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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Handbook

Miguel Angel Lara Torres
Arantxa Chong Rueda
Irene Montserrat Bravo Fuentes



UNACAR
Universidad Autónoma del Carmen
"Por la Grandeza de México"



Dear delegates:

It is a great honour for me to introduce you to the recently formed United Nations Model: MUNACAR, in its first edition, and I congratulate you for interesting in this wonderful project, hoping that with the participation of each one of you, we all could learn something new about the main issues involving not just the country members of this Committee, but the whole planet as one.

I really hope that together we could bring solutions to two of the most painful of the international problems in this world in constant turmoil, through the conscious use of dialogue, negotiation, conciliation and over all, cooperation.

All of those are skills that without a doubt shall be put on the test, will help to achieve resolutions on the topics and find peace for the nations, so a full preparation and deep investigation are essentials, so I would like to encourage you to prepare yourselves by doing a deep research and involve in each one of the stances as a true delegate of the nation of your choice.

Delegates, the floor is open...

Sincerely

BR. IRENE MONTSERRAT BRAVO FUENTES

Rapporteur

BR. MIGUEL ANGEL LARA TORRES

Chairperson

BR. ARANTXA CHONG RUEDA

Director





UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

This UN committee is the guardian of the world peace. As General Assembly usually discuss any international issue of high priority, Security Council only deals with problems about peace and security risks as its name points out.

Since its creation in 1945, it is considered the most significant part of the United Nations because it is meant to protect and maintain international peace and security in the world, detecting if there is a threat to the world's security or an act of aggression somewhere on the planet in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. Whenever a difficulty shows up, the UNSC has the obligation to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction

Usually the Security Council calls on sides to settle differences by sending envoys to start negotiations, but if things do not go as planned, the council members can approve punishment measures in form of sanctions to enforce those involved to cooperate and surrender to the will of the Council. And if everything else is not enough to solve differences the Security Council can authorize military action and use of force to stop the fighting or threat.

Initially, the Security Council only had 11 members an amendment to the UN Charter in 1965 increased council membership to 15, including the original five permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members. Since the cold war, the election of the country members became a contentious matter and the 5 permanent members reflected the power structure that exists since the end of World War II.

Between the late 1980s and the early 21st century, the Security Council became to grow in prestige and power because of the increasing peacekeeping missions' operations and observer missions the members authorized.

In the ongoing and recent conflicts of the 21st century the Council showed to be a much less effective organism, beginning in 2003, Arab militias backed by the Sudanese government carried out a terror campaign in the region of Darfur, resulting in hundreds of thousands killed and displaced. This is acknowledged as the first genocide in the 21st century.

1. MEMBERS

The Security Council consists of 15 members. Five of them (China, the United States, the Russian Federation, France and the United Kingdom) have been permanent members from more than 70 years. The other 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods and represent different regions of the world. The characteristic that differentiates





the permanent members from the rest of the members is the veto power in the resolutions. There may also be observer delegates who actively participate in the debate but cannot vote on substantial matters.

Through the council's history, huge achievements have been accomplished such as the decolonization around the world during the period of the cold war alongside the determination of the colonies. The stabilization of certain regions in conflict. In 1998 the peacekeeping personal of the Security Council awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

When the cold war reached its end, the council had a significant influence within the world's primary political and military conflicts, becoming the major enforcer of freedom around the globe's oppressed populations; for example, when Iran invaded Kuwait in mid-1990 the Security Council approved a series of resolution that authorized the use of force to free the people of Kuwait.

2. FUNCTIONS

- Investigate any dispute or situation which might create international friction,
- To recommend methods and conditions to come to a solution,
- To recommend measures against any threat to peace or act of aggression,
- To start military action against any aggressor,
- To recommend to the General Assembly the designation of the Secretary General.
- The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

3. VOTING

Voting in the Security Council differs from the one that takes place in the General Assembly. To approve any resolution, nine of the members of the council must vote "yes", but if any of its five permanent members votes "no" what is known veto, the resolution is not approved. In difference of the rest of the UN departments, which are exclusively enabled to give recommendations, the Security Council's decisions are binding. This according to the Letter of the United Nations, that all of the member states decide to accept, and comply with its dispositions.

4. RULES AND PROCEDURE

POINTS AND MOTIONS

- **MOTION/POINT:** Decision, vote.





- **MOTION PROCEDURE:** It is used to introduce any formal point/subject/motion to the debate; it can be requested only when the floor is open and must be supported by another delegate in order to proceed to the vote. Voting must obtain a simple majority to be approved (50% +1). Under a procedural motion, the following may be introduced, among other mechanisms:
- **POINT OF ORDER/ POINT OF PARLAMENTARY PROCEDURE:** Is used when a delegate believes the chair has made an error in the running of the committee. The Delegate should only specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure and may not address the topic being discussed.
- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:** A delegate may use a parliamentary note and pass to the chair, in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort he or she is experiencing, such as not being able to hear another delegate's speech.
- **POINT OF PARLAMENTRAY INQUIRY:** Can be made when the floor is open (i.e. when no other delegate is speaking) in order to ask the chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.

Appendix

THE PRECEDENCE OF POINTS AND MOTIONS

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (by parliamentary note)
- Yield/Potion of information to the speaker/to questions
- Point of right of reply
- Motion to add an Agenda Topic
- Motion to Open the Speaker's List
- Motion for Un-moderated Caucus (its Extension has precedence)
- Motion for Moderated Caucus (its Extension has precedence)
- Motion to Change the Speaking Time
- Motion for Suspension of the Meeting/to suspend the meeting
- Motion for Closure of the Debate/to close the debate
- Motion to Introduce a Working Paper
- Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolutions
- Motion to Introduce an Amendment
- Motion to Table the resolution

CHAIRS SHALL ACTS

- Open and close Floor to the Points and Motions
- Recognize to the delegates
- Points of motions on the floor





- Recognize the use of the floor
- May call decorum to the delegates

YIELDS

A delegate who was granted the permission to speak by the Chairpersons shall have the right to yield his time- if remaining- to:

- Yield to the Chair
- Yield to another delegate
- Yield to questions/to comments





TOPIC A: THE GENOCIDE IN MYANMAR.

