

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL MEGACITY, KOLKATA

MegaMUN 2023

The background of the page features a large, light blue watermark of the United Nations logo. It consists of a central map of the world surrounded by a grid of latitude and longitude lines, all enclosed within a laurel wreath.

United Nations Security Council

Agenda-Situation In The Middle East,2011

Freeze Date - February 11th ,2011

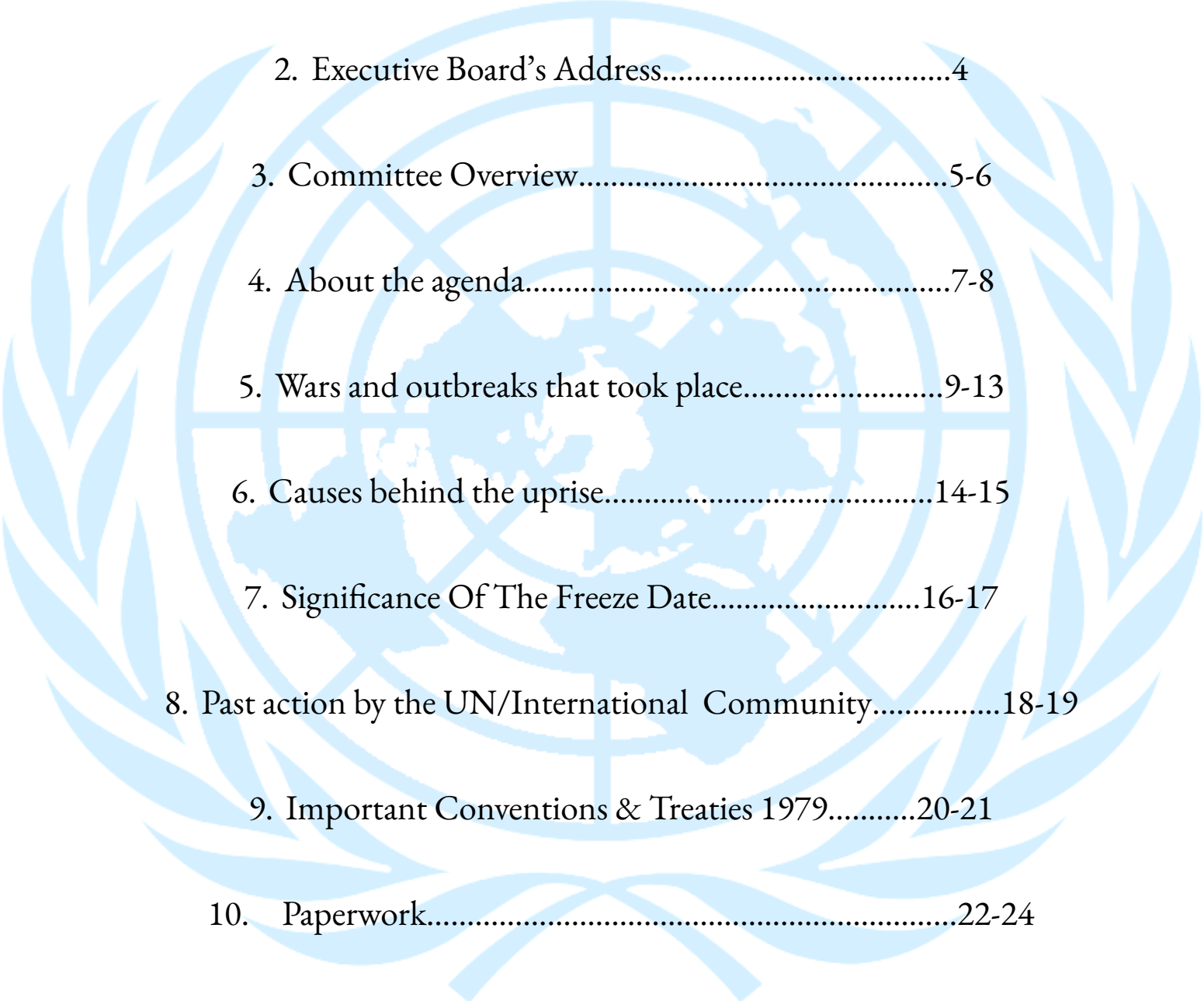
The Executive Board:-

Chair- Arth Agarwal

Vice Chair-Arya Sengupta

Director-Abir Bhattacharya

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Chairperson's Address

Dear Delegates,

It is an absolute privilege for me to serve as the Chairperson of the Security Council for the Delhi Public School Megacity Model United Nations. This school holds a special place in my heart, for I too was once a student here. Returning to this institution that has imparted a wealth of knowledge is a truly remarkable experience.

Our committee, the Security Council, is poised to embark on a challenging and exciting journey. I want to emphasize that this committee will be far from the realm of hypothetical possibilities. Instead, we will delve into the realm of realism. Throughout our sessions, expect to encounter updates and crises that mirror the complex dynamics of the real world.

To those of you who might be feeling a bit apprehensive, fear not. On our orientation day, everything will be explained in great detail. We understand that the Security Council will experience occasional time jumps, but please avoid relying solely on limited research. The Middle East, our primary agenda, is a multifaceted issue that gained significant prominence in the 2015-2019 Model UN circuit. Your focus should revolve around your country's foreign policy, extensive research of all regions, and a thorough examination of past Security Council Resolutions and meeting records. With these tools, you'll be well-prepared to navigate the complexities of our discussions. Should any questions arise during your preparation, please don't hesitate to reach out to me via email at arth.agarwal@sciencespo.fr. I am here to assist and guide you.

