



UNSC

*UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
ACADEMIC GUIDE*

MUNUR

*MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF THE
UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO*

2024





15 YEARS OF INNOVATION





SECRETARIAT

It is a pleasure for us, Nicolás, Antonia, Julio and María Camila, students of International Relations, Jurisprudence, History, Finance and Political Science and Government, to form the 15th Secretariat of the Model United Nations of our alma mater, the Universidad del Rosario.

We are excited to present an event that transcends being more than a space for discussion about the problems that affect today's society. We are dedicated to continuing the legacy of this event, building new stories with every step we take, not only in our country but around the world.

The General Secretariat has proposed a diversity of committees with a real impact, collaborating with various local, national and international entities. On the other hand, the General Directorate has worked on the organization and rigor of a Model that will host more than 400 people, national and international, including the participation of delegations from different parts of the world.

We hope you enjoy MUNUR and obtain unforgettable learning and experiences, both on a personal and professional level. We have worked tirelessly to deliver an event that leaves a lasting mark. We welcome you to the Model United Nations of the Universidad del Rosario!

**Nicolás Amador
Peñaranda**
Secretary General

**Antonia Hernandez
Botero**
Director General

Julio Pitta Urrea
Undersecretary General

**María Camila
Salsedo**
Underdirector General

WHAT IS? MUNUR

The Model United Nations of the Universidad del Rosario, MUNUR, marks a milestone by being the first of its kind at the university level in Colombia. It stands as a space of and for students, covering different educational levels and latitudes, where the word becomes a vital exercise. It is a corner that allows students to explore the vast universe of the international system, nurturing and getting involved with the various current, historical and future problems.

MUNUR had its origins as a project created by students from the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, who, following global trends, decided to immerse themselves in this type of academic challenges. Currently, it remains a student initiative that not only promotes healthy discussion, but also the forging of friendships, the celebration of diversity and inclusion in a world that longs to strengthen fraternal ties.

In this sense, the topics explained in this document are subject to modifications made by the MUNUR Secretariat in the exercise of its functions. Participants will be duly informed when this guide is finalized. Only the Secretary General and the Director General of the conference have the authority to make changes to this academic guide. MUNUR assumes no responsibility for erroneous statements made by other staff members regarding this document.

The Sponsor, Faculty Advisor or delegation manager of each participating institution must ensure that all their delegates participating in this committee read this academic guide in its entirety. Likewise, if a participant enters as an individual delegate, he or she assumes said responsibility. By registering for MUNUR, you accept the terms and conditions of the conference, that is, all the policies and conditions described in the Handbook and in this academic guide.

Similarly, this document contains the information that the delegates of this committee must take into account during the days of MUNUR. Here are compiled the procedural rules that both the Boards of Directors and the delegates must follow to guarantee the proper development of the debate within the committee. Together, we create a space where the voice of each student is a fundamental piece to build a more promising future.

INDEX

WELCOME LETTERS.....	8
<i>Secretary General.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Under Secretary General.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>DSG's of Crisis.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Presidents.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Crisis Center.....</i>	<i>19</i>
ABSTRACT.....	22
ABOUT THE COMMITTEE.....	23
<i>Introduction to the Committee.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>History of the Committee.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Competence of the Committee.....</i>	<i>28</i>
ABOUT THE TOPIC.....	30
<i>Topic.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Topic Introduction.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Historical Context.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Current Situation.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Relevant Actors.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Case of study.....</i>	<i>43</i>
PROCEDURE.....	45
<i>Duo dynamics.....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Limits of action.....</i>	<i>45</i>

INDEX

<i>Documents and procedure</i>	45
<i>Vetoes</i>	46
<i>Yugi-oh decision-making game (yegi.oh)</i>	47
<i>Double Notepad</i>	47
DOCUMENTS	48
<i>Position paper</i>	48
<i>Public Directives</i>	48
<i>Private Directives</i>	48
QARMAS	51
GLOSSARY	52
BIBLIOGRAPHY	54
REFERENCE	55



WELCOME LETTER SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear young people,

I extend a cordial greeting to you.

If you stopped to read this letter, I would like to greet you pleasantly and introduce you to our model. Here you can find the way in which we make MUNUR a model that connects the old with the new. Welcome to the event of my loves, to which I gave my work and heart, welcome to MUNUR!

To begin, I introduce myself: I am Nicolás Amador, student of Political Science and History at the Universidad del Rosario and I have the honor of being the Secretary General of MUNUR. I am very happy to be part of this dream and, during these days, I want to provide you with the best possible experience, seeking to make this a committee, an SGA and an unforgettable model for you.

I have high expectations for this model. Therefore, I not only hope that you have the best attitude during these days, but also a vast academic preparation that can be your key tool to propose innovative, realistic ideas that allow you to achieve everything you propose. Remember that you will be the ones who will shape the course of your committees and the model with your decisions, so you must find a way to make the most of your qualities to achieve the objectives you set.

Something I have learned throughout my time on the circuit is that if a delegate wants to become "the best", he must seek to have integrity. An upright delegate is one who achieves a balance, one capable of managing a lobby, reaching agreements, giving memorable speeches, producing notable writing, masterfully personifying his character or his foreign policy and, above all, above, a delegate with values and who enjoys the committee in which he is participating.



Don't be afraid to take risks. After all, the point of participating in these types of events is to grow while learning and, therefore, I hope to see in the model delegates who are not afraid to defend what they believe in. Be intelligent, creative and strategic, find a way to convince others about the points you propose. Speak with confidence and self-assurance and, above all, enjoy MUNUR and make friends. Model United Nations are always excellent excuses to meet people with whom you can form great friendships.

Finally, I would like to tell you that if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, I will always be a message away.

I wish you much success and the best of luck in this great experience.



**Nicolás Amador
Peñaranda**
Secretary General



WELCOME LETTER

UNDERSECRETARY GENERAL

Hello everyone, Hola, Bom dia gente, Bonjour, 안녕하세요, my name is Julio Pitta and I will be your Undersecretary General for this 15th edition of MUNUR. I am an eighth semester student of International Relations and second semester of International Business Administration at my alma mater, the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario. Together with Nicolas, Antonia and Maria Camila we have prepared some fantastic days and with this letter I open the doors for you to challenge yourself, to give your best and show that the stars are not the limit.

If you want to know a little more about me, I am a person passionate about languages, international cinema, African and security studies and Millonarios FC. I hope that these coming days are the most incredible for you and you feel all the excitement, you have the strength to tear down the unbreakable walls of Ba Sing Se, the resilience to look for that yellow umbrella, the will to move forward with the power of strength and Above all things, may you never stop being yourself. Fight until the end and as a Colombian movie from the 2000s said "dreams are the only worthwhile investment in life", be willing to bet everything on them, because in the end, you are the only ones who can limit your path. .

He loves and appreciates them:

Julio Pitta Urrea
Undersecretary General



WELCOME LETTER DSG OF CRISIS

Private Directive #???

From: Mariana Valbuena Patiño (MUNUR 2024 Crisis DSG)

To: Time and space travellers

Dear travellers,

From now on, you will find yourself immersed in an unimaginable adventure that has no logical explanation, I am sure that you already know this. At this moment, I am one of the many voices you are hearing, mine being the one of the MVP agent. In order for you to get to know me a little more, I'll tell you right away that I am an International Relations and Law student at the Universidad del Rosario. From now on, I will need your help. I will need it as you are going to be the main character in this adventure of taking part in the materialisation of all of our dreams that have brought us right here in this moment of time, and I promise that I wouldn't want anyone else to entrust to do it.

- You'll become the most creative beings in the universe, just as Mabel and Dipper did, so you'll have to find solutions to everything that steps in your path in the most unique and different way. You will even get to do all of this by using resources ranging from unicorn magic to enciphered codes.
- You'll have the highest academic level going as far as being better than the actual diplomats and representatives of the United Nations Security Council, all of this while finding realistic and concrete solutions. You'll have to be as strategic as the good art of war demands while doing your best at finding peace. You can never forget to challenge yourselves to be your very best version.



- It is essential for you to try to be both the greatest and the most memorable, achieving such levels as the ones seen in a Tarantino film or a Leonardo DiCaprio Academy Award-worthy performance. It is your duty to get into such a level as the one of those stars and directors that have conquered all of Hollywood just with their wits and talents, and be worthy of every award out there.
- We expect from you, alongside my LM agent, that you get to enjoy this journey, it is one of the biggest adventures ever. It is one even greater and more challenging than King Arthur's expeditions, more entertaining than Marie Antoinette's parties, harder than the Avengers' battles or even so unimaginable as the existence of the Illuminati.
- Every one of these actions will be financed by your ideas, great interventions, best directives, and the laughs you'll take home with you after every moment during these days.
- From now on, our communications will be encrypted by the **crisis code**. This consists of every letter being changed by a symbol in the Bill Cipher roulette, later being translated by the third letter of the name of an Academy Award-winning movie and being painted by the bicolors of the flag from the country member of the Security Council according to the amount of letters in each word. You'll see a penguin at the end of my signature to confirm this code.

I hope this message gets to you as soon as possible, no matter the time or place you find yourselves in dear readers. Even so if you are in the United Nations headquarters in New York, or the installations of AMPAS or as far as a little mysterious town in Oregon . I trust you so that you take every step as stated in the last formula and manage to make your dreams come true in the most unique way possible, getting to the best journey of your lives.

Over and out, travellers.



Mariana Valbuena
DSG of Crisis



WELCOME LETTER

DSG OF CRISIS

Private Directive #333

From: Laura Gabriela Monzón Valderrama (MUNUR
2024 Crisis DSG)

To: The Crazy Adventurers

Dear mischief-makers,

At least, that's what they call us who step into the unpredictable world of crises. This will be our way of communicating from now on because, as you well know, people hear everything. The guards don't understand us if we send letters any other way. Allow me to introduce myself; I am a second-semester International Relations student at the Universidad del Rosario. I love gender issues, human rights, movies, and tamales. All of this will be of great importance for the adventure we will embark on shortly. So, bring your pencils and paper, food for many days, and your creativity at 100.

