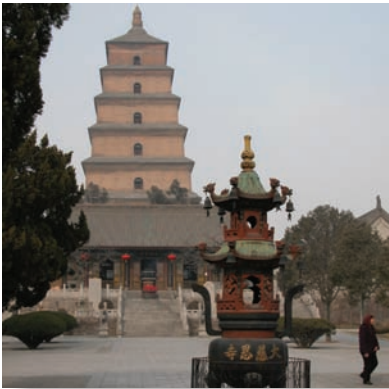


NMUN · CHINA

XI'AN 2008 西安

SECURITY COUNCIL



NATIONAL MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

22-29 November 2008

BACKGROUND GUIDE 2008





NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS - CHINA

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION &
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, XI'AN

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Global Warming

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the National Model United Nations Conference (NMUN) in China! My name is Kristy Mordhorst and it is my pleasure to serve as the Director of the Security Council. I served on staff for the NMUN conference in New York for three years, was the Director-General for the Invitational Model United Nations (IMUN), which is now NMUN-DC. I am currently the Security Council Crisis Coordinator for NMUN-DC for the second year. I have a Masters Degree in International Peace and Conflict Resolution from American University and a B.A. in Government with minors in Middle East Studies and History from the University of Texas at Austin. I have lived and traveled throughout Europe and spent a summer studying in Syria and traveling the Middle East. In 2003, I was a U.S. representative working on People's Enthusiasm Acting for Cultural Education (PEACE) Project in Poland traveling to rural Polish towns to teach about cultural tolerance. Currently, I am the founder and President of Young Professionals in International Affairs (YPIA) a non-profit organization in the Washington DC metro area with over 500 members. Your Assistant Director for the UN Security Council at NMUN-China is Yuan Junwei.

For the 2008 session, the Security Council will discuss following topics:

- I. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- II. Terrorism & Threats to International Peace & Security

The United Nations Security Council is a unique body to simulate. It is a small committee but deals with very serious issues and unlike other UN bodies, it has the ability to enforce its decisions through the use of sanctions and or force. In addition, the five permanent members have the ability to defeat automatically any non-procedural measure with the veto power.

NMUN offers you the unique opportunity to become the chief diplomat of your State for a week. The better prepared you are the better you will fulfill your mission. The background guide will provide a brief introduction to the topics before the committee. The bibliography contains some sources to begin your search. However, it is recommended delegates consult several sources including textbooks, articles, and electronic sources to gain a full understanding of the Security Council and the topics before the committee. Please remember this background guide is meant to be a starting point for your research. It should not be the sole source of information you use in your preparation. The better prepared you are, the more fun you will have!

I wish you all the best of luck in preparing for the NMUN 2008 conference in China. Please feel free to contact me or the 2008 NMUN-China Director-General, Kevin Grisham, with any questions or concerns you have. I look forward to meeting you all in November!

Sincerely,

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Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2008 NMUN-China Conference

At the NMUN-China Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to at the conference. These papers demonstrate and assist in preparation. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations concerning the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed in the position paper. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN-China Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be given awards as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the example paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed two single-sided pages. (All position papers need to be submitted in electronic format.) If you cannot submit the position in electronic format, please consult with the Committee Director and the Director-General. In cases where electronic submission is not possible, the position paper cannot exceed one double-sided page.
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Countryname, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf format only) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after August 1, 2008. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.

2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the Director-General e-mail address: dirgen.china@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available for the NMUN-China Conference.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than
November 1, 2008

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT, AND SCHOOL NAME (Example: ECOSOC_Belgium_New State University)

If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Director-General for NMUN-China at dirgen.china@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff uses the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Finally, please consider that many papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin E. Grisham
Director-General
NMUN-China
22-29 November 2008

SUMMARY OF POSITION PAPER REQUIREMENTS:

- **DEADLINE:** Submit by 1 November for each committee your assigned country is a member of. Consult the matrix at www.nmun.org if uncertain of committees. Do not write papers for committees your country is not assigned to be a member of. For example, a university representing a country not on the Security Council would not write a paper about the Security Council topics.
- **LENGTH:** No more than two single-spaced pages following the format of the example. Note: NMUN-China only has two topics (unlike the example from New York with three topics).*
- **EXAMPLE FORMAT FOR SAVING:** State University's papers for Belgium should be saved as:

gaplenary_Belgium_New State University	ecosoc_Belgium_New State University
sc_Belgium_New State University	specialsession_Belgium_New State University
- **TWO SUBMISSIONS**
 - **TO COMMITTEE DIRECTORS:** Delegates should send individual papers to the e-mail address of the committee director for that committee. These e-mails are listed on the cover letter of this guide. Delegates should cc: themselves as confirmation it was sent.
 - **FULL SET TO DIRECTOR GENERAL** The faculty advisor or head delegate should send an e-mail with all the position papers to dirgen.china@nmun.org by 1 November. This complete set will be made available to other delegations at the conference.

* The sample position paper on the following pages is an actual paper submitted to General Assembly Plenary for the 2008 NMUN-New York Conference. Unlike New York, NMUN-China will only have two topics. This paper is included with the permission of the authors and their university. We hope this example is helpful as you prepare.

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide

knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada emphasizes the need for States to establish domestic regulatory bodies similar to the Use, Development, Deployment, and Transfer of Technology Program to work in cooperation with the private sector to increase the transfer of alternative energy technologies. Highlighting the contributions of the Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer and the International Initiative for Technology Development Program, we urge Member States to facilitate the development and implementation of climate change technology transfer projects. Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits. We support the Initiative to Save a Million Lives Now 2007 Campaign to improve healthcare for impoverished mothers and children and reaffirm the need for standardization of healthcare systems to ensure adequate training of healthcare officials. We call upon Member States to assist in the capacity building of developing States' healthcare frameworks to provide adequate training, equipment, and deployment to new and existing African healthcare personnel. Canada places strong emphasis on ensuring increased accessibility to health services, improved standards of living, and reduction in mortality rates through our \$450 million contribution to the African Health Systems Initiative. Pursuant to Article VII of the A/55/2, we will continue to exhibit leadership in the implementation of A/RES/61/228 to mitigate the effects of malaria in developing States, particularly in Africa, and remain dedicated to the strengthening of healthcare systems to improve malaria prevention and treatment.

History of the United Nations Security Council

In the fall of 1944, representatives of China, the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States met at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington DC to discuss what would become the United Nations.¹ At Dumbarton Oaks, a Security Council was proposed as one of the four original bodies that would make up the United Nations.² The Security Council would be comprised of eleven members, five permanent and six members chosen by the General Assembly that rotate every two years.³ In 1963, Article 23 of the UN Charter was amended to expand the Security Council from eleven to fifteen members, which is the current number today.⁴ Following the meeting at Dumbarton Oaks, there was another meeting in Yalta.⁵ At the Yalta conference, it was decided the five permanent members of the Security Council would be given veto power.⁶ The United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France and China are the five permanent members with the veto power.⁷ If any of the permanent five vote “no” on any non-procedural matters, it will defeat the substantive issue up for a vote, even if all of the other members vote in the affirmative.⁸

On June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco and came into force on October 24, 1945. Article 24.1 of the Charter states: “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.”⁹ In order for the Security Council to ensure international peace and security, the Council has been given specific enforcement capabilities.

Chapter VII of the UN Charter specifies that the Security Council is empowered to enforce its decisions through the use of sanctions and if necessary, the use of force.¹⁰ The Charter allows the Security Council to enforce economic and/or other sanctions on States as a measure to enforce Security Council resolutions when diplomacy has failed.¹¹ The Security Council often enforces targeted sanctions whose purpose is to target those in power versus innocent civilians.¹² If diplomacy and sanctions fail to produce the desired result the Security Council under Chapter VII Article 42, armed force may be authorized.¹³ The United Nations Peacekeeping force was created to enforce Security Council decisions when deemed necessary by the Council.¹⁴ The first UN Peacekeeping force was deployed to the Middle East in 1948 and since then, there have been 63 operations across the globe.¹⁵ In recent years, the Security Council has also called on regional multi-national forces to enforce Security Council decisions, such as NATO and the African Union.¹⁶

The membership of the UN Security Council for the 2008 NMUN-China conference is:

Belgium	Costa Rica	Indonesia	Panama	United Kingdom*
Burkina Faso	Croatia	Italy	Russia*	United States*
China*	France*	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	South Africa	Vietnam

* Denotes States that wield veto power in the Security Council.