In closing, I extend my warmest regards to each of you. Let's work together to make this Model United Nations conference an enriching and memorable experience.

Warm regards,

–Arth Agarwal

Chairperson,UNSC

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Executive Board's Address

My mind is like my web browser. 19 tabs are open, 3 are frozen and I have no idea where the music is coming from, is probably the best most precise way to describe me. To be honest I don't even know why I do MUNs. 17 years of knowing myself and the one thing I have gathered with surety is that I absolutely hate social interaction with random strangers. Then again, I like arguing.

Hi, my name is Arya Sengupta and I am the vice chair of the UNSC committee. I'm not gonna bore you with my long(not really) list of achievements because nobody cares.

Here's a cool bug fact:

Mosquitoes are attracted to smelly feet

Anyway, coming back to myself, music is my jam. I take pride in being kind of decent at guitar. If you don't find me whiling away my time on the six-string, then I'm probably on Discord discussing world domination plans with other like-minded individuals. Other times I like to binge horror videos on YouTube or have the entirety of Metallica's discography on repeat.

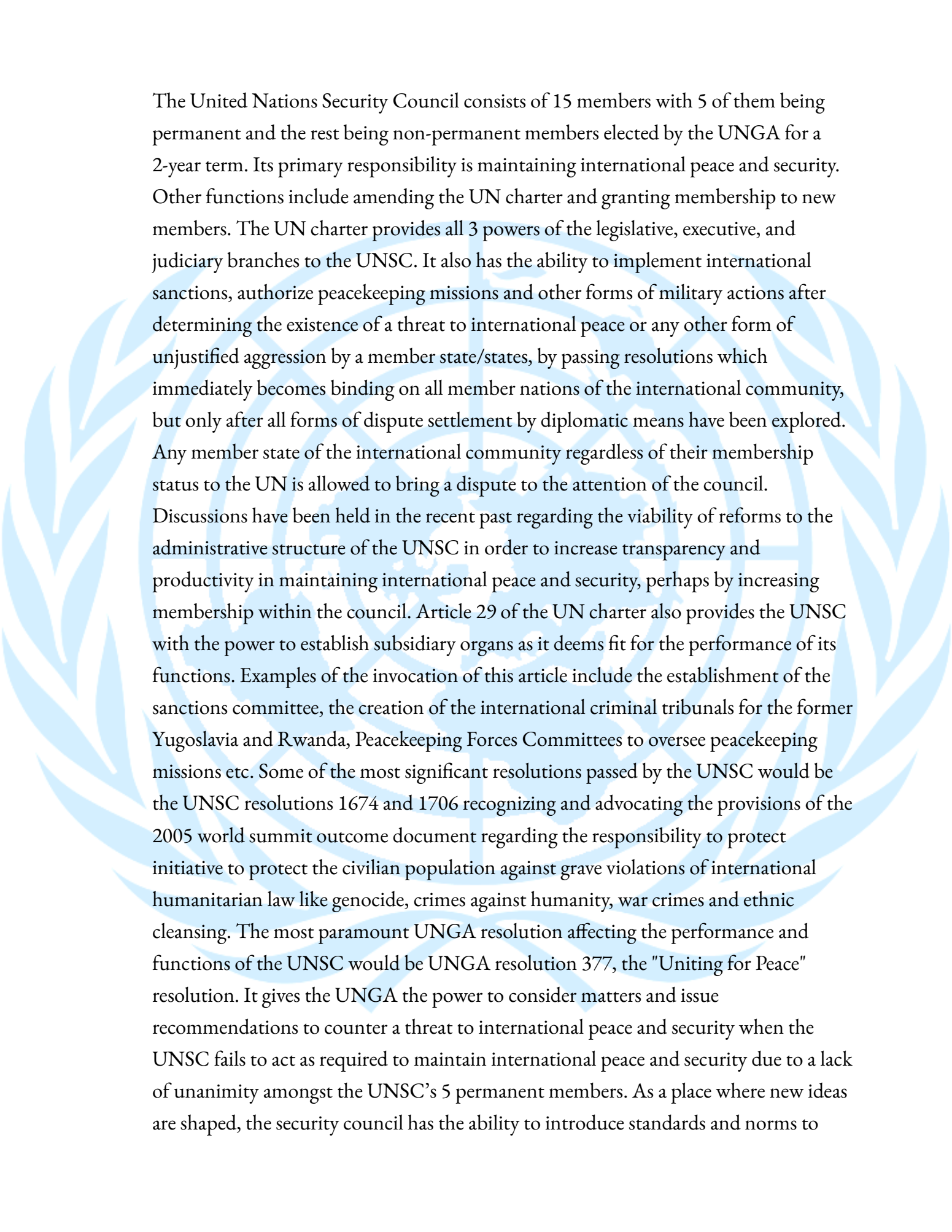
Whether you're the next S. Jaishankar or don't know what ROP is, let me assure you that we as the executive board will do everything within our power to make sure that this will be a session worth remembering. From dynamic updates to heated open floors, this will be an experience you would not want to miss.