- I'll help you escape to start an adventure like no other. We'll begin by distracting the guards by dancing the Mean Girls Christmas dance. Just like in the movie, we'll throw a radio in their faces to make them faint. After that, we'll head out the back door to freedom. Depending on the challenge you choose to face, you'll take a different door.
- Imagine this: each of you, stepping into the shoes of a Hollywood screenwriter, crafting your crisis resolution as if it were the climax of an Oscar-worthy movie. Let's bring a bit of cinematic magic to the committees, pushing the boundaries of creative thinking and challenging you to present your solutions with a touch of style.



- Also, get ready for a touch of mystery. We're introducing an "Artefact" into our deliberations: a mysterious object you'll come across during our sessions. Its mission? Let it influence your crisis resolution strategies. Expect the unexpected, and let's see how sparks of creativity fly.
- If diplomacy is more your style, don't worry; you can also contribute to that. Just don't forget that we work better in teams of two. Make your academic performance shine and build a shared sense of accomplishment. Get ready for an interactive crisis challenge. Our venue will transform into an escape room, and together, we'll navigate challenges related to international diplomacy.
- I'm thrilled that each of you is part of the best SGA we could have brought. I trust in your energy and creativity to turn all your crazy ideas into reality. So, what are you waiting for, crazy ones? Dive into this grand adventure.

With love,



Laura Monzón
DSG of Crisis



WELCOME LETTER

PRESIDENT

Greetings,

I'm Juan Fernando Ortega, president of MUNUR's Security Council 2024 edition. Currently, doing my bachelor's in International Relations at Universidad del Rosario and a member of the faculty's Center for Research on Defense, Security, Peace and Conflict (DESCOP) as an analyst for hybrid warfare through Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) and Imagery Intelligence (IMINT).

I find myself immersed in the strategic intelligence community and constantly working on building my professional profile as a defence consultant, working around fifth-generation warfare: based on cognitive grounds and cyber warfare, reducing the costs of physical confrontation between belligerents. My interests are terrorism, espionage, special operations, and clandestine state action, among others.

Besides academic and professional grounds, I do enjoy Letterboxd —as any movie geek—, tactical immersion, Formula 1, and making music. I wish you the best during the committee and hope we can learn from each other. When building your proposals and overall during our sessions remember that strategy outplays the most passionate actions.

Godspeed.

Juan Fernando Ortega
President
juanfer.ortega@urosario.edu.co
(+57 3163970815)





WELCOME LETTER

PRESIDENT

As time goes by, individuals seek to perforate the perfect colonnades of the palaces of disruption. They go to extreme lengths to enact such prophecies, even insofar as they sacrifice their values and morals in the process. After countless and countless sessions of history, disruption has, unequivocally, become part of everyone's lives. Everyone has had to confide in the equators of their comfort to suffice a necessary break to such, professing a dire need for resolution. The world they live in may as well call itself a form of organized chaos, or as we like to call it, an organized council for security.

My dearest and esteemed, it's my honor to formally welcome you to MUNUR's 15th Edition, more specifically, to the Historical Security Council. My name is Juan Camilo Bonilla and I'll be serving alongside my honorable co-dais as your committee DAIS for this MUNUR's edition of the Historical Security Council! Throughout this conference, we will constantly encourage you to get out of your comfort zones and challenge your limits of debate, convention, and resolution. As a crisis-procedure committee, we will expect some amazing arcs-to-be, including some awesome personal and public directives to complement the course of the debate.

We recognize the position that you, the delegate, must find yourself in. The effervescent drive to explore the vast cosmos of knowledge to push beyond the boundaries of your





intellect. The innate urge which propels you to aspire toward that supreme, yet untapped potential within. The very drive that fuels your desire to ignite revolutions and discover solutions that shape our world. This feeling resonates within us as well. We, too, are eager to learn from you, delegates! Reach out to us with any concerns, and embark on your epic journey toward becoming the best delegate you can be!

Godspeed,

Juan Camilo Bonilla
President
jbonilla1210@gmail.com
(+1 5406050417)





WELCOME LETTER

PRESIDENT

Good day dear delegates,

With the strong hope, that this letter finds you well, I will introduce myself, my name is Guillermo Andres Mendoza Toro, I'm 18 years old and I study law in University of La Sabana (in which by the way, I'm in 3 semester) , and as you already may discover, I will be on of your Dias during this edition of the MUNUR United Nations Security Council, which I'm really grateful of.

Now, talking a little bit more about myself, I must say that I'm a huge fan of both the history and the security council, same reason why, I would like to see in this committee a lot of respect and love, not only for the members of the committee but for the committee itself, and this could be carried out by proposing real solutions that in a security council would have sense and considering your historical context really carefully so every delegate can use all it's resources in the most effective way to achieve its objective.

But, never forget, that this is a traditional committee in the frame of a crisis committee, you must find the balance which is the only thing that may help you achieve the best result.

Finally, I want to say thanks to every delegate that decided to take the challenge and came into this committee, I know, it's a really complex dynamic and topic, but I can assure you that if you give you 100%, you will not only achieve success, but also you'll learn a lot, and have even more fun.

"Success is to persist from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm."
Winston Churchill.

Sincerely,

Guillermo Mendoza

President

guillermometo@unisabana.edu.co

(+57 3106597449)





WELCOME LETTER

CRISIS CENTER

“I need a room full of mirrors so I can be surrounded by winner”,
Kanye West

Welcome delegates,

I am Samuel Escallón, still, a lot of people call me just Esca. I'm currently studying Politics at Universidad Nacional de Colombia and I will be your Crisis Director for this year's UN Security Council at MUNUR. I'm not really into this type of letters, therefore I will be nothing but honest. I am someone who could be called a regular guy. I like Kanye West and Kendrick Lamar, in the same way as league of legends (I don't know how much related is that but is my letter so YOLO). My favourite movie is La La Land and there's nothing I enjoy more than a warm pizza after the hardest days, and nights too.

However, I understand that the MUN spaces are second to none in terms of dedication and academic excellence, along with experiences and friendships hard to forget. That's why I enjoy every chance I have to participate in models, simulations and similars, because beyond the gossip, the stress and the ineffable desire to run away in the middle of the committee, nothing makes me want to work towards something more than a disparate group of people motivated to achieve a common goal.

This being said, I expect nothing but enjoyment in the committee, aligned with the rigor proper of MUNUR. As a disclaimer, not only the topic and plot to be worked and studied is something I am passionate about, but my wish is to share that excitement with all of you in a space in which you feel comfortable developing your academic and professional skills.

You can reach me at any time at samrodriguez@unal.edu.co whether it is about the best UN Security Council in history or a musical recommendation. Hopping you have the kindest experience.

Sincerely,

Samuel Rodríguez
Crisis Director
samrodriguez@unal.edu.co
(+57 3502391252)





WELCOME LETTER

CRISIS CENTER

Welcome delegates,

My name is Mariana Fuquene, and I'm a 20-year-old student currently in my sixth semester studying Political Science and Business Administration at Universidad de los Andes. This is my third time participating in the Security Council committee, and I'm excited to dive in with high expectations.

This committee serves as an essential forum for rigorous analysis and debate on global issues, providing us with a platform to enhance our critical thinking and problem-solving skills. More than just an academic exercise, it's an opportunity to stretch our minds, challenge our perspectives, and develop the critical thinking abilities that are essential in today's world. These experiences push us beyond our comfort zones and help us grow, not just as students, but as individuals preparing to make a meaningful impact in our future careers.

My academic and personal interests are quite varied. I have a strong passion for soccer and sports in general, which have imparted valuable lessons in teamwork and discipline. Additionally, I am actively involved in social and environmental activism, dedicating time to volunteer efforts aimed at fostering positive societal change. I find a lot of joy in gardening, which I see as a way to connect with nature and cultivate patience and growth. In terms of my academic pursuits, I am particularly interested in corporate social responsibility, negotiation and conflict resolution, social movements, innovation and entrepreneurship, and strategic project management. These areas inspire me because they are integral to creating effective solutions and driving meaningful change.

As I join this committee, I am excited to engage in the dynamic discussions and collaborative efforts that will come our way. I look forward to learning from each of you and contributing to our collective journey of exploring complex issues and developing innovative approaches. I'm eager to see what we can achieve together.

Mariana Fuquene
Crisis Underdirector
mariana.fuquene15@gmail.com
(+57 3057061882)





ABSTRACT

The United Nations Security Council has been in charge of maintaining international peace and security in the world since 1945, after the events that occurred during the Second World War. In the Cold War, the world faced several situations that once again put the stability of several regions on the line. Among these situations, proxy wars were the protagonists of altering the tranquillity and development of different countries. The African continent has been in the crosshairs of the international system due to its geopolitical provisions, which make it a striking region for other countries. Therefore, foreign intervention played an important role in the development of the countries belonging to the continent. The case of Nigeria in 1967 is a faithful example of how the Security Council must champion its objective and seek to take care of the interests of the members of the organization and global stability. For this situation, not only the members of the Security Council, but also other actors in the international system, will be responsible for ensuring peace and security once again through cooperation and conflict resolution in real time, making decisions that will define the course of a continent and the interests of the countries.