Myanmar, a southeast Asian state formerly known as Burma, recently turned out to be the scenario of one of the most disturbing and shocking episodes of state violence the world has seen in the past decades, since the military of Myanmar started a bloody persecution after the Rohingya people, a religious and ethnic minority in this country.

Myanmar's population is mainly buddhist, and Buddhism is acknowledged as the official religion in this country; however, The Rohingyas, who numbers around a million of habitants, are one of the many minorities living in Myanmar, and represent the last percentage of muslims in the nation.

Least developed and poorest areas of the country. They have their own language and culture; also, say they are descendants of Arab traders and other groups who have been in the region for many generations.

Although they represent a third of their population, the government of Myanmar refuses to recognize them as a people through its discriminatory policies since the 1970s and denies them citizenship and recognizance as one of the 135 ethnical minorities in Myanmar. They are considered illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Because of this and many other reasons, nearly half a million of the Rohingya people have been forced to emigrate mostly to Bangladesh by land, while many others have taken sea to reach Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

In August 25th, 2016 after Rohingya Arsa militants launched deadly attacks on more than 30 police posts. In response, Myanmar forces and buddhist mobs started to burn their villages, attacking and killing civilians; and raping women and girls. At least 6,700 Rohingya, including at least 730 children under the age of five, were killed in the month after the violence broke out, according to Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF). Victims have claimed witnessed atrocities such as the beheading of children, and other horrific acts.

The UN has labeled this as the fastest growing refugee crisis in the world. In less than a year, the Rohingyas have built up the greatest refugee camp in the planet, while Myanmar's current de facto leader is Aung San Suu Kyi has largely denied that any abuses have taken place: A government-led commission undertaken at the end of 2016 claimed that no human rights abuses had taken place and claimed that his government does not fear international scrutiny.

However, in March 24th, 2017 the UN agreed to form and launch an investigative mission in order to verify "alleged recent human rights violations committed by his army and government".





The investigators weren't allowed to enter the country, but they did get to talk to 875 people in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the United Kingdom where the suspicions were confirmed.

The inform rendered by the investigators accuses six high military officials including commander - in - chief Min Aung Hlaing and his second in charge, who should be put on trial by the International Criminal Court for war crimes including Nobel peace prize winner and Myanmar's current de facto leader Aung San Suu Kyi for inaction against her government's crimes and stopping the attacks on the rohingya.

United Nation's Security Council has received several recommendations through this mentioned report to take strong measures against Myanmar, including an arms embargo and turn over the investigation to the International Crime Court; nevertheless, Myanmar is one of China's closest commercial ally and neighbor, so Beijing naturally has rejected the imposition of this sanctions so far.

KEY POINTS AND QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

- The refugee crisis caused by the genocide.
- The inaction of Aung San Suu Kyi
- The war crimes committed by the Myanmar military against the Rohingya.
- The responsibility of Myanmar's government.
- The investigation of the UN.





TOPIC B: THE KILLING OF UNITED NATION'S BLUE HELMETS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The massive peacekeeping effort undertaken here in the last 18 months has not done much to stop the bloodshed in this Central African nation. But it could have destroyed a bold new and hopeful idea about how much the United Nations can achieve.

Since the civil war broke out in the Congo in 1994, it has become the most lethal conflict in the world, pitting neighboring governments and dozens of local warlords for free on the prodigious profits that will be earned in the mines of the Congo. East of the Congo. According to the demographers, 5.4 million Congolese died during a single section from 1998 to 2006.

Fed up with the ineffectiveness of its traditional approach to peacekeeping, the United Nations Security Council decided last year to dismiss its dismissal policy only in self-defense. Instead, he launched a remarkable experiment: his first "force intervention brigade", a fully armed combat unit to hunt down and stop the predatory militias.

The goal was to set the teeth on the UN promise to protect civilians in war zones. But after an early success that defeated the largest anti-government militia, the brigade's promise has failed. The remaining militias have proven to be much more difficult to repress, with foreign sponsors and local sympathizers. And for some observers, the brigade has turned the United Nations into just another army in a war with too many armies, helping to deliver the territory to a Congolese government that behaves as badly as the militias it replaces.

The deadly instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo started with the humanitarian and military tsunami generated by the Rwandan genocide in 1994, and since then it has been degraded into the worst conflict in the world - it is estimated that more than 5 million people have died of people-. The focus of violence is moving between the border territories, in the east of the country, with the influence of neighboring countries. But in addition, the political insecurity has added to the war for two years, which has generated another point of violence, in the center of the country, in Kasai, and a wave of repression. The current president, Joseph Kabila, should have left office in December 2016, but the elections were not organized and are not scheduled until the end of 2018.

KEYS AND QUESTION TO CONSIDER

- Should there be a regulation or prohibition of mercenary activities?
- Accountability and responsibility
- Jurisdiction





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- How these activities affect the elections of the country?
- The UNSC has taken against these affairs? Can there be any alternatives or modifications to these solutions?
- Are there any measures countries can take to reduce these attacks inside their own borders?

All information and references about the topics shall be taken from official pages such as United Nations and Security Council Organism.







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Modelo de las Naciones Unidas

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