–Arya Sengupta

Vice-Chairperson, UNSC

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Committee Overview

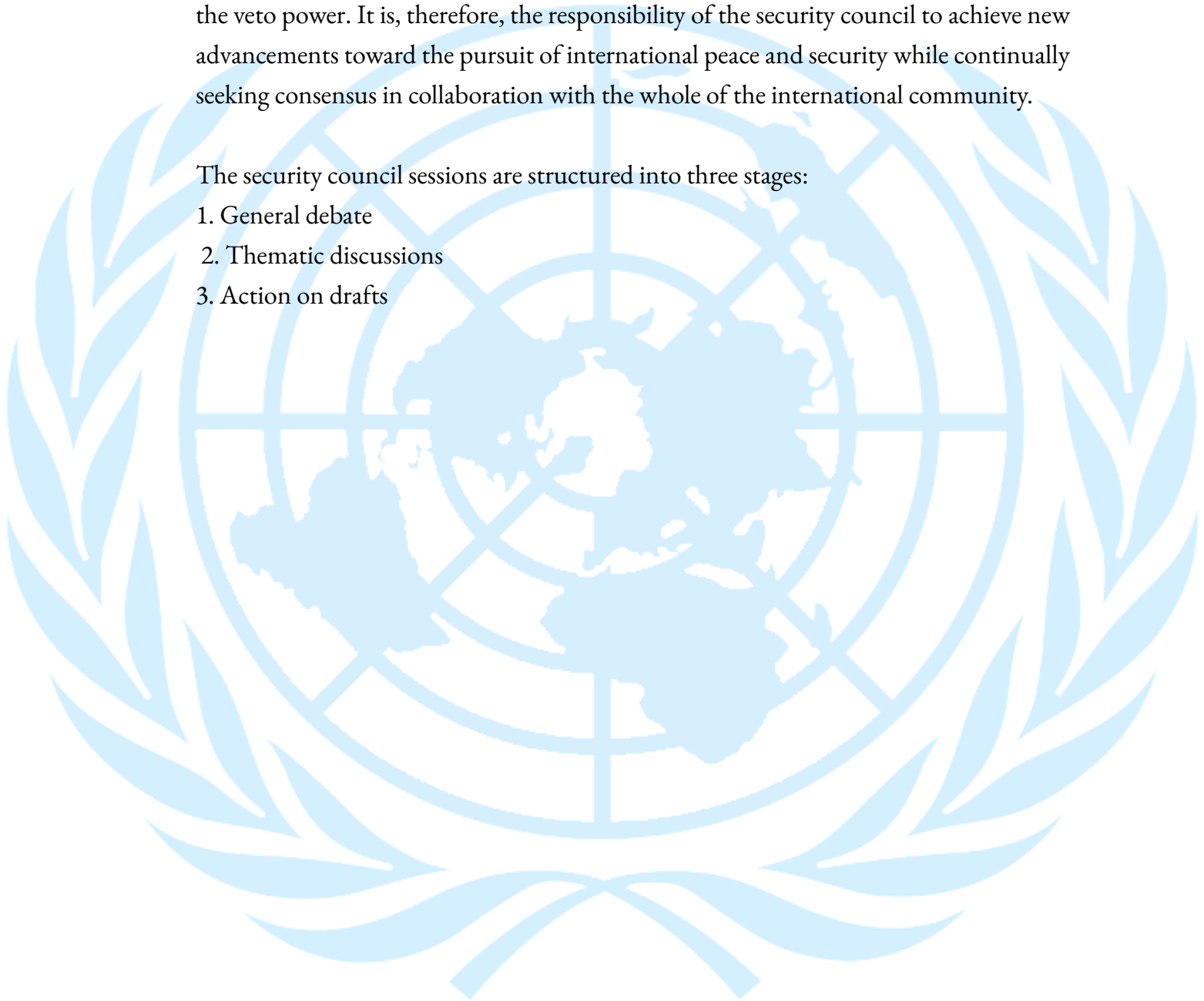


The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members with 5 of them being permanent and the rest being non-permanent members elected by the UNGA for a 2-year term. Its primary responsibility is maintaining international peace and security. Other functions include amending the UN charter and granting membership to new members. The UN charter provides all 3 powers of the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches to the UNSC. It also has the ability to implement international sanctions, authorize peacekeeping missions and other forms of military actions after determining the existence of a threat to international peace or any other form of unjustified aggression by a member state/states, by passing resolutions which immediately becomes binding on all member nations of the international community, but only after all forms of dispute settlement by diplomatic means have been explored. Any member state of the international community regardless of their membership status to the UN is allowed to bring a dispute to the attention of the council. Discussions have been held in the recent past regarding the viability of reforms to the administrative structure of the UNSC in order to increase transparency and productivity in maintaining international peace and security, perhaps by increasing membership within the council. Article 29 of the UN charter also provides the UNSC with the power to establish subsidiary organs as it deems fit for the performance of its functions. Examples of the invocation of this article include the establishment of the sanctions committee, the creation of the international criminal tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, Peacekeeping Forces Committees to oversee peacekeeping missions etc. Some of the most significant resolutions passed by the UNSC would be the UNSC resolutions 1674 and 1706 recognizing and advocating the provisions of the 2005 world summit outcome document regarding the responsibility to protect initiative to protect the civilian population against grave violations of international humanitarian law like genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing. The most paramount UNGA resolution affecting the performance and functions of the UNSC would be UNGA resolution 377, the "Uniting for Peace" resolution. It gives the UNGA the power to consider matters and issue recommendations to counter a threat to international peace and security when the UNSC fails to act as required to maintain international peace and security due to a lack of unanimity amongst the UNSC's 5 permanent members. As a place where new ideas are shaped, the security council has the ability to introduce standards and norms to

promote international peace and . Nevertheless, it has been argued that the security council has not been able to achieve its full potential and has only been reaffirming its resolutions year after year with no introduction of new or improved substantive work partly because of the occurrence of deadlock with the council by the irresponsible use of the veto power. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the security council to achieve new advancements toward the pursuit of international peace and security while continually seeking consensus in collaboration with the whole of the international community.