¹ United Nations, *History of the Charter: Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta*. 2006.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations*. 1945

⁵ United Nations, *History of the Charter: Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta*. 2006.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ United Nations. *United Nations Security Council Membership*. 2008.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations*. 1945.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² United Nations. *United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committees: An Overview*. 2008,

¹³ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations*. 1945,

¹⁴ United Nations. *United Nations Peacekeeping*. 2008 ,

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

I. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

*“Equally pressing is the need to enhance the credibility of the multilateral mechanisms in the field of non-proliferation. The documents’ deafening silence on this issue undermines the credibility of the UN-organization.”*¹⁷

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are defined as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.¹⁸ There are numerous treaties and agreements regulating the production and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. However, there is no universal norm for governing the development, testing, acquisition and use of the missiles used to deliver WMDs.¹⁹ Delegates may want to consider delivery systems when addressing the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Treaties on Weapons of Mass Destruction

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) went into force in March of 1970. The objective of the NPT is to, “to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.”²⁰ India, Pakistan, and Israel have known nuclear arsenals and they are not signatories of the NPT.²¹ It is believed that North Korea tested a nuclear bomb in 2006. Some States have accused Iran of being in the process of developing nuclear weapons.²² In 1996, the UN General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (A/RES/50/245).²³ This treaty bans all nuclear testing in any environment.²⁴ Article XIV states it will enter into force after the 44 States listed in Annex 2 sign and ratify the treaty of which all but India, Pakistan and North Korea have done.²⁵

The *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction* or *Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)* entered into force in 1997.²⁶ “The CWC is the first disarmament agreement negotiated within a multilateral framework that provides for the elimination of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction under universally applied international control.”²⁷ The *Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)* or *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction* came into force in 1975.²⁸ In 2006, the Sixth Review Conference of the BWC decided on specific measure for the implementation of the BWC. However, there is no formal verification regime to monitor State compliance.²⁹

Delegates need to consider the above treaties for what parts of the treaties still are useful today and what is out of date. What can be added to further the effectiveness of these treaties? What measures can be put in place to enforce compliance, if any? Should there also be measures to address the delivery of weapons of mass destruction?

¹⁷ Balkenende, Jan Peter. *Statement at the 2005 World Summit*. 2005 .

¹⁸ United Nations. *Weapons of Mass Destruction: Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs*. 2008.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ United Nations. *Weapons of Mass Destruction: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Background*. 2002.

²¹ MacBean, Nic. *40 Years on, Nuclear Proliferation still a Threat*. 2008 ABC News.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ United Nations. *Weapons of Mass Destruction: Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Background*. 2002.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ United Nations. *Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction Brief Background*. 2002.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ United Nations. *Weapons of Mass Destruction: Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction*. 2002.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

Weapons of Mass Destruction and Non-State Actors

Treaties such as the NPT, CWC, and BWC combat the development, use and acquisition of WMD between State actors. Security Council Resolution S/RES/1540 (2004) addresses measures to keep weapons out of non-state groups, particularly for use in terrorist attacks.³⁰ Nuclear weapons are expensive to develop and deliver by non-state actors. However, a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or “dirty bomb” that disperses radiation is more easily constructed and deployed.³¹ Deterrence is not a viable option for states dealing with non-state actors, especially transnational groups.

The treaties that exist on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction deal primarily with state actors. There are treaties to limit the development and use of such weapons and regional initiatives to create nuclear-free zones. However, not all states have signed such treaties and agreements. States that have WMDs, especially nuclear weapons, can lead for other States in the region to also proliferate for their own national security.

Conclusion

Delegates should keep the following questions in mind when conducting their research: How can the Security Council ensure that States that are not party to treaties such as NPT do not create a new nuclear arms race? What mechanisms can the Security Council employ to enforce and strengthen existing treaties? How can the Security Council work together to ensure that weapons of mass destruction do not fall into the hands of non-state actors where they can be used in terrorist attacks?

