



NMUN · DC



## SECURITY COUNCIL BACKGROUND GUIDE 2012

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26 - 28 October 2012

## **Message from the Secretary-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2012 NMUN-DC Conference**

At the 2012 NMUN-DC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee assignment. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers or NGOs. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to 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. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as position papers of countries. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. NMUN/NCCA 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 re-creation 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 incidents of plagiarism to the Secretariat.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample position paper below this message for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. All papers must be typed and formatted in the same manner as this example. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- Length must not exceed two single-sided pages
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for the whole paper
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, school name, and committee name must be clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics must be clearly labeled in separate sections
- National symbols (headers, flags, etc.) are deemed inappropriate for NMUN position papers

To be considered for awards, position papers need to be submitted by e-mail in .pdf or .doc formats by 1 October 2012. As proof of submission, include yourself as an e-mail recipient. Please use the committee name, your assignment, and delegation/school name in both the e-mail subject line and in the filename (example: GA1st\_Cuba\_Mars College).

1. Send one complete set of all position papers for each of your country/NGO assignments to the Secretary-General at [secgen.dc@nmun.org](mailto:secgen.dc@nmun.org).
2. Send a copy of your position paper for each assigned committee to the corresponding committee e-mail address listed below. Please note, the e-mail addresses will be active on 4 September 2012.

Committee	E-mail Address (after 4 Sept.)
General Assembly First Committee (GA1st)	<a href="mailto:ga1st.dc@nmun.org">ga1st.dc@nmun.org</a>
Security Council (SC)	<a href="mailto:sc.dc@nmun.org">sc.dc@nmun.org</a>
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	<a href="mailto:ecosoc.dc@nmun.org">ecosoc.dc@nmun.org</a>
Human Rights Council (HRC)	<a href="mailto:hrc.dc@nmun.org">hrc.dc@nmun.org</a>
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	<a href="mailto:iaea.dc@nmun.org">iaea.dc@nmun.org</a>
World Health Organization (WHO)	<a href="mailto:who.dc@nmun.org">who.dc@nmun.org</a>

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use 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

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff.

Sincerely,

Michael Aguilar  
Secretary-General  
NMUN-DC

## Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. Papers may be no longer than two single-sided pages. Only the first two pages of any submissions will be considered for awards.

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*Delegation from*  
**Canada**

*Represented by*  
**University of Jupiter**

### *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. 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 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.

## Official Welcome

On behalf of the 2012 National Model United Nations Washington D.C. (NMUN-DC) Conference team, especially your committee staff, Director Nayab Khan and Assistant Director Ardis Smith, we would like to welcome you to the Security Council. Nayab attended Syracuse University and currently works as a Director for the Boys and Girls Club of America. Ardis received her B.A. from Brigham Young University and her Master's of Philosophy from the University of Cambridge. Everyone at NMUN-DC has worked diligently throughout the year to prepare for this conference, and we sincerely hope that you will conclude the weekend at the conference with a greater appreciation for global politics.

Model UN provides an excellent environment for delegates to learn and improve important life skills and academic knowledge. To begin, we have prepared this background guide to help you start your research into your country's policies and to understand the committee topics. However, during the conference, the intimate nature of this committee will ensure that you will rely not only on your knowledge but also your tact, oration, and negotiation skills to fulfill your country's positions.

In the simulation of the Security Council we will examine pressing international conflicts that, through negotiation and effective diplomacy, can be addressed. Serving on the Security Council brings with it great responsibility for protecting state interests. Yet, we encourage you to work towards solutions that are sound and will serve to help maintain international peace and security in the future. We are privileged to play a role in your educational experience here at NMUN-DC and look forward to working with all of you.

## History of the Security Council

As stated in Article XX of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), the Security Council (SC) is charged with "maintain[ing] international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations." The Council ratified the Charter in 1945, and on January 17, 1946, its first meeting was held in London. In addition to the maintenance of peace and security, other functions and powers of the SC include the ability to recommend actions to the international community in situations of aggression or international disputes, the admission of new UN Member States, and nominations for Secretary-General.