The security council sessions are structured into three stages:

1. General debate
2. Thematic discussions
3. Action on drafts



About The Agenda

In 2011, the Middle East experienced a transformative year marked by the Arab Spring, a series of pro-democracy uprisings and protests that swept through the region. This movement was characterized by a shared desire for political reform, economic opportunity, and an end to authoritarian rule, bringing significant change to many nations.

Tunisia: The Arab Spring's origins can be traced to Tunisia, where a young street vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire in December 2010 in protest against police harassment and economic hardship. His tragic act ignited mass protests that led to the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in January 2011. Tunisia's relatively successful transition to democracy served as a beacon of hope for others in the region.

Egypt: Egypt became a focal point of the Arab Spring, with millions of Egyptians converging on Cairo's Tahrir Square in January 2011. They demanded an end to President Hosni Mubarak's 30-year rule, citing corruption and repression. In February, Mubarak resigned, marking a historic moment. Egypt's path to democracy was fraught with challenges, including military rule and political polarization.

Libya: Protests against Muammar Gaddafi's authoritarian regime quickly escalated into a full-scale civil war in Libya. International intervention, primarily by NATO, supported anti-Gaddafi forces, resulting in Gaddafi's eventual downfall and death in October 2011. Libya's post-conflict transition was marred by violence, fragmentation, and the rise of armed groups.

Syria: Pro-democracy protests against President Bashar al-Assad's rule began in Syria early in 2011. The government's brutal crackdown triggered a prolonged and devastating civil war. The Syrian conflict would become one of the most complex and tragic conflicts of the 21st century, causing a humanitarian catastrophe and displacing millions.

Yemen: Yemen experienced widespread protests demanding the removal of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who had ruled for over three decades. In November 2011, Saleh agreed to a

transfer of power, but Yemen's transition remained fragile, marked by ongoing political instability, tribal conflicts, and the emergence of militant groups.

Bahrain: Bahrain witnessed its own wave of protests in early 2011, with demonstrators calling for political reforms and greater representation. The Bahraini government responded with a heavy-handed crackdown, even involving troops from neighboring Gulf states. The unrest resulted in ongoing tensions and clashes between protesters and security forces.

Iraq: Iraq, still recovering from the aftermath of the 2003 U.S. invasion, experienced its share of protests and political turbulence in 2011. The country faced the daunting task of rebuilding and reconciling its divided communities.

Israel-Palestine Conflict: The Israeli-Palestinian conflict continued, with sporadic violence and attempts at peace negotiations facing significant obstacles. The unresolved issues of Palestinian statehood, Israeli settlements, and security concerns remained central to regional tensions.

The events of 2011 in the Middle East had profound and enduring consequences, shaping the trajectory of many countries for years to come. The Arab Spring raised hopes for democracy but also unleashed instability and conflicts in various nations. Transitioning to democracy proved to be a complex and often turbulent process, with outcomes varying widely across the region.

International actors, including Western powers and regional players like Saudi Arabia and Iran, played significant roles in shaping events in the Middle East in 2011, further complicating the dynamics of the region. In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, the Middle East entered a period of uncertainty, with ongoing challenges related to governance, security, and economic development.

Wars and outbreaks that took place

Tunisia:

- Tunisia was the birthplace of the Arab Spring, with protests triggered by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in December 2010.
- Mass protests led to the ousting of the president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, in January 2011.
- Tunisia transitioned toward democracy and held democratic elections.

Egypt:

- Egypt experienced massive protests against the long-standing regime of President Hosni Mubarak.
- These protests led to Mubarak's resignation in February 2011.
- Egypt then entered a period of political transition and held democratic elections.

Libya:

- Libya's Arab Spring uprising rapidly escalated into a full-scale civil war.
- International intervention, including NATO airstrikes, occurred in support of anti-Gaddafi forces.
- Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was captured and killed in October 2011, leading to ongoing instability.
- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/s/res/1970-%282011%29>

Syria:

- Protests against President Bashar al-Assad's regime began in March 2011 and quickly escalated into a brutal civil war.
- The conflict involved various opposition groups, government forces, and international actors.
- [https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2042\(2012\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2042(2012)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)

Yemen:

- Yemen experienced protests against President Ali Abdullah Saleh, leading to his departure in early 2012 as part of a negotiated transition.
- The country later descended into a protracted civil war starting in 2015.

- [https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2014\(2011\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2014(2011)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)

Bahrain:

- Bahrain witnessed protests primarily led by its Shia-majority population against the Sunni-led monarchy.
- The government responded with a crackdown on demonstrators, leading to ongoing tensions.

Jordan:

- Jordan witnessed protests and demands for political reforms.
- The country largely avoided significant upheaval compared to some other Arab Spring nations.

Morocco:

- Protests in Morocco called for political reforms and greater democracy.
- King Mohammed VI announced constitutional reforms in response to the unrest.

Oman:

- Oman experienced protests demanding political changes and economic reforms.
- The government made concessions to address grievances and maintain stability.

Algeria:

- Algeria saw some protests and unrest in early 2011, though the government managed to maintain control.