II. Terrorism and Threats to International Peace and Security

*“Terrorism has become the systematic weapon of a war that knows no borders or seldom has a face.”*³²

When confronting terrorism, one must first define what constitutes terrorism and a terrorist. What is the difference between a ‘freedom fighter’ and a terrorist? This distinction has been difficult to define by the United Nations.³³ The UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/51/210 on *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism* defines terrorism as, “criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them.”³⁴ Terrorist acts are usually used as a political tool to cause fear in local populations and draw attention to the grievances of an individual or group.³⁵

Transnational versus National Terrorist Organizations

Transnational terrorist groups operate across State borders while national terrorist groups operate mainly within one State.³⁶ An example of this type of organization is Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda is a transnational terrorist network that consists of multiple cells spread throughout the globe.³⁷ Al-Qaeda is responsible for the 9/11 attacks in New York as well as attacks in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Pakistan, Iraq, Kenya and Tunisia.³⁸ Al Qaeda has global aspirations to create a united Islamic society based on their interpretation of Islam.³⁹ Al Qaeda creates links with local groups and assists them with their national goals, usually involving overthrowing the current government.⁴⁰

³⁰ United Nations. Security Council Resolution 1540 (S/RES/1540). 2004 .

³¹ Stratfor, *Nuclear Weapons: Terror and the Non-State Actor*. 2008.

³² Smolowe. *France War on an Elusive Enemy*. Time Magazine 1986.

³³ Comros, Victor. *UN Deadlock on Defining Terrorism Persists*. 2006.

³⁴ United Nations. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/210 *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*. 1996

³⁵ Terrorism Research. *What is Terrorism?* 2008

³⁶ *Ibid*

³⁷ Bajoria, Jayshree. *al-Qaeda (a.k.a. al-Qaida, al-Qa'ida)* 2008.

³⁸ *Ibid*

³⁹ Gunaratna, *Inside Al-Qaeda: Global Network of Terror*. 2002.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*

Other organizations – for example, Hamas, Hezbollah, Tamil Tigers, and the FARC – are considered terrorist organizations by multiple governments and they have nationalistic objectives. These types of organizations are national terrorist organizations. Hamas and Hezbollah seek the removal of Israel from what they consider occupied territories. The Tamil Tigers seek a Tamil homeland in Sri Lanka and the FARC fights to create a communist government in Columbia.⁴¹ Hamas and Hezbollah have a political wing that holds seats in government through local elections.⁴² The FARC was given political status but multiple peace negotiations have ended without a solution.⁴³ The United Nations has passed multiple resolutions throughout the years to combat terrorism.

Delegates should consider if there should be a differentiation between national and transnational terrorist organizations when writing resolutions. How does one define a freedom fighter? What are legitimate targets for groups fighting for independence, if any? Should the international community deal with nationalist organizations differently than transnational groups?

Strategies for Combating Terrorism

In September 2006, the United Nations General Assembly passed A/RES/60/280, a *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*.⁴⁴ This is the first time all Member States have adopted a common strategy to fight terrorism.⁴⁵ Following the 9/11 attacks, the UN Security Council passed S/RES/1373 (2001) which included measures to suppress terrorist financing.⁴⁶ S/RES/1373 also created the Counter-Terrorism Committee which monitors implementation of the resolution and offers aid to Member States.⁴⁷

There are also specific regional and national strategies to combating terrorism. For example, in Yemen, the government confronts religious extremists with religious leaders who confront them on their interpretation of Islam.⁴⁸ Most States combat terrorism by arresting members of terrorist organizations and disrupting their ability to carry out attacks. Some organizations have legitimate political wings that have been co-opted into the government through negotiations and or elections. Yet, these organizations still continue to carry out attacks. These attacks create fear and kill innocent civilians. States react to terrorist attacks by attempting to attack those responsible but often also end up killing innocent civilians.

Conclusion

As delegates prepare for discussion of this topic, they should use the following research questions as guides for research and preparation: How can the Security Council effectively combat terrorism while maintaining the human rights of innocent civilians that are intermixed with those perpetuating terrorist acts? Besides the use of military means, what other measures are effective in combating terrorism? What methods can be used to understand the underlying interests of groups committing terrorist acts?