Keywords: Cold War, proxy wars, foreign intervention, International System, geopolitical provisions, national intelligence agencies, elections.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

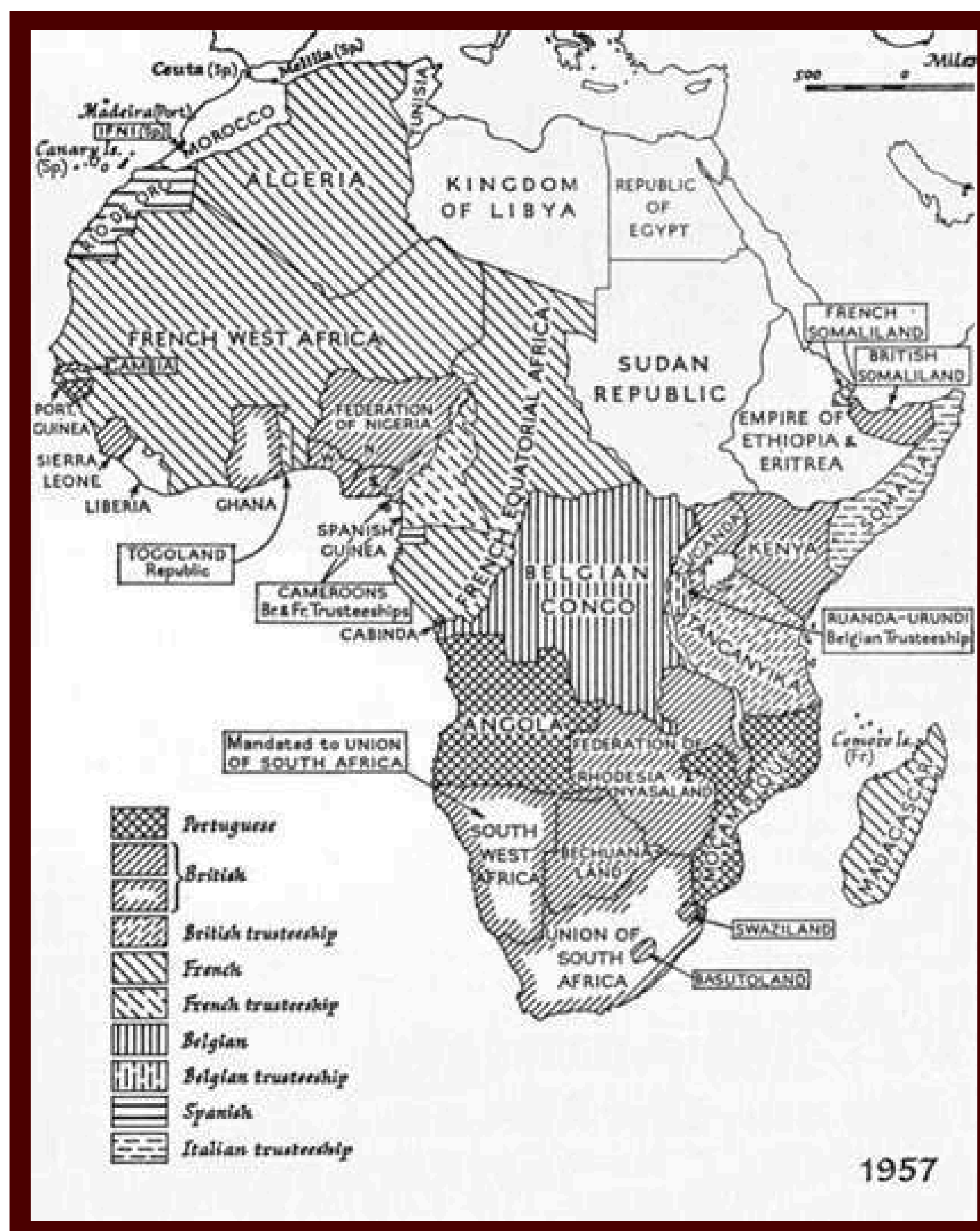
“There’s over 500 million firearms in the worldwide circulation, that is one firearm for every twelve people on the planet. The only question is, how do we arm the other eleven?” - Yuri Orlov, Lord of War (2005).

War is an ever-changing dynamic and the purest form of all primitive human interaction, inevitable and exciting when commanding. Still, it is a matter of perception and opportunities to declare such statements as good or bad. In some cases, warlords, intelligence officers, and industrial military complex wolves do see the good in chaos: business and a playground for new techniques, due to the lack of norms applied far from the paper and limited mediocre courtrooms. No morals nor ground rules, just the mere passion of the parties, that’s why those with the calmest hearts and coldest minds shall prevail over their instinct-guided counterparts. On the other hand, those who result as a statistic on collateral damage and their bodies’ food for online predators on Twitter are the most ignored part of the conflict: forced to leave their homes, used as cannon fodder and propaganda for ideology, never safeguarded, even by those whose work is to protect and provide of temporary security (physical, medical, and food wise).

Thus, if combat is inevitable, it shouldn’t mean that its effect shall hold on to be as destructive and imprecise as the generations before us, the ones to embrace the arms sooner or later. In other words, the challenge for the upcoming lords of war is to act with surgical actions and hold on to some principles: distinction and proportionality. Whether the protocols in addition to the Geneva Convention declare it or not, take it as a personal and operational belief. Enjoy war, preach economic and political ideology over third-party grounds, execute the finest acts of espionage and sabotage, and utilize private military companies if feeling indie, but do restrain from attacking those who do not wish to be a part of the games.

The constant conflict raises concerns about the protection of those affected by aggression and cleansing. In more precise terms, the African context during the Cold War calls for immediate and prolonged action by those with the means and influence to save lives, yet, national interest must prevail when offering support, in favour or against decolonization, Intervention became a shared commonality among African civil wars and struggles, pressing ideology as a must for a revolutionary agenda, whilst world powers used the continent as the ground for tests on state-of-the-art technology and aggressive diplomacy. How shall powers balance welfare and national agenda in constantly developing war zones along 30M km²?

Figure 1. Colonizer rule in Africa by Alien country



Source: J. D. Fage, *An atlas of African history*, London: Edward Arnold, 1975, p. 49.

The United Nations Security Council aims to maintain international peace and security (article 24, UN Charter), this organ is also in charge of investigating disputes and any circumstances that could lead to international conflicts (article 34, UN Charter). As the UN Security Council aims to approach the phenomena of war and conflict in the international system, during the committee the delegates are invited to understand the different dynamics of the actors that intervene in the decision-making processes and discussions regarding international security and peace. War and conflict are intricate topics that need an interdisciplinary approach to be understood. The delegates have to understand both the National and International Agendas and how they overlap each other in the context of intervention and decolonization.

In accordance with Art. 25 of the UN Charter, it is mentioned that all member countries agree to accept and comply with the decisions of the Security Council. Thus, being one of the few organs of the United Nations, along with the ICJ (International Court of Justice), that has a binding nature in its resolutions for the States that are part of the organization. Furthermore, Art. 29 of the same UN Charter, establishes that the Security Council may establish the subsidiary bodies it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. This is also reflected in article 28 of the Provisional Regulations of the Security Council (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, n.d.).

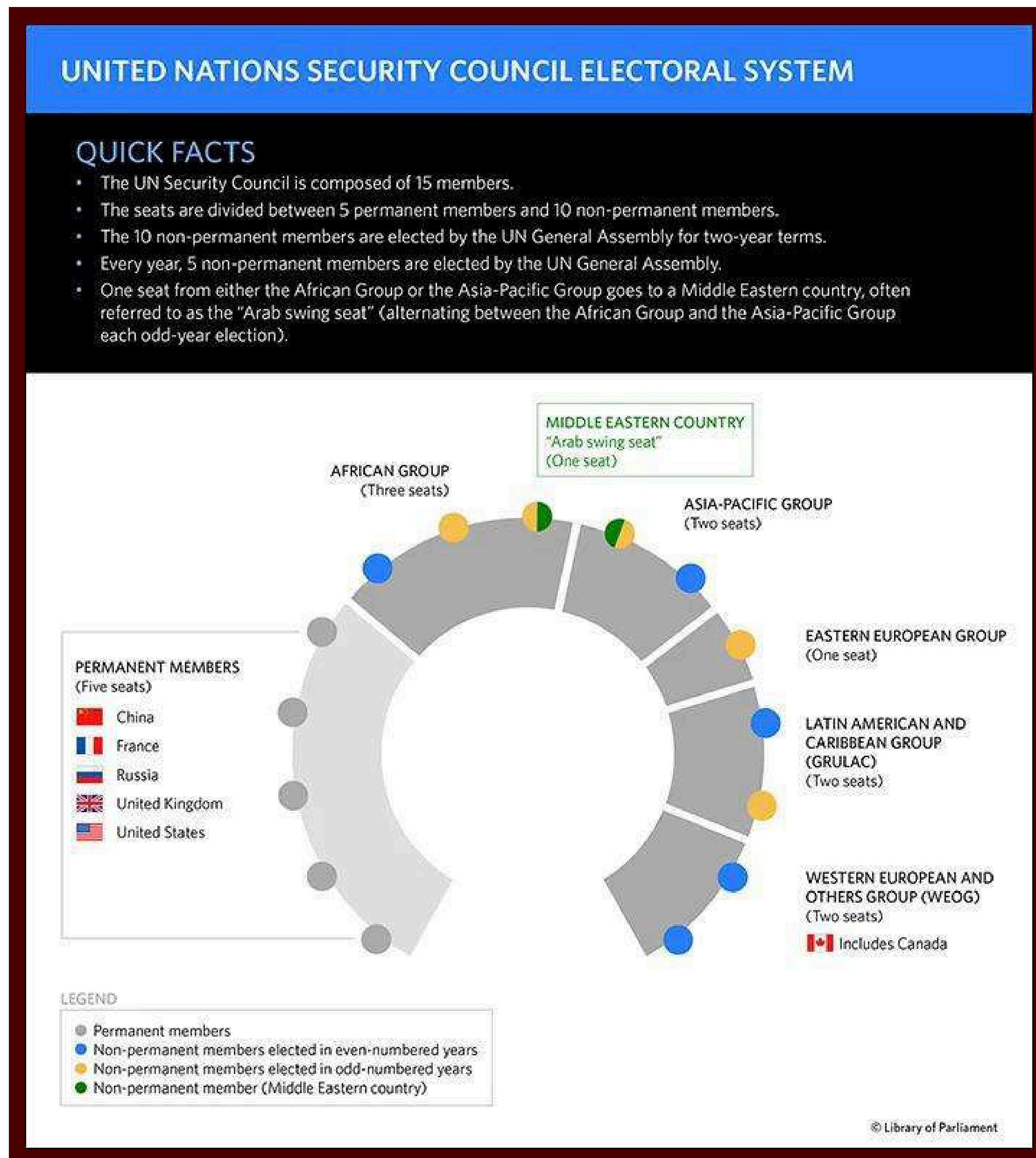
HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

Established in 1945 by the UN Charter, this organ was originally conformed of five permanent the Republic of China (Taiwan), France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States- and six non-permanent members elected by the UN General Assembly, in 1965 the number increased to 15, with 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent.