Kuwait:

- Kuwait witnessed protests demanding political reforms, but the country remained relatively stable compared to some other Arab Spring nations.

Iraq:

- Iraq experienced protests in 2011, driven by political and economic grievances.
- These protests were separate from the Arab Spring events in other countries.

Lebanon:

- Lebanon witnessed some protests and demonstrations in 2011, partly influenced by the Arab Spring.
- Lebanon's unique sectarian politics shaped its response to these events.

Saudi Arabia:

- In Saudi Arabia, protests were relatively limited but significant in the Eastern Province, where a substantial Shia population resides.
- Demonstrations were sparked by concerns over discrimination, lack of political representation, and religious freedom.
- The government responded by deploying security forces to maintain order and announced economic measures to address grievances.
- To mitigate unrest, King Abdullah also implemented some political reforms, such as appointing women to the Shura Council.

United Arab Emirates:

- The UAE faced minor protests and calls for political reforms, particularly in the Emirate of Dubai.
- Demonstrators sought greater political participation and democratic reforms.
- The government swiftly reacted by tightening security measures, arresting activists, and monitoring online communications to quell dissent.
- The country's robust governance and economic diversification efforts helped ensure stability.

Qatar:

- Qatar experienced limited unrest during the Arab Spring, with sporadic calls for political reforms.
- Protesters focused on issues such as political representation and labor rights.
- The Qatari government managed the protests effectively, employing a combination of security measures and promises of gradual political change.
- Qatar's strategic alliances and strong economy played a role in maintaining internal peace.

Kuwait:

- Kuwait witnessed protests and demands for political reforms, primarily centered on perceived government corruption and lack of accountability.
- Demonstrators called for greater parliamentary powers and electoral reforms.
- In response, the government introduced constitutional amendments and revised electoral laws to address some of the protesters' demands.
- Kuwait's historically active parliament played a role in negotiations.

Mauritania:

- Mauritania experienced sporadic protests and calls for political change during the Arab Spring.
- Protesters demanded democratic reforms, improved living conditions, and better job opportunities.
- The government was responsive, instituting economic and political changes to address grievances.
- The nation maintained relative stability during this period.

Sudan:

- Sudan faced protests and demonstrations in the lead-up to South Sudan's secession in 2011.
- Demonstrators were motivated by economic hardship, political oppression, and issues related to the separation of the two Sudans.
- Major political changes occurred in 2019 when President Omar al-Bashir was ousted after extensive protests and civil disobedience campaigns.

Djibouti:

- Djibouti confronted protests and demands for political reforms during the Arab Spring.
- Demonstrators called for greater political representation, economic opportunities, and an end to government corruption.
- The government responded with security measures to contain the unrest.
- Djibouti's strategic location near international shipping routes and hosting of foreign military bases contributed to stability.

Comoros:

- Comoros witnessed protests and political unrest, albeit on a smaller scale, during the Arab Spring.
- The unrest was characterized by calls for political change and improved living conditions.
- The government addressed some concerns to maintain stability.

Palestinian Territories:

- In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinians held protests and demonstrations.
- These events often focused on unity among Palestinian factions and an end to the Israeli blockade of Gaza.

- The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained a central concern in the region, and the protests were influenced by broader regional dynamics.

Western Sahara:

- Protests and demonstrations related to the Western Sahara conflict occurred but were not directly tied to the broader Arab Spring movement.
- The Western Sahara issue continued to be a source of tension between the Polisario Front and Morocco, with no resolution during this period.



Causes behind the uprising

1. Historical and Colonial Legacy: The Middle East's contemporary challenges are inextricably linked to its historical and colonial legacy. The arbitrary borders drawn during the colonial era, particularly exemplified by the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, have left a lasting impact. These borders often disregard the region's intricate tapestry of ethnic, religious, and tribal divisions. The legacy of colonialism has bred tensions and disputes, as nations grapple with the consequences of artificial boundaries. It has fueled territorial disputes and created conditions ripe for conflict, as communities with shared histories found themselves split across multiple modern nations.

2. Political Dynamics and Authoritarianism: The Middle East's complex situation is shaped significantly by the prevalence of authoritarian rule. Many countries in the region have been ruled by autocratic regimes that suppress political dissent and curtail civil liberties. These governments, often propped up by Western powers in the name of stability, have generated profound grievances among their populations. Authoritarianism has stifled political participation, fueled corruption, and created a sense of political exclusion. The yearning for more representative and accountable governance has been a driving force behind regional protests and uprisings.

3. Religious and Sectarian Divisions: Religious and sectarian divisions constitute fundamental facets of the Middle East's intricate landscape. The region hosts a rich tapestry of religious traditions, encompassing Sunni and Shia Muslims, Christians, Jews, and others. These religious differences have, at times, deepened divisions and fueled conflicts. The Sunni-Shia divide, in particular, has been a source of tension, further complicated by regional powers vying for influence along sectarian lines. These divisions have not only fueled conflict but have also made reconciliation and peace efforts more challenging.

4. Resource Wealth and Economic Disparities: The Middle East's vast natural resources, especially oil and natural gas, play a pivotal role in shaping its economic and political dynamics. The control and distribution of these resources have led to significant economic disparities, corruption, and power struggles. While resource wealth has the potential to bring prosperity, it

has often been a double-edged sword, as unequal distribution and overreliance on resource exports have hindered economic diversification and development. The economic disparities in the region have exacerbated social inequalities, adding to the frustration of many.