⁴¹ Global Security.org *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – FARC* 2008.

⁴² Feldman, *News Analysis: Ballot and Bullets*. International Herald Tribune 2006.

⁴³ Global Security.org *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – FARC* 2008.

⁴⁴ United Nations. *United Nations General Assembly Adopts Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* 2006.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*

⁴⁶ United Nations. *UN Security Council 1373 – Anti-Terrorism Resolution* 2001.

⁴⁷ United Nations. *Security Council: Counter – Terrorism Committee Mandate* 2006.

⁴⁸ Mc Gregor, Andrew. *Yemen and the U.S.: Different Approaches to the War on Terror*. 2007.

Suggestions for Further Research

The annotated bibliography below may help with additional general information, but this guide is meant only to introduce the topic and invite your further research. The majority of your research will focus on gaining the perspective of your assigned member state. This is the viewpoint you will represent with your advocacy and creative ideas. If you are uncertain of the next steps in your research, we suggest trying to answer the following questions:

What international agreements have your State become a party to in regards to proliferation of WMDs? What additional international non-proliferation efforts could be created by the international system? What solutions to prohibiting proliferation would your State support? What prescriptions would your State suggest to limit WMD delivery systems?

How would your State suggest addressing the issue of non-State actors when addressing proliferation of WMDs? What solutions would your State support concerning the control of radiological materials that can be made into “dirty bombs?” What additional international agreements could be created to prevent non-State actors from gaining control of nuclear materials?

How does your State view the issue of defining “terrorism?” How does your State differentiate between terrorists and other groups using political violence? What position does your State have concerning the differences between transnational terrorist organizations and national organizations? How can the international system prevent civilian populations from being targeted and attacked by terrorist organizations? What steps can your State suggest the international community take to address the motivations behind transnational and national terrorism?

What role can regional cooperation have in preventing terrorism? What role can the Security Council have in preventing future acts of terrorism? What prescriptions does your State support to prevent future acts of terrorism?

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IMPORTANT NOTE TO DELEGATES AND FACULTY ADVISORS

NMUN rules of procedure strive to follow the spirit of the actual world bodies simulated. The intent of these rules is to facilitate meetings. In consultation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and member state representatives, we have made small amendments to some of the rules of the United Nations in order to recognize that our simulation tries to achieve in days what real-life diplomats work on over weeks and months.

For those who have also attended our New York conference, you will find two major differences at NMUN-China:

1. There is no motion to change the speaker's time. It will be set by the Secretariat at the beginning of the committee sessions. This time will be used for the majority of the committee session and only will be modified by the Secretariat as needed to facilitate the committee proceedings. This adds realism to the session, since it is a motion rarely used in the United Nations, yet is often used in simulations. Rather than taking many minutes to discuss the length of speeches, the Secretariat would rather see this time used in additional substantive speeches on the topic. This should also facilitate a larger number of delegates being able to speak during the committee sessions. (See Rule 27)

2. The committee staff has been particularly empowered to deny consideration of motions for a caucus if they believe hearing additional substantive speeches would further the substantive work of the committee. While caucuses will still take place and serve their important role, the Secretariat seeks to limit the repeated consecutive caucuses that can result in hours passing without hearing a substantive speech. (See Rule 33)

We are aware that various sister simulations often use slightly different rules. The largest difference with NMUN seems to be:

1. NMUN does not allow a speaker to yield remaining time to another speaker nor do we have a pre-set time allotted for asking questions of each speaker.

2. Should the body wish to moderate a caucus session, that can be done by a member of the body serving as moderator, but not moderated by the Secretariat.

Included in this information is a brief listing of the most frequently utilized motions as well as the full rules.

Any further questions concerning the NMUN-China Rules of Procedure should be directed to a member of the Secretariat.

NMUN-CHINA RULES OF PROCEDURE SHORT FORM

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 con	2/3
Declare an Important Question (applicable in GA Plenary only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Amendments and 1st Vote on Divisions of the Question	Vote on sections separately, prior to voting on the entire resolution	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue	2 con	2/3
Close the Speakers list (also applies to re-opening list)	No additional speakers added to speakers list on topic	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

NMUN-China
Rules of Procedure
United Nations Security Council

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the Security Council (hereinafter, referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Security Council Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or her/his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

I. MEETINGS

Rule 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in rule 4, be held at the call of the President any time he or she deems necessary.