The procedures of the SC are guided by the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council. The SC is able to meet at any time deemed necessary, and it submits annual reports to the General Assembly (GA). The body's resolutions, unlike those of most UN committees, are binding for UN Member States. SC resolutions impacting the body's current work include SC 1674 on the responsibility to protect; SC 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security; and SC 242, 1402, 210, and 211 on the situation in the Middle East. The SC can also produce non-binding presidential statements, created by the President and requiring Council consensus. Subsidiary bodies of the SC include the Peacebuilding Commission, the International Criminal Tribunals, and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

The SC is composed of 15 Member States, with five permanent members known as the P5—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members elected by the GA to serve for two years. The current non-permanent Member States of the SC are Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, and Togo. The presidency of the SC rotates monthly between all Member States. Each Member State of the SC has one vote, although members of the P5 have the power of veto on substantive matters. Procedural votes require at least nine votes in favor; substantive votes also require nine votes, but must include votes in favor from each P5 member. Given the importance of the SC, debate exists on its future course and its membership composition; any proposed reform to the SC would require a two-thirds vote in favor and include the votes in favor of all members of the P5. Proposals for SC reform including changing or abolishing veto power, altering the composition of the P5, and increasing the number of permanent members of the SC. Given its international significance and influence, and its enforcement powers, the SC remains a vital entity within the UN that continues to address pertinent political, economic, and social concerns within the global community.

## I. Enhancing the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

- How are civilians affected by inaction in the face of violence and persecution? Why did the international community choose to intervene in Libya, but not in Rwanda or Syria? What can or should be done in these situations?
- Can the Security Council and the international community enhance the Responsibility to Protect in order to set clear standards for intervention? What role do new actors such as new states, non-state actors, and other international bodies play in enhancing the Responsibility to Protect?
- What peacekeeping actions or sanctions may be necessary to protect citizens?

The international community has agreed upon the need to protect populations in times of conflict when their government has failed to do so or is the perpetrator; this is the principle of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). The Charter of the United Nations (UN) emphasizes this and Article VII gives the Security Council (SC) the power to act in order to maintain international peace and security. In recent years, with growing conflict, the need for R2P has increasingly emerged. However, while the need to protect citizens has been deemed necessary, the need to protect state sovereignty is also paramount to the work of the SC and state interests, and many states believe that R2P is a potential threat to their right to sovereignty. As such, much remains to be seen in terms of the enhancement of R2P and how it will be carried out in the future.

Considering the varying opinions on R2P, continuing to implement the principle requires solidifying what criteria constitute an immediate threat and when a situation is compelling enough for the international community to respond. Currently, criteria exist for when to intervene, namely when genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity have occurred. The issue is that what constitutes “genocide” versus a “civil war” has become politicized. States fear intervention because of potential ramifications for their own state sovereignty. For example, regarding Syria, China and Russia vetoed a SC resolution to enter Syria and protect the Syrian people from clear crimes being committed by Assad regime. Many said this was because of the precedent it would set for potential human rights violations occurring in China and Russia. However, not only politicians but experts as well argue over the details and often so little is known that it is difficult to know when an act would justify an intervention. Most recently, the juxtaposition of the situation in Libya and the situation in Syria has brought to light the stark contrast in international responses to civilian protection in conflict. In Libya, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) played a key role when the organization intervened under the auspices of civilian protection. However, in the recent situation in Syria, civilians are being intentionally harmed; yet the international community has chosen not to act on their behalf and implement R2P. These case studies identify that the international community is divided over the correct implementation of R2P and over deciding when to intervene or not to intervene.

Even after clear criteria for intervention have been established and even in cases when all agree; there remains the issue of undertaking and depoliticizing the intervention. In the first place, even using the criteria do not explain who the best actor for intervention would be. In Syria, for example, options include direct SC involvement or the possibility of the SC working along side other organizations such as NATO and national military forces. In Libya, a clear precedent for the international community and how to respond when civilians are being harmed was set. NATO responded to protect civilian life yet nothing was done in Syria. On April 21, 2012 according to SC resolution 2043, the UN set up a mission in Syria to cease all armed violence, United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS). As of June 20, 2012, however, due to intense armed conflict and severe violence, the mission was suspended. As well, regardless of whom the actor is, when interventions are considered or undertaken there are always concerns over the possibility of failed interventions that often stall debates and responses.

These case studies demonstrate the continuing debate over R2P, but another case study, the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, demonstrates that above all, the international community must remember what can go wrong when the international community fails to act. Mass genocide, war crimes, rapes, and harm are inflicted on civilians who suffer and are the most vulnerable in armed conflicts. In the past, the Rwandan people suffered and today the international community’s indecision to agree on how to move forward on Syria forces us to consider how to address the politicization of R2P. Based on these current issues, greater involvement from the SC and from other actors, such as civil society, is needed to enhance R2P.