5. External Influences and Interventions: Geopolitical interests of external powers have further complicated the Middle East's situation. Western nations, Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and others have been active players in regional affairs, often driven by the pursuit of access to valuable resources and regional influence. Their interventions, whether through military involvement or diplomatic maneuvering, have at times exacerbated existing conflicts and power struggles. The Middle East's strategic importance on the global stage has made it a focal point for external actors, leading to complex and sometimes contradictory relationships that contribute to regional instability.



Significance of the freeze date

February 11, 2011, stands as a momentous day in the Arab Spring as millions of Egyptians, led primarily by young activists, participated in mass protests demanding the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak. This widespread mobilization was a historic display of popular discontent, with protests taking place not only in Cairo's Tahrir Square but also in major cities across Egypt. The protests were characterized by their diversity, with Egyptians from various backgrounds and age groups joining the calls for change.

The Egyptian revolution was distinguished by its effective use of social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Young activists harnessed these digital tools to organize protests, coordinate actions, and disseminate information both within Egypt and internationally. Social media played a pivotal role in the rapid mobilization and global visibility of the movement, highlighting the transformative power of the internet in 21st-century protest movements.

The international community closely monitored the events in Egypt. The global media provided extensive coverage, and world leaders issued statements expressing concern and calling for a peaceful resolution. The United States, given its close relationship with Egypt and its role as a key regional ally, faced a delicate diplomatic challenge in navigating its response to the protests and the eventual resignation of Mubarak.

As the protests intensified, the Egyptian military, initially positioned as neutral, emerged as a pivotal actor. On February 11, 2011, Vice President Omar Suleiman announced Mubarak's resignation, effectively ending his nearly three-decade rule. This transition of power was a watershed moment not only for Egypt but for the entire Middle East. Egypt's success served as a catalyst for similar uprisings and protests in other Arab nations, contributing to the broader regional context of political change and activism.

Egypt's political transition after Mubarak's resignation was marked by complexity and challenges. The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) assumed temporary control, overseeing a series of elections. While Mohamed Morsi was elected as Egypt's first democratically elected president in 2012, the transition was marred by political polarization, economic difficulties, and ongoing protests. Subsequent years saw further political unrest, a military coup in 2013 that ousted President Morsi, and a return to authoritarianism under President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi. The events of February 11, 2011, continue to symbolize both the potential for hope and the complexities of achieving lasting political change in the aftermath of mass uprisings in the Arab world.