The five permanent members of the UNSC are those that belonged to the winning bloc during the Second World War (WWII), and later the addition of China in 1971, previously as the Republic of China. . Each year, five of the 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve a two-year term, being representative of the geographical regions.

Five rotate into these slots each year, so that each tenure lasts two years. As well, the presidency of the council rotates monthly among its members. Each state holds the presidency for a month; thus representation is shared more or less equally among the member states.

Figure 2. Elections to the United Nations Security Council [Graph]



Source: <https://hillnotes.ca/2019/06/28/elections-to-the-united-nations-security-council/>

It was from the Yalta conference in 1945 that the first idea of incorporating this body into what would be known as the UN was thought of later at the San Francisco conference in October of the same year. It was not until January 17, 1946 that the first session of the Security Council was held in Church House, Westminster, London.

During the past seven decades, the UNSC has acted collectively to resolve crises and wars, and to set up and lead peacekeeping operations around the world. Capable of imposing sanctions, sending peacekeepers and sending member states to war in self-defence, or when collective security has been threatened, council decisions have an immense effect on the stability and prosperity of people and countries around the world. Its place within the UN structure demonstrates the indispensable role the council plays in the functioning and governance of world events.

Figure 3. First session of the United Nations Security Council, held on 17 January 1946 at Church House, London.



Source: Marcel Bolomey - UN, 1946.

The United Nations invites a magnetic selection of important and recurring policies: the enhancement of foreign commitments, progress and approximations, where Africa is one of the theatrical, external and increased internal struggles among the actors and increased instability. An interesting case highlighting this phenomenon is Nigeria in 1967, during the Biafran War. Triggered by the secession of the southeastern region of Nigeria, the conflict quickly became an intense proxy war involving foreign powers sponsored factions. The intervention of external actors did not lead to conflict not only prolonged but also exacerbated the humanitarian crisis, causing widespread suffering and destruction.

As the United Nations analyses the complexities of foreign intervention in Africa and proxy wars, it faces the daunting task of addressing the root causes in role as it accommodates the interests of member states. The Council must address questions of sovereignty, self-determination, and the responsibility to protect, all in the context of increasingly complex geopolitical dynamics.

COMPETENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

According to the United Nations Charter (1945), the UN has four main purposes, which are:

1. to maintain international peace and security;
2. to develop friendly relations among nations;
3. to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
4. and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

One of the ways the UN Security Council can deal with threats to peace and security is through the use of diplomatic negotiations, financial sanctions, peacekeeping operations, and, wherein vital, the authorization of navy pressure. In its function as the leader frame that acts towards conflicts and worldwide crises on a worldwide level, the US holds a decisive function in forming worldwide responses to complex geopolitical issues.

The legality and force of the U.S.'s competence lie in its capability to undertake binding resolutions which have a bearing on global law. Thus, among other things, via its resolutions, the council can stipulate sanctions, peacekeeping missions, or acts of military intervention concerning threats to peace and security which are taken into consideration incredibly, probably. In addition, the UN Security Council acts as a venue for diplomatic discussions wherein its contributors change perspectives on touchy issues and try to attain compromises to prevent conflicts from escalating similarly.

Although the United Nations Security Council stays the maximum powerful authority responsible for keeping peace and protection, its efficacy can be compromised due to political dynamics and diverging hobbies of member states.

As stated in Charter 27 of The charter of the United Nations (1996), the veto power of this is exercised by China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It at instances obstructs the council's effectiveness in beginning motion if those fundamental powers disagree. Moreover, it is probable that the USA's jurisdiction can be contested by using non-kingdom actors, nearby conflicts, in addition to emerging threats that do not lie inside its antique body of reference.

Challenges notwithstanding, the USA is still one of the international's foremost organizations in international peace and safety efforts. It has ended up as a mechanism of collective movement and multilateral cooperation through which the worldwide network confronts demanding situations. Its effectiveness lies now not handiest in its legally bestowed powers, however also as an emblematic agent that demonstrates global solidarity and commitment to UN values.

ABOUT THE TOPIC

TOPIC

Foreign intervention and the development of proxy wars in Africa

Civil and proxy wars during the Cold War were built and empowered by the intervention of foreign powers that, inspired by the principles of gaining power compared to their counterparts and their national security agendas, set a full-scale campaign on funding and strategically assisting third parties to act in the name, or by said interests, - of one of the global superpowers. From weapons manufacture to the tactics employed, each aspect of the conflicts to arise had an ideological value during said period.

Foreign intervention and the development of proxy wars in Africa discuss the involvement of external actors in African conflicts, frequently using neighbourhood factions as proxies to develop their own interests. This phenomenon has been a routine feature of African geopolitics, with diverse outside powers in search of to exert impact and control over strategic resources, territory, or political consequences of the continent. Foreign intervention can take many bureaucracies, which includes military aid, financial backing, hands of income, and diplomatic pressure. These interventions are often driven through a mixture of geopolitical interests, financial motivations, and ideological concerns. External actors can also aid one faction over some other in warfare, provide navy help to suppress dissent, or undermine stability in an area to strengthen their personal schedule (Idahosa, 2016).

Proxy wars, alternatively, involve the oblique involvement of external powers in conflicts by using helping nearby factions or rebel agencies. These factions act as proxies, preventing on behalf of their outside sponsors at the same time as pursuing their personal objectives. Proxy wars can extend conflicts, exacerbate violence, and deepen divisions inside societies, leading to devastating humanitarian results and hindering efforts to acquire peace and stability.

INTRODUCTION

Africa became the ground for ideological and strategic disputes among world powers during the Cold War. The USSR and USA constantly fought through proxies: third parties affiliated with a given power and acting against their rival, or delegated rival, as receiving operational assistance, supplies and diplomatic support. The overall intervention was exercised by national intelligence agencies such as CIA, KGB or MI6 (now SIS), in some cases, even by private military companies that, due to the lack of international regulations to the deployment of non-state parties and supervision from entities, committed, or supported, atrocities as civil wars eroded.

As some fought in the name of decolonization or ethnic disputes, external actors saw an opportunity to reach a broader influence circle, or, on the other hand, to counter the expansion of hostile presence worldwide. At the same time, chaos provided the necessary circumstances for the rise of guerrillas and warlords that, whether not recognized as essential parts of conflict by institutions, heavily changed the dynamic of wars to the extent of fractionating the conception of only state-based parties. In the Congo, Mobutu Sese Seko came into power as a strong military leader supported by foreign powers; meanwhile in Angola, Jonas Savimbi spearheaded UNITA's resistance against a government that had the backing of the Soviet bloc. Also, in Mozambique, it was the FRELIMO guerrilla, led first by Eduardo Mondlane and then Samora Machel, that stood up against Portuguese colonial rule. These instances highlight how foreign meddling on the African front ignited insurgent leaders with military might and guerillas with a revolutionary spirit. These events wove their way through the history of Africa's narrative during that tumultuous decade.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Considering the aforementioned, it is important to make a historical context of Africa with the intervention of colonial powers as well as approximations to nowadays context:

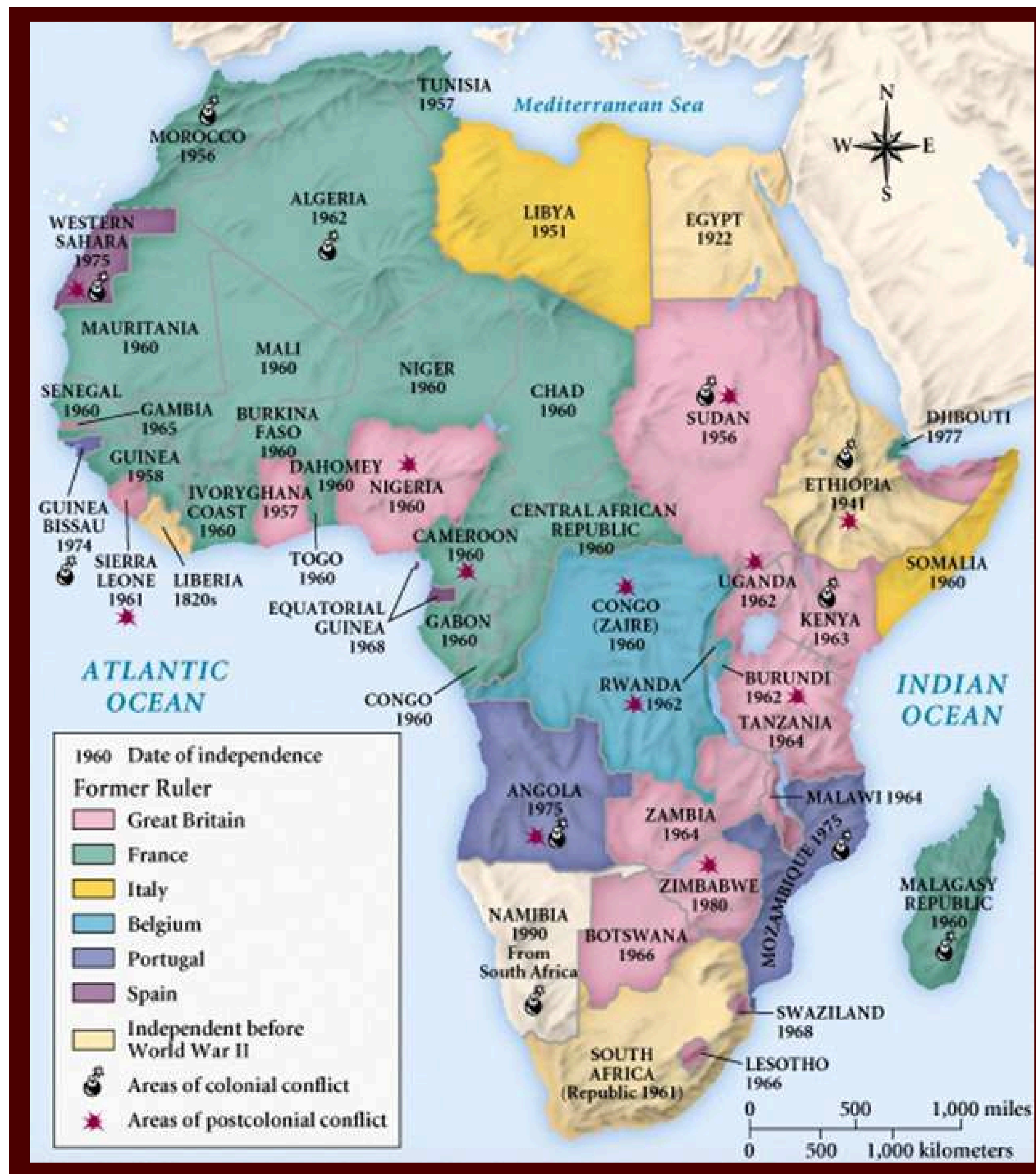
Colonization of Africa: The period in records when European powers exerted manage and domination over African territories, peoples, and sources. This system started inside the overdue fifteenth century with the appearance of European explorers on the African continent and reached its height inside the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, all through the "Scramble for Africa". The colonization of Africa had profound and lasting effects on the continent, shaping its political, monetary, social, and cultural landscape in huge ways (Oliver & Atmore, 2005). The origins of this go back to the European expeditions that sailed along the coast of Africa seeking new trade routes and resources. Among these, Vasco da Gama and Bartolomeu Dias, as explorers for Portugal, were among the first Europeans to reach the southern tip of Africa in the late 15th century. They set up coastal trading posts and colonies, which marked the beginning of the European presence in Africa.