The SC can become more involved by drafting stronger resolutions, but the issue of national egos and politics will remain. As such, civil society must put pressure on governments to create the political will for countries to work to properly address enhancing R2P. Together, the international community and SC Member States must decide when and how to intervene in international conflicts when civilians are in harms way. The Libyan and Syrian cases further exemplify the division in international debate as well as what can happen when R2P is enacted and when it is not. Great concern is always placed on the possibility of an intervention going wrong and the ramifications that it can bring. Thus, there needs to be greater debate on the intervention criteria of R2P, but even more so on how to make R2P more effective and less politicized based on geopolitical interests. Despite current concerns, hesitations, and reservations about R2P, the international community cannot ignore the importance of this principle. The even greater looming question thus becomes, what happens if the international community continues to watch as states do nothing to protect their populations?

## II. Conflict Mediation in Pakistan/India

- What role can the Security Council play as a mediator in improving Indo-Pak relations? Can better trade relations between India and Pakistan help improve peace and security between the two countries?
- Why has the Security Council's recommendation to have a referendum for Kashmiri people not been considered? What other options are there for addressing Kashmir and helping to mitigate conflict and improve Indo-Pak relations?

In 1972, according to the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan, both countries agreed to end conflict and develop peaceful relations. This landmark agreement demonstrates both countries' willingness to put aside their differences and work together to improve bilateral relations. However, today, forty years later, the intended goal behind the agreement is far from being realized. Moreover, these tensions have led to greater concerns from the international community about the impact of Indo-Pakistani relations on global geopolitics. The greatest concern within the Indo-Pakistani conflict is that both states have nuclear weapons. This is concerning because to maintain stability in the region, it is important for both countries to have civil diplomatic ties. The repercussions of a feuding and nuclear India and Pakistan could have long-term repercussions for the region and the whole of the international community. Therefore, the strained Indo-Pakistani relations are of great concern to the Security Council.

On a daily basis, reoccurring cross-border terrorism and tensions caused by military personnel at the strict Line of Control (LOC) have been frequently more important than nuclear tensions. The LOC was codified with the Simla Agreement, but is only a de facto border between India and Pakistan. The LOC exists to define who controls which parts of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir. Its existence, therefore, represents lasting tension over the status of Kashmir. The conflict represents the questionable legitimacy of both sides' claim to the area and stems in part from religious differences and in part from entrenched historical claims to territory. The dispute over Kashmir has continuously served as a roadblock in ending tensions and creating peaceful relations between these two historic rivals. Because of this, in 1949, the UN recommended withdrawal of troops and called for a referendum on Kashmir's status. However, a referendum has yet to take place as the Indian government claims that Pakistani troops forcibly acquired and have not vacated areas of Jammu and Kashmir. Additionally, tensions continue over Kashmir because both governments are fearful of infiltration; both sides claim human rights abuses by the other (Pakistan predominately focuses on human rights violations against Muslims); and the Indian government claims that Pakistan purposefully sends terrorists to Jammu and Kashmir. Complex though this conflict is, a parallel can be drawn here between this entrenched conflict and the feuding of Sudan and South Sudan over the Abyei region.

Historically, the SC has played an important role in deescalating the Kashmir conflict, and, as in South Sudan, it may be able to do so now and in the future as well. One of many possible solutions to this conflict is for Kashmir to serve as a buffer state between India and Pakistan by granting Kashmiri people independence. Resolving the Kashmir question could set a precedent for the SC and the international community on such issues, including for Abyei. For any progress, however, both India and Pakistan need to continue talks, and the role of the SC in terms of mediation must be considered. A possible solution through international negotiation with the SC serving as a mediator can help resolve this conflict. Today, the current composition of the SC creates an unprecedented opportunity to reinvigorate efforts towards reaching an accord on Kashmir and establishing peaceful relations between the two countries. For the first time in history, both India and Pakistan sit on the Council. This situation may not occur again and so it is vital that the SC seize this opportunity to find a way to help facilitate negotiations, serve as a forum to help resolve India and Pakistan's contentions, and address the status of Kashmir.