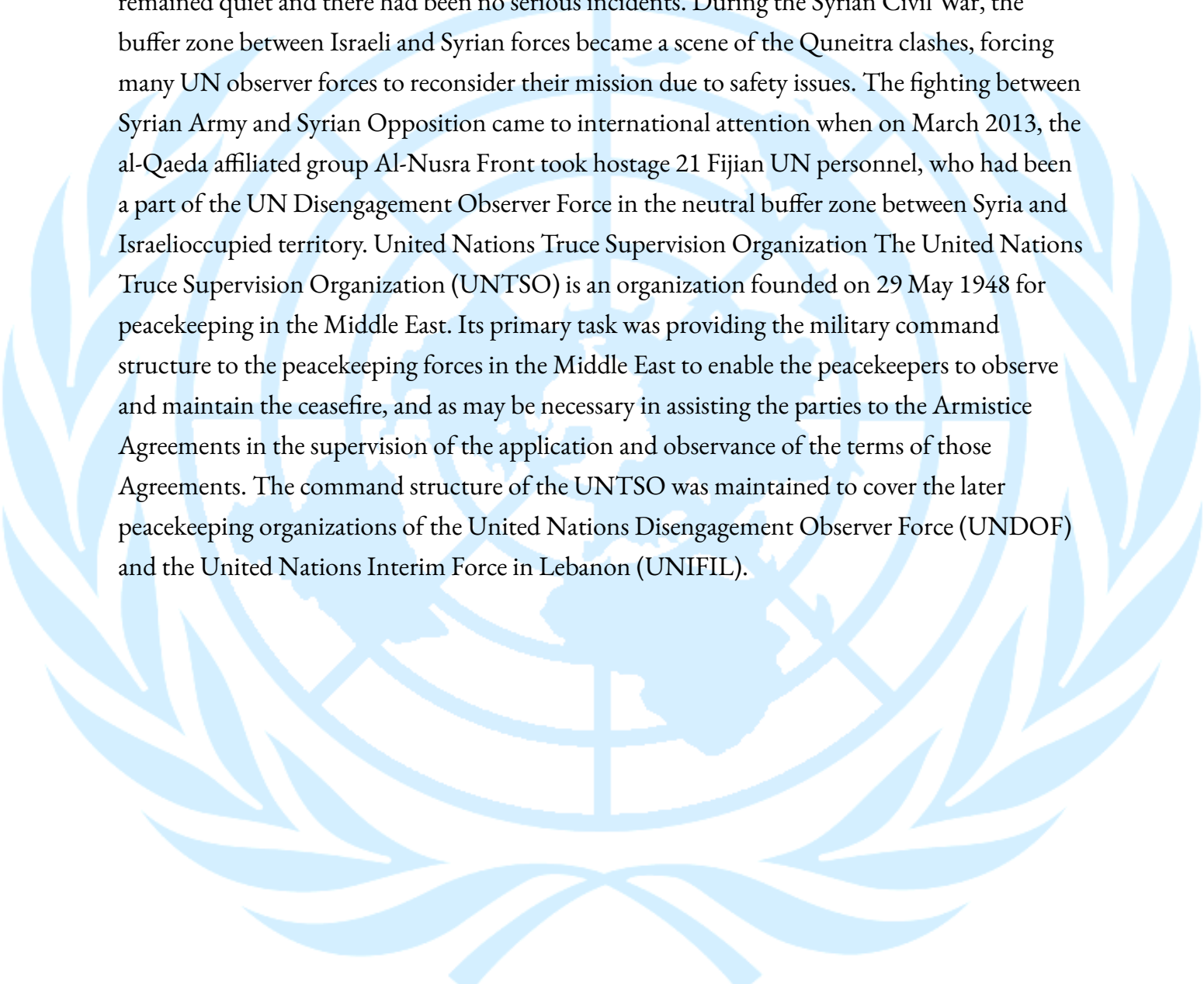


Past action by the UN/International Community

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees is unique in terms of its longstanding commitment to one group of refugees. It has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. The Agency's services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict. UNRWA is committed to fostering the human development of Palestine refugees by helping them to acquire knowledge and skills, lead long and healthy lives, achieve decent standards of living, and enjoy human rights to the fullest possible extent. UNRWA Headquarters and the Jordan Field Office are located in Amman, Jordan. UNRWA also works in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Lebanon, and Syria.

UN Peacekeeping Operations in the Middle East United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon is a peacekeeping mission established on 19 March 1978 by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426, to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon which Israel had invaded five days prior, restore international peace and security, and help the government of Lebanon restore its effective authority in the area. The mandate had to be adjusted twice, due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and after the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in 2000. Security Council Sri Lanka Model United Nations 2019 Following the 2006 Lebanon War, the United Nations Security Council enhanced UNIFIL and decided that in addition to the original mandate, it would, among other things, monitor the cessation of hostilities; accompany and support the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon; and extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 350 on 31 May 1974, to implement Resolution 338 (1973) which called for an immediate ceasefire and implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution was passed on the same day the Agreement on Disengagement was signed between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights, finally establishing a ceasefire to end the 1973 Yom Kippur War. The Force has since performed its functions with



the full cooperation of both sides. The mandate of UNDOF has been renewed every six months since 1974 (most recently until 31 December 2018). UNTSO (United Nations Truce Supervision Organization) and UNDOF are operating in the zone and continue to supervise the ceasefire. Before the Syrian Civil War, the situation in the Israel-Syria ceasefire line had remained quiet and there had been no serious incidents. During the Syrian Civil War, the buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces became a scene of the Quneitra clashes, forcing many UN observer forces to reconsider their mission due to safety issues. The fighting between Syrian Army and Syrian Opposition came to international attention when on March 2013, the al-Qaeda affiliated group Al-Nusra Front took hostage 21 Fijian UN personnel, who had been a part of the UN Disengagement Observer Force in the neutral buffer zone between Syria and Israeli-occupied territory.

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) is an organization founded on 29 May 1948 for peacekeeping in the Middle East. Its primary task was providing the military command structure to the peacekeeping forces in the Middle East to enable the peacekeepers to observe and maintain the ceasefire, and as may be necessary in assisting the parties to the Armistice Agreements in the supervision of the application and observance of the terms of those Agreements. The command structure of the UNTSO was maintained to cover the later peacekeeping organizations of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Important Conventions & Treaties 1979

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

Provides that "any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third party, namely, a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage commits the offense of taking of hostage within the meaning of this Convention".

1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Criminalizes the unlawful possession, use, transfer or theft of nuclear material and threats to use nuclear material to cause death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

2005 Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Makes it legally binding for States Parties to protect nuclear facilities and material in peaceful domestic use, storage as well as transport; and Provides for expanded cooperation between and among States regarding rapid measures to locate and recover stolen or smuggled nuclear material, mitigate any radiological consequences or sabotage, and prevent and combat related offenses.

1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

Creates a regime of universal jurisdiction over the unlawful and intentional use of explosives and other lethal devices in, into, or against various defined public places with intent to kill or cause serious bodily injury, or with intent to cause extensive destruction of the public place.

1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

Requires parties to take steps to prevent and counteract the financing of terrorists, whether direct or indirect, through groups claiming to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which also engage in illicit activities such as drug trafficking or gun running; Commits States to hold those who finance terrorism criminally, civilly or administratively liable for such acts; and Provides for the identification, freezing and seizure of funds allocated for terrorist activities, as well as for the sharing of the forfeited funds with other States on a case-by-case basis. Bank secrecy is no longer adequate justification for refusing to cooperate.



Paperwork

Position Papers

Considering the complexities of geopolitical scenarios in this committee, it is imperative for delegates of this committee to submit a position paper by 8th October 2023. This position paper holds great importance as it is through this position paper that each delegation in committee can clearly outline their country's foreign policies regarding the committee. The Executive Board gets a clear and comprehensive understanding of the direction the delegation wants to take during the three days of committee. The Position Paper should consist of three fundamental aspects:

1. Statement of the Problem
2. Country Policy on the Agenda
3. Solutions to the crisis

A sample of the Position Paper, as well as other paperwork can be found in the Conference Handbook.

Presidential Statements

These are statements made by the Head of a State of a particular country to declare a major decision or action which signifies a shift in policy of the country concerned. If deemed pertaining to the crisis in the committee, the Executive Board reads out the Presidential Statements to the committee. It can either be written by the Head of State of one country or can be jointly written by the Heads of State of several countries together in the form of Joint Presidential Statements.