But it wasn't until the 19th century that we saw European powers starting to colonize and carve up Africa. The primary reasons behind this colonization were economic, they wanted raw materials, markets, investment opportunities, and strategic interests like securing naval bases, trade routes or even geopolitical influence. Moreover, Europeans had this zeal of spreading Christianity and Western civilization; they thought colonization was a civilizing mission besides looking for ways through which Africa could adopt their practices (Oliver & Atmore, pp.121-140, 2005).

In the 19th century, Africa was overrun by Europeans, with the result that the conference in Berlin, initiated by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in 1884-1885, came up to institutionalize European power over African territories. It was there that they sat down and drew lines on maps, defining the boundaries of their colonies in Africa, without any consideration for the political or cultural structures already present in those areas. This division left Africa looking like a jigsaw puzzle of European colonies and spheres of influence. By the start of the 20th century, nearly all of Africa had been colonized; only a few spots remained independent.

The major players on this colonial stage were Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, each staking out their own piece of Africa with differing levels of control (Doğan, 2021).

Figure 4. Colonizer rule in Africa by Alien country



Source: Gerald-Larson, 2021

It was described by Ocheni, S., & Nwankwo, B. C. (2012) as having far-reaching consequences for the continent of Africa and its people in ways that went beyond measure. One of the most common impacts was the introduction of colonial rule, which suppressed African sovereignty and self-determination. European colonial powers implemented their control over African territories through indirect rule, direct rule or a combination of both systems, which often took advantage of local divisions and collusion with indigenous elites.

Colonial rule came to be identified with the extraction of Africa's natural resources, using African labour for European profit, and establishing European monetary systems on African soil, as well as other institutions. Europeans established cash crop economies, mining industries and plantation agriculture in Africa to extract resources for export back to Europe; this led to impoverishing African societies who depended on these rich resources within their local environment and disrupting traditional ways of life in African communities where social systems were well established.

The impact of the slave trade did not only end at economics and politics. It additionally had profound social and cultural effects, as European colonial powers imposed their language, faith, and tradition on African societies. In Africa, Christianity was not merely a religion, but a tool for acquiring knowledge that would put an individual in a better position to serve in the colonial administration or secure formal employment.

Furthermore, it significantly altered African political frameworks. Typically, European colonies drew lines on maps without consideration for the people living there, splitting tribes, kingdoms, and societies, leading to conflict still seen today. Additionally, colonial rule delegitimizes indigenous political authority, responsible for maintaining social order, by substituting it with European colonial administration that only aimed to serve the interests of colonial powers.

In Africa, resistance against colonial rule began to take shape: it manifested itself in various forms like armed resistance, political activism, and cultural reawakening movements. Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, and Patrice Lumumba were among the notable African leaders and intellectuals who spearheaded the anti-colonial advocacy,

Figure 5. Prisoners at work



Source: Émile Gorlia (1912)

calling for independence, self-determination, and African unity which significantly changed the course of the struggle against colonialism. By the mid-20th century, Africa saw itself decolonized as nations were able to secure their independence through a blend of diplomatic negotiations with armed warfare and mass mobilization efforts (Oliver & Atmore, pp.316-325, 2005).

Foreign intervention: Also known as interventionism, it is the involvement of external actors, together with governments, international organizations, or non-state actors, inside the affairs of another state. This involvement can take numerous paperwork, which includes navy intervention, monetary useful resources, diplomatic strain, covert operations, and political help for positive factions or governments. Foreign intervention can occur for quite a few motives, such as strategic pastimes, humanitarian concerns, ideological motivations, or the pursuit of economic blessings (Sibii, 2017).

One of the number one motivations in the back of foreign intervention is the safety of strategic pursuits. These interests can encompass securing entry to natural assets, making sure geopolitical balance, countering they have an effect on rival powers, or safeguarding change routes. For example, during the 19th and 20th century, European powers intervened in Africa to make the most of its widespread sources, set up colonies, and amplify their empires (Sibii, 2017).

Humanitarian concerns additionally play a sizable function in driving foreign intervention. In cases of war, genocide, or humanitarian crises, external actors may also intrude to offer aid, protect civilians, and sell human rights. For instance, global corporations just like the United Nations might also deploy peacekeeping missions to war zones to protect civilians and facilitate the transport of humanitarian resources (Smith, 1998). Humanitarian intervention can also involve military motion, as was the UN Emergency Force I in 1956 where armed peacekeepers supervised the withdrawal of Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Suez Canal.

Figure 6. UNEF soldiers from the Yugoslav People's Army in Sinai



Source: National Photo Collection of Israel

As explained by Aidt, T. S., & Albornoz, F. (2011), ideological motivations can also power overseas intervention, in particular for the duration of ideological competition or struggle. For example, throughout the Cold War, the United States of America and the Soviet Union engaged in ideological competition, helping governments and factions aligned with their respective ideologies.

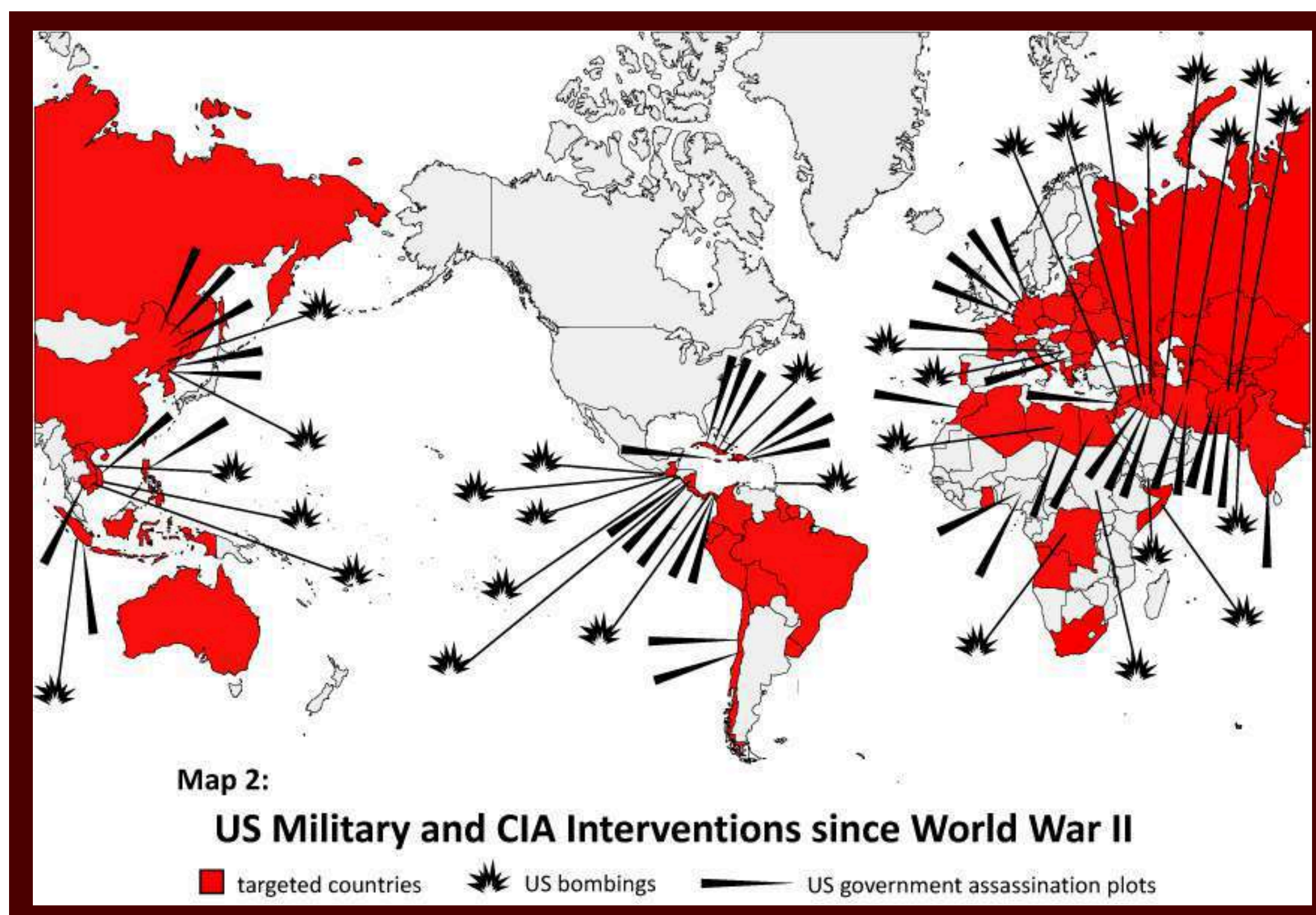
Economic pursuits are some other essential issue driving overseas intervention. External actors might also interfere in different international locations to stable get the right of entry to markets, investment opportunities, or herbal resources. Economic intervention can take numerous paperwork, including

alternate agreements, improvement assistance, or investment in infrastructure initiatives. Undercover operations and political interference are not unusual varieties of foreign intervention. These interventions can also involve efforts to persuade elections, manipulate political tactics, or guide opposition agencies to increase the pastimes of outside actors. Undercover operations can be finished by intelligence groups, unique forces, or other clandestine actors. For example, the CIA has been involved in several undercover operations to overthrow governments, destabilize regimes, or aid insurgent corporations in nations around the arena since the end of World War II (Wilford, 2008).