More than their differences on Kashmir, both countries need to move forward not only for their respective development and security but also for the stabilization of the entire region. Willingness for cooperation and conflict mediation is apparent from recent negotiations in Delhi and Islamabad, but frequently this willingness runs short as a result of the stalled debate on Kashmir. The current governments of India and Pakistan are both making efforts to move past their differences and focus on how to improve their relations. Increased cultural exchanges, trade and trade routes, and opening tourism between the two countries are steps that have been taken in the right direction. Overall, having increased trade between the two countries has helped with improving diplomatic relations; India and Pakistan have both looked into increasing talks to strategize ways to maintain this path and continue to improve relations. This where the SC can play a role in helping to alleviate tenuous points. By reaffirming its commitment to keeping the region a nuclear free zone, the SC can encourage peace and cultural programs through other UN agencies, and assist with geopolitical and border concerns. In addressing these deeply embedded conflicts, the SC has the ability to serve as an authority as a result of its international standing. Though, with the Kashmir issue still unresolved, India and Pakistan have much work ahead to reach a stable and healthy relationship that can benefit their people and the region as a whole.

### **III. The Situation in South Sudan**

- How should the Security Council address border violence and concerns of ethnic conflict? How can the region's history of civil war inform and influence future discussions and decisions of the Security Council in these matters?
- How can the Security Council ameliorate continuing political and social concerns within South Sudan? What peacekeeping actions or sanctions may be necessary?
- How can the Security Council ensure that the Government of South Sudan fulfills its obligations as contracted with the international community in relation to accountability, oil revenue, development, social services, and other factors?

While the Republic of South Sudan is the newest Member State of the United Nations (UN), conflicts and concerns within the region have existed for decades. After Sudan declared its independence from Britain and Egypt in 1956, two extensive periods of civil war occurred during which over two million Sudanese died. In 2005, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was achieved, and, after an established six-year period, the South decided to secede, with South Sudan becoming an independent country on July 9, 2011. In Security Council (SC) resolution 1999, the SC recommended the admittance of South Sudan to the UN, and the General Assembly officially recognized South Sudan on July 14, 2011. While South Sudan is now formally recognized as an independent country and a UN Member State, conflicts and humanitarian crises continue to exist within the region. Accordingly, an effective approach to ameliorating and stabilizing the situation in South Sudan must include political, economic, and social aspects.

Many ethnic, political, developmental and humanitarian issues confront South Sudan. Conflicts and border violence still exist between South Sudan and Sudan, including within the Nuba Mountains and over the border region of Abyei. Ethnic violence between tribes in the region over land and tribal issues also continues within South Sudan. One example of this violence is the recent cattle raids in the Jonglei state that have resulted in over 200 deaths and which have led to a governmental effort to disarm civilians in the region. Displacement is also of great concern; due to both trans-national and inter-tribal ethnic conflict, an estimated 350,000 individuals were displaced in 2011. The use of child soldiers in South Sudan also remains prevalent within the region and needs continued international attention. While the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreed to no longer use or recruit child soldiers in 2003, and has removed 3000 from its military, the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict recently stated that 2,000 child soldiers remain in the SPLM. Additionally, South Sudan lacks necessary transportation, educational, and medical infrastructure, and due to its economic dependence on oil resources, its economy remains tied to Sudan. Further humanitarian issues also continue to hinder South Sudan's stability and development. Only 55% of citizens have access to a drinking water source and 35.7% of the population does not have access to adequate food resources. A mere 10% of children complete their primary education, and for every one girl enrolled, there are three boys. These humanitarian concerns affect the lives of the South Sudanese and inhibit all forms of development.

Given the situation in South Sudan and the SC's responsibility to address global peace and security issues, the SC continues to discuss the Member State. During the six-year period of the CPA, the UN conducted its United Nations Mission in Sudan, and, following the admission of South Sudan as a Member State, SC resolution 1996 allowed for the creation of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). UNMISS is a subsidiary of the SC as it is a peacekeeping mission focused on security and development. The initial period of UNMISS was mandated through July 2012 and can be extended as necessary. In April 2012, the African Union (AU) specifically asked the SC to address the escalating border violence. In response, on May 2, the SC unanimously passed SC resolution 2046, which acknowledges the Roadmap established by the AU's Peace and Security Council towards alleviating regional fighting and calls for the immediate end of the conflict. It also states that sanctions may be employed if such action does not occur, and establishes that South Sudan and Sudan must restart negotiations related to oil revenue and country borders.