Working Papers

This form of paperwork is used when committee has faced multiple crises and committee has reached consensus over the need to find solutions. With no rigid rules on formatting, Working Papers offer delegates a flexible manner of introducing solutions in the committee. They are usually passed by simple majority.

Draft Resolution

The Draft Resolution stands to be the most comprehensive, effective piece of paperwork in a committee, especially for the Security Council. While it follows the same fundamental format as pursued by other committees, the following are provisions specific to this SC:

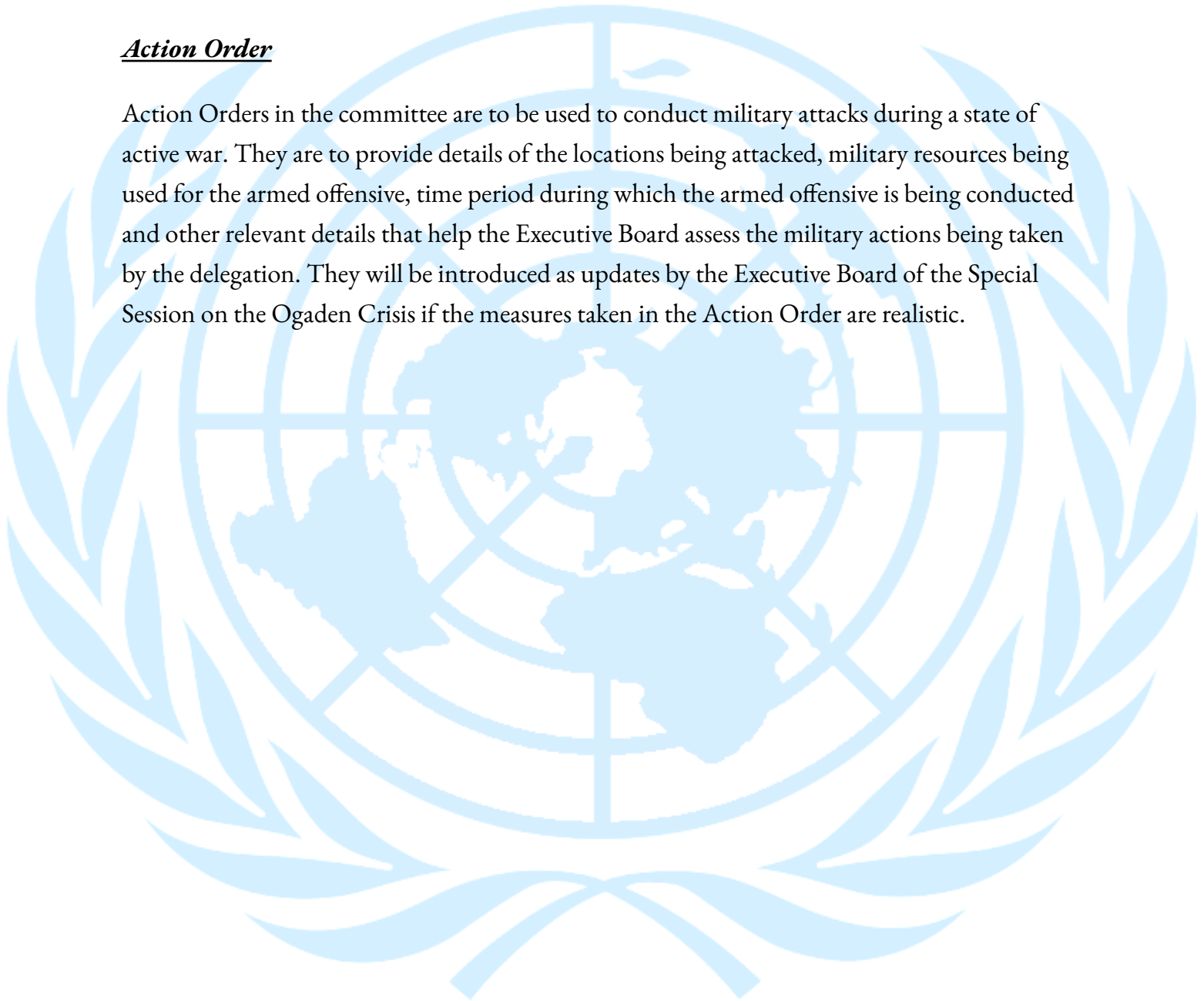
1. A Draft Resolution is permitted to have:
 - a. 1 author
 - b. 1 Special Signatory
 - c. Signatories (at least one-third of the strength of the committee)
2. If any one of the preambulatory clauses is amended, the resolution stands scrapped.
3. If two-thirds of the operative clauses are amended, the resolution stands scrapped.
4. Only member states will be allowed to author a resolution. However, non-members are allowed to be special signatories to the resolution.
5. SC Specific phrases:
 - a. Condemns
 - b. Demands

c. Deplores

d. Strongly Condemns

Action Order

Action Orders in the committee are to be used to conduct military attacks during a state of active war. They are to provide details of the locations being attacked, military resources being used for the armed offensive, time period during which the armed offensive is being conducted and other relevant details that help the Executive Board assess the military actions being taken by the delegation. They will be introduced as updates by the Executive Board of the Special Session on the Ogaden Crisis if the measures taken in the Action Order are realistic.



Source

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter>

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>

<https://www.cfr.org/blog/middle-east-matters-ten-most-significant-developments-2011>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Arab-Spring>

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/world/middle-east-year/>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41428541>