According to Abu-Bader & Ianchovichina (2019), the impact of foreign interference can differ widely based on the nature and goals of the intervention as well as the circumstances under

which it occurs. Although sometimes successful in achieving its expressed objectives, which may include promoting stability, upholding human rights or ending conflicts, many cases see foreign interference fuel tensions, violence or compromise national sovereignty leading only to perpetuate instability, amongst other notable outcomes is that of unintended consequences plus blowback resulting from international intervention. For example, military actions designed for regime change or counterterrorism can unwittingly strengthen extremist organizations, thereby destabilizing regions through prolonged conflicts born out of those situations. Similarly, covert activities coupled with political meddling serve only to choke off democratic processes as well as generate ill-will that eventually rebounds negatively on interfering powers who provoked such acts in these areas.

Figure 7. US military and CIA interventions since World War II

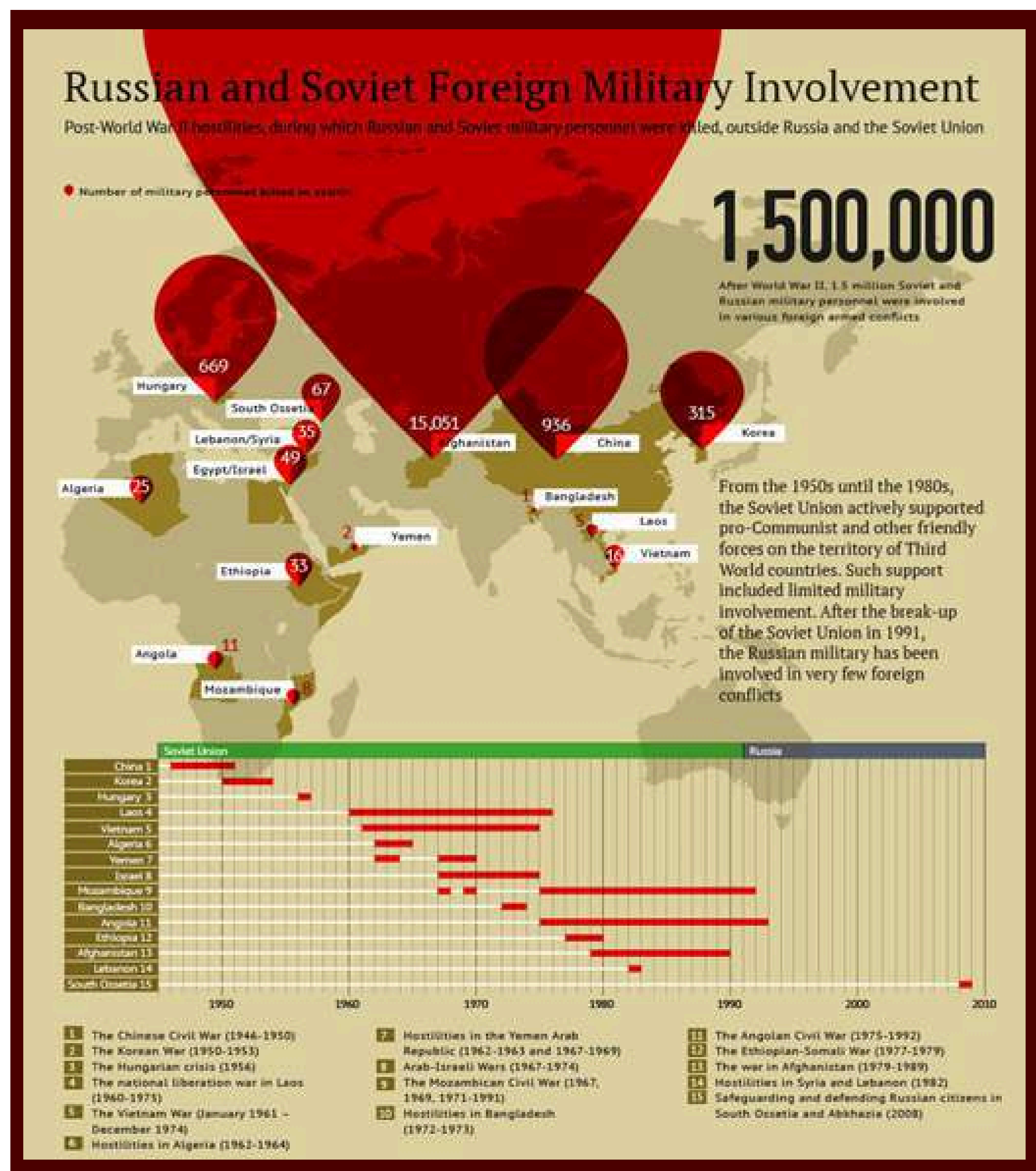


Source: William Blum, Killing Hope, 2004 and Rogue State, 2005. (<http://killinghope.org/>)

A prime example of this is how the United States' control over Nicaragua significantly doomed the nation and its populace. A telling example of this can be seen through how Nicaraguan sovereignty was nearly completely wiped off alongside democratic institutions. The U.S. intervention that reigned between 1912 and 1933 saw puppet governments being ushered into

power, governments that danced to the tune of American interests as opposed to heeding the call of the Nicaraguan people. This orchestration resulted in more than a thousand lives lost, corruption at its peak, political instability, silence of voices, and discontent among many other atrocities caused by interference amounting to the death toll plus adverse effects borne by the nation. Moreover, rather than quelling anti-American sentiment across Latin America (as perhaps intended), this action served as fuel: it stoked fires of resentment, leading to generations imbued with hostility towards Americans in Nicaragua and beyond its borders even today (Boot, 2004).

Figure 8. Russian and Soviet Foreign Military Involvement



Source: RIA Nostovi (2012)

Proxy Wars: In Africa, proxy wars are contests where foreign powers foster and oversee local factions or groups to advance their interests while avoiding actual combat. We will be referencing Rowlings & Osaherumven (2016) to explain this. These conflicts entail the indirect participation of external actors offering naval, physical or material backing to proxies on their behalf. In the annals of time, such wars on the African soil have found sustenance from a tapestry of geopolitical antagonism, ideological contestation and strategic myopia.

The involvement of external powers in supporting and arming local factions or rebel organizations defines proxy wars in Africa. These actors include states, international organizations or non-state actors who are seeking to influence conflict outcomes without taking direct military action themselves. For example, during the Cold War, various African nations became battlegrounds for proxy conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, supporting opposing factions in conflicts such as the Angolan Civil War and Mozambican Civil War. Geopolitical rivalries coupled with strategic interests often fuel proxy wars on the African continent where outside forces look at expanding their spheres of influence, gaining access to resources or even countering others' influence. Take competition over control of natural resources like oil, diamonds, and minerals: it has been fuelling proxy conflicts in countries like Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone.

Another driver of proxy wars in Africa is ideological competition, which becomes prominent during periods of ideological conflict. For instance, during the Cold War, African nations chose sides between the Western bloc and Eastern bloc based on their ideological alignment and received support from their allies, leading to proxy conflicts. Support for liberation movements in Southern Africa by the Soviet Union and its allies while backing anti-communist regimes by Western powers are examples of such conflicts.

The effects of proxy wars on African states can be catastrophic, they spiral into widespread violence, displacement crises; and humanitarian issues, further straining resources. These wars linger as external actors provide support to their proxies, thereby sustaining the conflict