On May 17, the SC adopted SC resolution 2047, which addresses the Abyei region, marking a commitment by the international community to build peace in the region. While the secession of South Sudan has occurred and the country has received its independence, the conflicts and social issues that contributed to, and resulted from, past civil wars continue to impede peace, security, and development within the region. As the situation in South Sudan is constantly changing, the SC must continue to address all aspects of these concerns in order to alleviate the situation in South Sudan and help it move forward in its development and towards prosperity.

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### ***History of the Security Council***

Global Policy Forum. (2012). *UN Security Council*. Retrieved on May 4, 2012, from:

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council.html>.

*Given the international importance and influence of the SC in topics of global affairs, there are many aspects of the SC that can and should be explored. As such, the Global Policy Forum Web site on the SC is a helpful resource for studying the SC. It provides an introduction to the SC itself and many topics related to it. Introductory information on the SC found on this Web site includes election processes, proposed SC reform, the veto power, sanctions, peacekeeping, and topic-specific resources.*

United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. Retrieved on May 4, 2012, from:

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml>.

*The Security Council ratified the Charter of the UN on October 24, 1945. The Charter is essential in understanding the establishment and the scope of the UN and of the SC. Articles 23-32 are specific to the SC as they provide the composition, structure, and role of the SC, as well as context on the establishment of the Council.*

United Nations. (1983). *Provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council*. Retrieved on May 4, 2012, from:

[www.un.org/Docs/sc/scrules.htm](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/scrules.htm).

*The most recent Rules of Procedure for the SC were last amended in 1983 and have remained the same since that point. While the Charter of the UN provides details on the overall structure of the SC, the Rules of Procedure specifically discuss how the SC is to be run. The Rules of Procedure detail how the SC operates in its meetings, the structure of the presidency, with its rotation of the role, and the secretariat. They also detail how meetings of the SC are to be conducted.*

### ***I. Enhancing the Responsibility to Protect***

Council on Foreign Relations. (2011). *Libya and the Responsibility to Protect*. Retrieved on May 19, 2012, from:

<http://www.cfr.org/international-peace-and-security/international-commission-intervention-state-sovereignty-responsibility-protect-report/p24228>.

*Delegates should utilize this source as it helps explain what role R2P plays in addressing armed conflicts. This source is relevant for delegates especially in regards to the issue of state sovereignty versus intervention, which is an important aspect of the R2P debate. Furthermore, this source explains the importance of R2P in the context of Libya. This serves as one instance where the international community ultimately chose to act and implement R2P.*

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. (2011). *The UN Security Council and the Responsibility to Protect: Policy, Process, and Practice*. Retrieved on May 1, 2012, from:

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/component/content/article/35-r2pcs-topics/3278-international-peace-institute-the-un-security-council-and-the-responsibility-to-protect-policy-process-and-practice->

*The International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect is a resourceful place to begin research on R2P. This source discusses the role of the SC in implementing R2P. Specifically, the R2P coalition is comprised of regional and non-government organizations that serve as a means to further enhance R2P efforts. Therefore, this source is useful in showing delegates opinions of R2P that are outside of government official policies.*

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. (2012). *R2P Related Documents*. Retrieved on May 3, 2012, from:

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/component/content/article/35-r2pcs-topics/427-security-council-resolution-reaffirms-r2p>.

*This Web site can serve as a great starting point for delegates as they embark on their research on R2P. This portion of the Web site includes several R2P documents and clarifies the role of the SC and its Member States in upholding R2P. Moreover these documents demonstrate the SC's take on R2P and what it has done to protect citizens in armed conflict. This section of the Web site will help delegates analyze and understand mechanisms of R2P.*

International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. *Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty*. (2003). Retrieved on June 6, 2012, from:

<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/rbins/ICISS/index.htm>.

*The Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty can be of great help to delegates in their research. This report in detail explains R2P and what are some of the conflicts that exist about R2P. Furthermore, it serves as a great tool for delegates to learn about the various sides of the R2P debate and options to enhance R2P.*

United Nations. (1948). *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Retrieved on June 1, 2012, from:

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>.

*In order to better understand the R2P delegates should reference the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is because the documents serves as a basis for the underlying principle behind the R2P, which calls for protection of citizens in armed conflict. This concept can trace its root back to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since it promotes protection against harm and protection of human rights for all. Therefore, it is a vital starting point for delegates' research.*

United Nations. (2012). *UN Security Council*. Retrieved on May 6, 2012, from:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/sc10200.doc.htm>.

