Council. This council had been recognized directly and indirectly by many western countries and the Arab League as the legitimate representative of the Libyan people. After the rebels took power of Tripoli and Benghazi they had control over most of the government, sanctions were eased on the country and numerous western African and Arabic countries recognized the National Transition Council as the legitimate authority of Libya and established diplomatic ties with them. Finally, on the 20 of October of 2011, National Transitional Council forces were able to take the city of Sirte, the last bastion of Qadhafi regime. Al Qadhafi was brutally killed with his son Motassim and other loyalist on that day. Finally putting an end on the 42-year rule over the country (Hufbauer, Schott, Muir, & Cosic, 2012).

The armed conflict that accompanied the civil revolution was without a doubt a major issue and quandary for foreign policy decision makers around the world. It called upon most global powers, neighboring countries and regional powers to take a stand for the vulnerable population of a State.

RELATION TO THE TOPIC

The Libyan revolution of 2011 was a sociopolitical crisis that sparked through a spillover of volition in the region. The Arab spring was a political uprising throughout the middle east and northern Africa without precedent, as the outcome can be judge as a necessary change for pro democratic ideology but, nonetheless it has left devastating consequences for the countries involved. The international community was swift to act upon the threat of the fundamental rights the civilian population of Libya. But the equivalence in the use of force by NATO forces has been set to the light of doubt, as well as the veracity of evidence by which the Security Council approved of resolution 1973 (Kuperman, 2015).
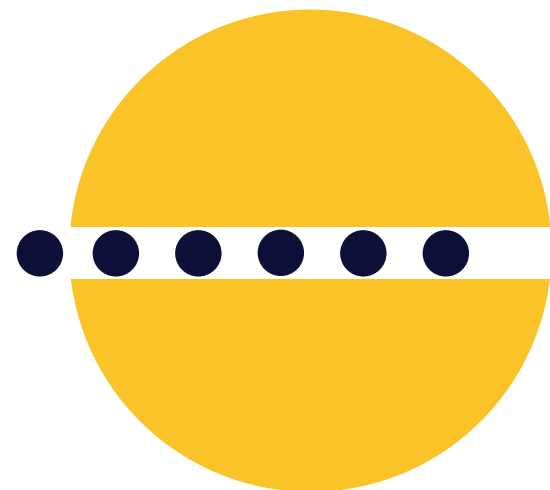
QARMAS

1.   Do countries have a responsibility to uphold democratic uprisings in neighboring countries?

2.   Up to what point must countries respect the sovereignty of neighboring States in the case of violations to civil and political liberties?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1.   Can the Responsibility to Protect change the principle of sovereignty? How?

2.   How is the Responsibility to Protect damaging for the international community? How is it beneficial?

GLOSSARY

Responsibility to Protect: it is the enabling principle that obligates state as individual parties and the international community to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing or any type of crime against humanity. Commonly known as R2P, this principle is guided upon the premise that sovereignty constitutes a responsibility and more than just a privilege or right. (United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe , 2019)

International Humanitarian Law: "a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare. International humanitarian law is also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict." (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2004)

Jus Cogens or Peremptory Norm: In the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties Jus Cogens is defined as " (...) a peremptory norm of general international law is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character." (United Nations, 1969) This norm is Erga Omnes, it applies to all parties (states) without consideration if they have ratified it by treaty or accepted it by custom.

Peacebuilding: englobes both peacemaking and peacekeeping, which are phases of the process of peacebuilding. The meaning of this word has become broader and in general it covers every activity or action undertaken before, after or even during a violent conflict as a way of preventing, ending or transforming the conflict per se, establishing also the required conditions for achieving sustainable peace. (Reychler, 2017)

Peacemaking: this involves a direct aim towards the ending of the violent disputes in a conflict and the

final goal of a peace agreement. (Reychler, 2017)

Peacekeeping Mission: it developed in the 1950s s part of the so called preventive diplomacy and soon it became a key concept and tool of prevention of conflicts and a step towards peacebuilding. In the context of the UN, the UN peacekeeping missions constitute operations backed by the parties involved in the conflict and that operate within the limited scope of solely protecting the mandate of the mission and self-defense. Overall these missions tend to develop and create an environment that can support good governance and stability. (Reychler, 2017)

RECOMMENDED MATERIAL

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• United Nations Security Council Resolution S/RES/1973 (2011)

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• Bosker, M and Ree, J (200) Localizing conflict spillovers: introducing regional heterogeneity in conflict studies . Taken from https://www.diw.de/documents/ dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_02.c.242747.de/conflictspilloverfinal_1.pdf