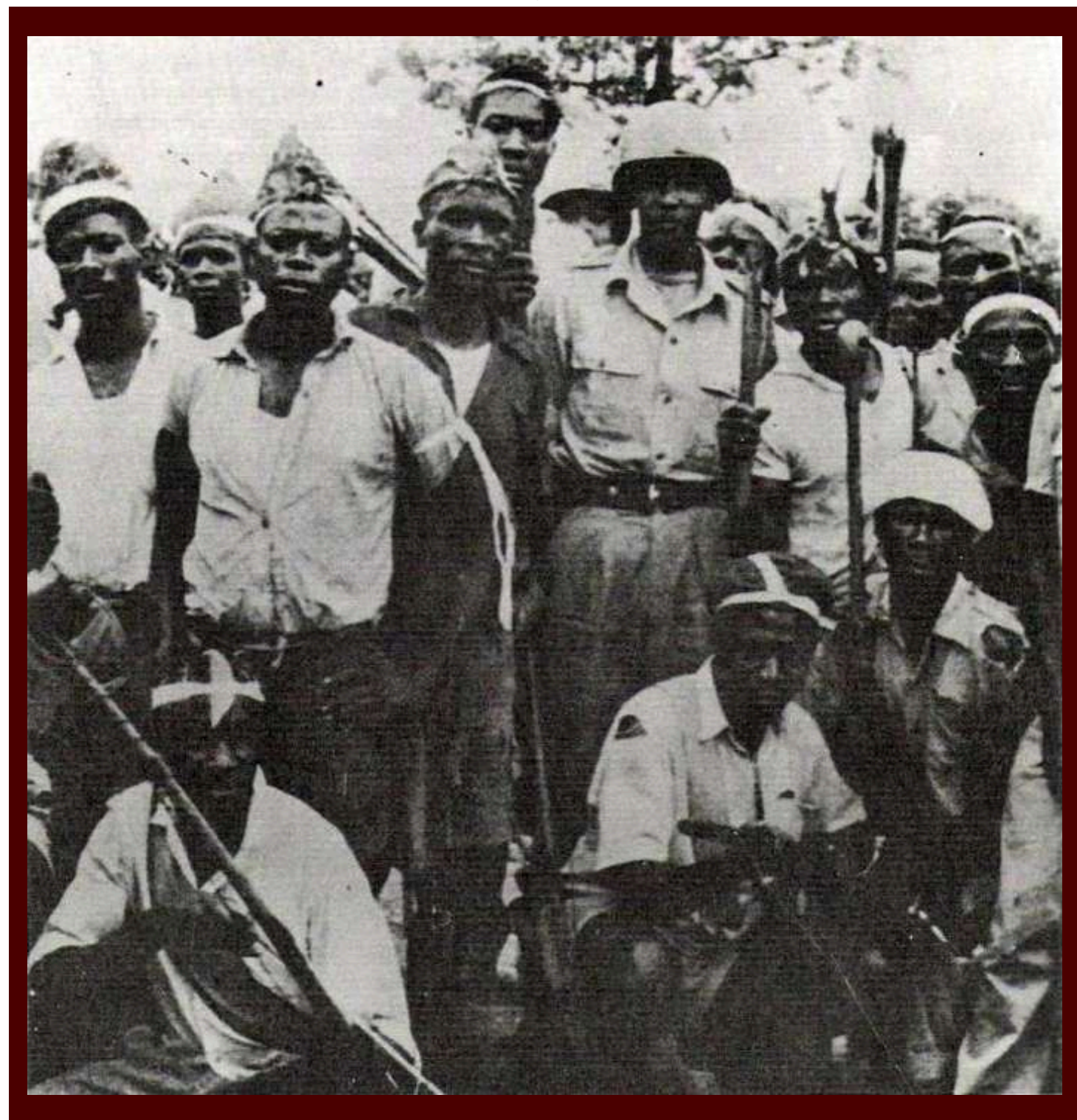
through provision of military resources. Such wars also serve to act as inflamers: igniting already existing tensions within societies, fuelling ethnic divisions with different weapons set against each other like firebrands or stoking political rivalries into flames that can consume even more than just those directly involved.

Dealing with proxy wars in Africa involves addressing issues at the root of conflict, encouraging dialogue and reconciliation between parties without resorting to violence, and ensuring the responsibility of external powers for their actions. Efforts at diplomatic levels together with international mediation on proxy disputes are necessary to resolve the conflicts that they fuel, more than anything else. The prevention of any additional violence or human misery entails cutting off the flow of arms or military assistance. For this reason, peacebuilding measures need also be supported by those who provide such aid as well.

During the last 10 years, a series of resolutions from the United Nations Security Council has passed with topics related with the decolonization process in Africa, among them:

1. South Africa (134, 181, 182, 190 & 191): The current resolutions principally condemn Apartheid policies that created racial segregation and escalated into the Sharpeville Massacre and the Rivonia trial, requesting the government to abandon its policies without an answer.

*Figure 10. Armed members of the Jeunesse BALUBAKAT
(Young Baluba of Katanga) group*



Source:

<https://archive.org/details/TheWarInKatangaTheUnitedNationsInTheCongoReportOfAMission>

2. Democratic Republic of Congo (143, 145, 146, 161, 169 & 226): The majority of the resolutions calls upon the withdrawal of Belgium during the Congo crisis as well as to stop their presence in the country and let Congo develop their independence, these resolutions also have the concerns of the political assassinations of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito. Finally, urged the government of Portugal to not allow foreign mercenaries in Angola after a complaint by the Democratic Republic of Congo.
3. Territories under Portuguese Administration, Angola, and Senegal (163, 178, 180, 183, 204 & 218): These resolutions demanded Portugal withdrawal its military and political presence from their colonies and let them be independent, this due to the conflicts because of the retaining of Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique. Also deplored the multiple incursions of the Portuguese armed forces into Senegalese territory.
4. Southern Rhodesia (202, 216, 217, 221 & 232): During the development of these resolutions, The Security Council condemns the existence of Southern Rhodesia and calls upon an independence from the racist state created by a white minority, deciding to prevent economic and political interactions with this state.

CURRENT SITUATION

On July the 6th of 1967, one day after the declaration of independence of the Republic of Biafra, formed by a number of Igbo tribes that intended independence from the former British colony of Nigeria due to cultural differences that set historically distant ethnic groups in the same territorial State, the Nigerian government developed several military movements in order to recover the land proclaimed by the new nation of Biafra, thus starting a war for the biafran territory.

Figure 11. Nigeria map



The day the war began, the first international reactions came from Egypt and Benin in support of the nations of Nigeria and Biafra respectively. Meanwhile, The United States has approached the Nigerian government in order to bring military and logistic support, on the other hand, nations such as the Soviet Union have followed the same approach, just that the communist leaders have started negotiations with the opposite side. However, the parlaying and the politics are yet to determine the sides in this conflict, in a way that anything can happen in the near future, especially with the recent involvement of oil companies near the Niger River.

RELEVANT ACTORS

For the development of the topics that will be worked on in the committee, it is important to identify different relevant actors that play an important role in the development of different situations that revolve around the topics. These are:

- **Commonwealth:** It was formed in the 19th century, during the British Empire, which includes several countries that currently, after the London declaration in 1949, can be republics and states that did not have to surrender to the British crown or consider said monarchy as their head of state, however, for the context of the committee there are still countries that are not completely independent and remain colonies of the United Kingdom.
- **NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the organization is in charge of forming a collective defence system alliance for Member States. It was founded in 1949 with the objective of counterbalancing the Soviet force, since it was considered that only the UN would not be able to maintain world security and peace, due to the veto of the USSR in several resolutions.
- **UN:** United Nations Organization, founded in 1945 with the objective of maintaining world peace and security. With 6 main organs, the Security Council is one of those that has a binding force for States, in charge of preventing international conflicts from escalating to great magnitude again.

CASE STUDY

The Biafran War was a tragic proof of the difficulties faced in building nations after colonization, and it happened in Nigeria. This case study will be built from *The Nigerian Civil War: A Historical Interpretation* from Onuoha Chidiebere (2016).

To find the roots of the Nigerian Civil War we need to go back to the colonial period, when different ethnic territories were merged arbitrarily by British administrators into one entity in 1914. Instead of uniting people under a common national identity, this act reinforced already existing ethnic divisions, thus preparing more grounds for future conflicts. The policies carried out during the colonial rule worsened these divisions even further, as certain regions and ethnic groups were deliberately marginalized so that Britain could benefit economically from them.

Pre-independence Nigeria was deeply divided along ethnic lines in its political landscape with the majority of political parties having ethnic identity as their main organization. The leaders of these political groups, which included Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, would often place priority on their ethnic group's interests rather than the national interest as a whole. In 1959, when the federal elections were held, amidst claims of electoral malpractice and coercion, it clearly depicted that Nigeria was not politically united but standing at the brink of disunity. Calls for secession were based on the emergence of ethnically inclined coalitions which could only be prevented if power-sharing favoured all regions equally, demonstrating how delicate unity was due to failure in reaching consensus about how resources should be distributed nationally.

The involvement of the military in Nigerian politics was not something new, however it became more obvious when the civil war approached. In this era, during widespread electoral malpractices and political violence among many politicians, officers started viewing themselves as custodians of peace and decision makers in politics. An excuse for military

interference came from the happenings of the Western Region elections that took place in 1965, where there was a lot of violence taking place coupled with electoral malpractices. This coup d'état that happened in January 1966 and was led by young army officers meant changes were taking place within the power structures, which on one hand reflected deepening instability politically but on another signified hope for change away from those circumstances.

The interference of outsiders with Nigeria helped only to worsen the existing problems in the country by adding fuel to the fire. In the late 1950s, the discovery of oil reserves in the Niger Delta completely changed Nigeria's economy, leading to a high competition for power over this rich resource. Britain and Russia, major foreign powers, were more concerned about their economic interests in Nigeria and thus extended support through clandestine means to different groups.

Being Nigeria's former colonial master and a significant player in the Nigerian oil sector, Britain sided with General Yakubu Gowon who was heading the Nigerian government. The British support for the federal administration aimed at securing its investments and ensuring stability in West Africa, although it worsened ethnic tensions within Nigeria.

The Nigerian civil war received covert aid from Russia, who was aiming at the time to increase its sphere of influence in Africa, and support was provided in secrecy by Russia. The war that saw Nigeria fight against Biafra under the leadership of Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu, Russia's backing for Biafra was propelled by its interest in gaining access to Nigeria's oil riches and checking Western dominance in the region.

An interplay among economic interests, geopolitical power play and internal power contest turned the Nigerian civil war into a Cold War proxy with repercussions beyond the continent; this protracted conflict made worse by other external actors stoking ethnic animosities led only to beget more violence at a great cost of human lives and infrastructure for both sides warring.