*This source is helpful in understanding the SC's role in Libya. Issued from the Department of Public Information, this source outlines the SC's 6498<sup>th</sup> meeting in which it decided to protect civilians in Libya. As this press release details, Resolution 1973 (2011), which passed with 10 in favor, and 5 abstentions, called for a no fly zone in Libya along with an arms embargo. It therefore helps explain R2P in this specific case study.*

United Nations. (2012). *United Nations Mission in Syria Web site*. Retrieved on May 23, 2012, from:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unsmis/>.

*This source will be useful for delegates as it help explain the current situation in Syria. It discusses the United Nations Mission in Syria, which is the peacekeeping mission operating under the supervision of the SC, that aims to address peace, security, and development in Syria. However, as of June 16, 2012, the mission has been suspended due to intense and ongoing conflict.*

United Nations Security Council. (2006). *Resolution 1674 (SC/RES/1674), Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*. Retrieved on May 14, 2012, from: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8710.doc.htm>.

*This resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the SC, stressed the importance of preventing armed conflict and devising an approach to SC efforts that would help promote economic growth, eradicate*

*poverty, and sustain development with the aid of good governance, protection of human rights, and implementation of rule of law. Furthermore, this resolution clearly states that deliberately hurting civilians is not in compliance with international humanitarian law, and that all parties that partake in such activities should immediately put an end to such practices. This is important for delegates to understand as it helps explain the role of the SC in determining when to implement R2P and how to enhance it.*

## **II. Conflict Mediation Pakistan/India**

Council on Foreign Relations. (2009). *Kashmir Militant Extremists*. Retrieved on May 25, 2012, from: <http://www.cfr.org/kashmir/kashmir-militant-extremists/p9135>.

*This source provides a brief summary on the background of the Kashmir conflict. In particular, delegates will find this source a helpful starting point in understanding how terrorism and militant extremism are both detrimental to successful Indo-Pak relations. Furthermore, it helps explain how militancy in the Kashmir region has been a cause of discord between the two countries.*

The Economist. (2012). *Fantasy Frontiers*. Retrieved on June 21, 2012, from:

[http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/05/indian\\_pakistani\\_and\\_chinese\\_border\\_disputes](http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/05/indian_pakistani_and_chinese_border_disputes).

*This article provides a visual and narrative description of the territorial dispute that exists between India and Pakistan in regards to Kashmir. Furthermore, it helps give a detailed historical account of why the two states disagree about Kashmir. Overall, this article explains the historical significance attached with Kashmir and where both India and Pakistan stand in regards to Kashmir.*

The Guardian. (2012). *Pakistani President in First Visit to India*. Retrieved on June 15, 2012, from:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/apr/08/pakistani-president-visits-india>.

*This article provides insight into recent efforts at improving Indo-Pak relations. It notes that the visit of the Pakistani Prime Minister to India is a sign of resolving the Kashmir issue. Specifically, this article is important in the context of the SC and delegates should consider how the SC can help improve overall bilateral relations between India and Pakistan.*

Husain, I. (2012). *The India-Pakistan Slow Dance*. Retrieved on May 28, 2012, from:

<http://dawn.com/2012/04/28/the-india-pakistan-slow-dance/>.

*This article is helpful for delegates in understanding the complicated history between India and Pakistan. Specifically, this article sheds light on both countries numerous attempts at resolving the Kashmir conflict. The article goes on to explain how India and Pakistan have a history of conflict. However, the author of the article makes a case that with greater interdependence in terms of the trade and tourism, India and Pakistan's relations can be improved.*

South Asian Citizens Web. (2008). *Humanitarian Crisis in Jammu and Kashmir*. Retrieved on May 18, 2012, from:

<http://www.sacw.net/peace/kashmir12Aug08.html>.

*This source is a letter, which was released in regards to the humanitarian crisis in Jammu and Kashmir. It was written to Justice Navanethem Pillay, High Commissioner for Human Rights, to bring to the attention of the international community violence committed against Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir. This letter demonstrates how the government of India and its military has engaged in controversial action against Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir, which further exacerbates tense Indo-Pak relations.*

South Asia Forum for Human Rights. (2012). *Simla Agreement Between Governments of India and Pakistan July 2, 1972*. Retrieved on May 25, 2012, from:

[http://www.safhr.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=245:simla-agreement-between-governments-of-india-and-pakistan-july-2-1972&catid=242:kashmir-documents&Itemid=354](http://www.safhr.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=245:simla-agreement-between-governments-of-india-and-pakistan-july-2-1972&catid=242:kashmir-documents&Itemid=354).