Rule 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Council.

Rule 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11 (2), or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

Rule 4

Periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held once a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

Rule 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations. Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary-General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

II. AGENDA

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Security Council. Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives of the Security Council in accordance with rule 6, items covered by rule 10, or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 10

Any item of the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council, consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting, shall, unless the Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting. The provisions of rule 7, paragraph one, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative of the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before he or she takes her/his seat on the Security Council. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or of the Government concerned or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

Rule 14

Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the meeting, which he or she is invited to attend.

Rule 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary-General who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

Rule 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with rule 15, such representatives shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

Rule 17

Any representative on the Security Council, to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

IV. PRESIDENCY

Rule 18

The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

Rule 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

Rule 20

Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of the presidency he or she should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he or she shall indicate her/ his decision to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order, it being understood that the provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 19 or her/his duties under rule 7.

V. SECRETARIAT**Rule 21**

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

Rule 22

The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 23

The Secretary-General may be appointed by the Security Council, in accordance with rule 28, as rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**Rule 27 - Speeches**

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

1. No one may address the Council without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Council, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The President will limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Only the President will have discretion to alter this speaking time for all speeches on any questions before the body. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for facilitating debate, the President will establish a speaking time for all items at the beginning of the committee sessions. Only the President will have the discretion to change these speaking times and these changes will only be changed when it will facilitate the proceedings of the committee. The President will announce different speaking times for procedural and substantive speeches.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council. The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 31

Proposed resolutions, amendments, and substantive motions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN-China conference and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Council and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 32

Principal motions and draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission. Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;
4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;
5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or
6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

In furtherance with the educational mission of the NMUN-China conference, it is the discretion of the President to entertain motions for suspension of the meeting. If multiple motions for suspension have failed previously, President can choose to not entertain the repetitive motions.

As the motion to adjourn the meeting, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Council.

Rule 34

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Security Council to be seconded before being put to a vote.

Rule 35

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

Rule 38

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with the preceding rule, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative of the Security Council.

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

VII. VOTING

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

VIII. LANGUAGE

Rule 41

English shall be the official and working language of the Security Council.

Rule 42

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the language of the Security Council. In this case, he or she shall herself/himself provide for interpretation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

Rule 43

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council shall be drawn up in the language of the Council.

Rule 44

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the Security Council.

Rule 45

Documents of the Security Council shall, if the Security Council so decides be published in any language other than the language of the Council.

IX. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS, RECORDS

Rule 46

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting.

Rule 47

Subject to the provisions of rule 51, the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council shall be made available to representatives on the Security Council and to the representatives of any other States which have participated in the meeting not later than 10:00 a.m. of the first working day following the meeting.

Rule 48

The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within two working days after the time indicated in rule 49, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in the verbatim record.

Rule 49

The Security Council may decide that for a private meeting the record shall be made in single copy alone. This record shall be kept by the Secretary-General. The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within a period of ten days, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in this record.

Rule 50

Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the representatives of the Security Council. In the latter case, the representatives on the Security Council shall submit within two working days any comments they may wish to make. In the absence of objections in this period of time, the record shall be corrected as requested.

Rule 51

The verbatim record referred to in rule 49 or the record referred to in rule 51, in which no corrections have been requested in the period of time required by rules 50 and 51, respectively, or which has been corrected in accordance with the provisions of rule 52, shall be considered as approved. It shall be signed by the President and shall become the official record of the Security Council.

Rule 52

The official record of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the documents annexed thereto, shall be published in the official language of the Council as soon as possible.

Rule 53

At the close of each private meeting the Security Council shall issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General.

Rule 54

The representatives of the Members of the United Nations, which have taken part in a private meeting, shall at all times have the right to consult the record of that meeting in the office of the Secretary-General. The Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other Members of the United Nations.

Rule 55

The Secretary-General shall, once each year, submit to the Security Council a list of the records and documents which up to that time have been considered confidential. The Security Council shall decide which of these shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations, which shall be made public, and which shall continue to remain confidential.