*This source is beneficial in explaining the historical background on the situation in Kashmir. It also explains that, according to the Simla Agreement, both India and Pakistan agreed to move forward and resume diplomatic ties. Furthermore, according to the agreement, both countries committed to work together to establish peace in the region and to resolve their differences. However, this is something both countries have not successfully achieved, as they must continue to work through their conflicts, namely Kashmir.*

United Nations. (1949). *United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan*. Retrieved on May 23, 2012, from: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip/>.

*Delegates will find this source helpful as they learn the history of India and Pakistan's relations. Specifically, this source provides a brief overview of the many steps applied by the international community and the SC to help lessen tensions between India and Pakistan. The source discusses observers appointed by the UN Secretary-General to the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.*

### **III. The Situation in South Sudan**

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. (2012). *South Sudan*. Retrieved on June 7, 2012, from: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/southsudan>.

*The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre tracks displacement throughout the world, and its Web site provides key documents related to displacement in South Sudan, pertinent news items, and recent reports on displacement. Displacement is a major issue in South Sudan, and it is related to ethnic fighting in border regions with Sudan and conflicts between tribes in South Sudan itself. The total population of South Sudan is approximately 8.3 million, and so the fact that 350,000 of that number experienced displacement last year illustrates the significant amount of the population that displacement affects in conflict situations.*

Quist-Arcton, O. (2012, May 3). *Diplomats up Efforts to Avert War Between Sudans*. Retrieved on May 23, 2012, from: <http://www.npr.org/2012/05/03/151958812/diplomats-up-efforts-to-avert-war-between-sudans>.

*The SC has recently discussed the situation in South Sudan and particularly the border violence that is occurring between Sudan and South Sudan. This article, published through National Public Radio, discusses escalating issues in the Sudanese region and the underlying reasons for SC efforts. It also explains the efforts of the AU in urging the SC to act in regards to the conflict, as it calls for the SC to react to the AU Peace and Security Council's Roadmap for improvement in South Sudan and to act in a binding manner that the AU itself cannot do as effectively.*

United Nations. (2012). *United Nations Mission in Sudan*. Retrieved on May 23, 2012, from: <http://unmis.unmissions.org/>.

*UNMISS is the peacekeeping mission, operating under the SC, that aims to address peace, security, and development in South Sudan. Its predecessor was the United Nations Mission in Sudan. The Mission's Web site is a valuable resource for information on South Sudan, as well as on UN efforts related to South Sudan. Available information on the Web site includes the UNMISS mandate and background, facts about South Sudan, the latest news related to South Sudan, recent UN documents, and activities of UNMISS in relation to different aspects of South Sudanese life.*

United Nations News Centre. (2012). *News focus: Sudan & South Sudan*. Retrieved on May 4, 2012, from: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=88>.

*This Web site by the United Nations News Centre is a helpful database for UN efforts related to the topics of Sudan and South Sudan. Due to the Web site's structure, it is an important source to consult in order to understand what different entities within the UN have done and are doing to address these topics. Parts of the Web site include latest developments in the region and Secretary-General speeches and statements, SC presidential and press statements and meetings, Secretary-General Reports, and SC resolutions, all on Sudan and South Sudan.*

United Nations News Centre. (2012). *Resolutions by: UN Security Council*. Retrieved on May 4, 2012, from: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/docs.asp?Topic=Sudan&Type=Resolution>.

*Given the length of the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan, the SC has frequently addressed and crafted documents on issues related to the region. This Web site lists SC resolutions on the topic of Sudan for the last six years. It is an important source for understanding not only the current nature of the situation in South Sudan and of SC action, but also SC precedence on the topic, including Secretary-General reports on Sudan and documents about missions such as the United Nations Mission in Sudan and UNMISS, and key related issues.*

United Nations Security Council. (2012, May 3). *Resolution 2046*. Retrieved on May 23, 2012, from: <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/RES/2046%20%282012%29>.

*SC Resolution 2046 is one of the most recent SC resolutions on border violence between South Sudan and Sudan. This resolution calls for the immediate cessation of fighting and the restarting of negotiations within the region. SC 2046 is an important document for understanding both past and present actions of the SC related to the situation in South Sudan. It also speaks to the international view of the significance of the SC, given the AU's appeal to the SC to discuss this matter.*