PROCEDURE

The procedure that the committee will manage is of a mixed nature, understanding that although it is a committee that handles traditional committee procedures, as it belongs to the Crisis DGA, it will also use said procedure. General specifications can be found in the official MUNUR 2024 Handbook. However, it is necessary to take into account the following specifications:

- **Duo dynamics:** Being in a double delegation committee, the delegates must face representing their representatives on the committee, seeking the same interests for their country or organization. Therefore, the figure of the permanent lobby will be used, where only one member of the duo will be allowed to be outside during this time and the other member must stay in the debate as a way to maintain the quorum. At the same time, it is expected that the pairs will be able to coordinate the assigned characters of each State or Organization in such a way that they are on the same page and can function as the same assignment.
- **Limits of action:** Although a crisis committee is being worked on, having a UN committee base, the limitations on the actions that the delegates want to carry out will be delimited in such a way that they are realistic and fit within the scope of the committee. Therefore, in the specific sense of the motion to create a motion and the actions of the crisis arc that the delegates wish to develop during the committee, they must be oriented to the reality and limits of their countries, organizations, and functions of the Security Council. Therefore, procedures that break with these protocols will not be allowed within the committee.
- **Documents and procedure:** Although it will be developed in more depth in the following points, to prepare documents you must take into account that in public documents that require a committee vote to be approved as public directives, resolutions or portfolio powers, the members The committee must take into account:

- At the time of signing and being in the document, they must be as the assignment, that is, as the State or organization, but not as the individual character. Therefore, the pairs must agree to know which documents they will participate in.
- For the voting of these documents, as well as the motions, one vote will be understood for each pair, but not as the individual character.

In the case of private documents and those public ones that do not require a vote to pass in committee, the delegates must develop them individually with their characters. However, in press releases they will have the freedom to choose whether they do so from their position as a State or organization, or as their individual characters.

- **Vetoes:** The veto power is important to the UNSC, which allows the five permanent members, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (P5) to block any significant resolution, despite the support level of other members.
 - Voting procedure: When the committee is ready to vote on the proposed resolution or directive, a formal process is initiated to do so.
 - Exercise of Veto Power: If any of the five permanent members (P5) opposes a resolution or directive regarding Veto Power, they have the option of exercising their power. This implies that even if the resolution is supported by the majority of the other members, a single veto from a P5 member will prevent its approval.
 - Outcome of Veto: Once a veto is exercised, the draft resolution is effectively defeated, and it cannot be adopted or implemented. However, the resolution may still be reintroduced for further negotiation and revision in an attempt to address the concerns of the veto-wielding member(s).

At the DAIS discretion, some delegations will have the ability to make a motion to override the veto to pass a public directive and pass it through the committee vote regardless of whether it is vetoed.

- **Yugi-oh decision-making game (Yegi.oh):** This will be a special dynamic that the committee will manage and will be explained until the first day, in the first session. What will it be about?
- **Double Notepad:** Regarding the use of the notepads during the committee and considering that during this edition of the United Nations Security Council of MUNUR 2024, there will be a duo dynamics, the Dias, and the crisis centre have decided that each delegate will have their own notepad, this means that in each delegation composed by two (2) delegates, each delegate will have to manage its own private and public agenda and both delegates will not be allowed to use the same notepad to elaborate their agenda.

The objective is to generate a space in which the two members of the delegation can build and put into practice a dynamic in which, not only does one speak, and the other writes, but both delegates organize themselves in such a way. that both can take space for one to delegate and the other to write and exchange in such a way that it is possible to see true orderly and coordinated teamwork.

DOCUMENTS

For this occasion, as Crisis Strategic Centre and Dais, we will ask you for a position paper of your country with the next structure:

<Insert Coat of Arms/Flag of the delegation>

<Name of your country and your characters>

Position paper

In the first paragraph, indicate the way that the main problem is affecting your assignment. It's important to mention, this is not an analysis of the foreign policy, it's a recall of the relevant knowledge of the conflict and the relation that it has with your State.

In the second paragraph or body of the position paper, should be the position that you will take as duo and State/Character with an analysis of the ideologies of your assignment in the epoch the committee is situated. You can mention past actions to this epoch but not of the future to avoid anachronisms. Moreover, to afford your position, you may include past actions that your assignment took in the past.

And in the last paragraph or the final parts of the body of this document, you should include the plan that you are going to bring to the committee, your ideas, and the actions that you are going to move forward and defend inside the Security Council.

This position paper should be a minimum of 1 page and a maximum of 2 pages without bibliography. Considering that this committee will manage a crisis procedure, you will have constant crisis updates that should be addressed with a **public directive**, which structure is the next one:

Number of the directive (Which is going to be established by the delegates)Directive #1**Name of the Directive**Peace Operation**Sponsors:**Sponsors: Joe Biden & Emmanuel Macron**Short description of the purpose of the directive**The purpose of this public directive will be established actions and strategies to protect the members of the committee.**Steps to accomplish the purpose of the directive, answering be 5 W's.**

1. We will use an armed body of 10 men for everybody inside the committee.
 - a. Will be in perfect condition, either physical and mental
 - b. We will use 2% of our resources to pay them
 - c. Will have an AK47 in perfect conditions

SignaturesSignatures: Joe Biden, Emmanuel Macron, Xi Jinping, Fumio Kishida, Daniel Noboa.

And, you will have the chance to achieve personal plans with your duo by private directives, where we hope you defend the same objectives. You can divide tasks to achieve your small plans with your duo, but we do expect that at the end they are related to achieve the main goal you are seeking inside the Security Council. These private actions are going to be materialized through **private directive**:

Private Directive #**From: <Insert the name of your character>****To: <Insert the name of your character>**

Short Preamble

Dear Antonio, I'm writing to you with the purpose to protect me inside the committee, you will accomplish this, because when we both provide military service, I saved your life.

Actions to accomplish the objective.

You will give me several weapons.

1. A little pistol fully charged.
2. A knife in case someone tries to stab me.
3. And an AK-47 That will be kept in my car, in case I want to attack someone in a large range.

Encryption.

Symbol of encryption

Your Signature

QARMAS

- What role did your delegation had during the conflict?
- How was your delegation affected by the conflict?
- What possible solutions could your delegation bring in order to ensure a global security framework?
- How could the Capstone Doctrine work as a tool for the restoration of peace in Africa?
- How can this conflict constitute a security threat in the future?

GLOSSARY

Decolonization: the Process by which colonies become independent of the colonizing country.

Foreign intervention: The interference of foreign states, international organizations or non-state actors in the internal affairs of countries with the goal of steering their political, economic or military outcomes towards their own interests is what is referred to as foreign intervention.

Proxy Wars: Conflicts where external powers support and manoeuvre local factions or groups to satisfy their interests, while also avoiding fighting each other directly. These wars do not happen with just the local parties; they involve outside actors who indirectly give military, financial, or logistical assistance to proxy forces.

Geopolitical Rivalries: Competitions between foreign powers that aim for influence, control, or resources in affected nations, these competitions usually fuel proxy wars further. Geopolitical rivalries can be steered by strategic interests floating on the grand wave of economic motives or even washed ashore by ideological considerations.

Ideological Competition: Ideological competition can be seen in situations where one side supports democracy while another support's authoritarianism, or one side supports capitalism while the other support's socialism.

Strategic Interests: Foreign powers have specific objectives when it comes to pursue to achieve their political or economic ambitions, such as securing natural resources or expanding influence in particular regions to ensure their interests are met.

Non-State Actors: Any organization or entity that operates independently of government authority and does not represent a sovereign state. This includes a wide range of entities such as NGOs, corporations, rebel groups, and other organizations that exert influence and carry out activities within specific geographic areas.

Resource Competition: Competition among foreign powers seeking control over natural resources including oil, minerals, and other strategic commodities; this can act as a conflict trigger, leading also to the establishment of proxy wars.

Military Assistance: Foreign involvement can sometimes be marked by the introduction of an external military support provided by foreign powers to local factions or proxy forces. It includes weapons, training, or logistical aid.

Diplomatic Efforts: Such efforts include initiatives undertaken by foreign powers or international organizations that strive towards mediation, negotiation, or peaceful resolution of conflicts through diplomatic means. The primary goal for diplomatic efforts is to deal with the root causes for proxy wars and bring about a peaceful end to conflict situations.

Humanitarian Crisis: The situation of huge numbers of people being forced to leave their homes, violence, and pain faced by ordinary people as a result of wars that are not fought directly between the two warring countries but involve other countries, leading typically to damages of basic facilities which could have been useful for future generations, interruption of essential services and uprooting of communities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nations, U. (2023). Chapter VI: Pacific Settlement of Disputes. United Nations. United Nations; United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-6>

Klobucista, C. & Ferragamo, M. (2023). The Role of Peacekeeping in Africa. Council on Foreign Relations.

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-peacekeeping-africa>

Meyer, L. (2021). CIA Role In Africa Expanded As U.S. Cold War Worries Grew, 'White Malice' Details. NPR.

<https://www.npr.org/2021/08/12/1027183677/cia-role-in-africa-expanded-as-u-s-cold-war-worries-grew-white-malice-details>

Park, A. (2021). Probing the depths of the CIA's misdeeds in Africa. Africa is a Country.

<https://africasacountry.com/2021/10/probing-the-depths-of-the-cias-misdeeds-in-africa>

Robarge, D. (2014). CIA's Covert Operations in the Congo, 1960–1968: Insights from Newly Declassified Documents. Central Intelligence Agency. Studies in Intelligence Vol 58, No. 3.

<https://www.cia.gov/static/CIAs-Covert-Ops-Congo.pdf>

United Nations Security Council (2024). In Encyclopædia Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations-Security-Council>

REFERENCES

Abu-Bader, S., & Ianchovichina, E. (2019). Polarization, foreign military intervention, and civil conflict. *Journal of Development Economics*, 141, 102248.

Aidt, T. S., & Albornoz, F. (2011). Political regimes and foreign intervention. *Journal of Development Economics*, 94(2), 192-201.

Boot, M. (2004). *The savage wars of peace: Small wars and the rise of American power*. New York: Basic Books.

Doğan, A. (2021). Berlin West African conference 1884-1885 and the Ottoman Empire [M.A.-Master of Arts]. Middle East Technical University.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina. (n.d.). UN sanctions. Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Ocheni, S., & Nwankwo, B. C. (2012). Analysis of colonialism and its impact in Africa. *Cross-cultural communication*, 8(3), 46-54.

Oliver, R., & Atmore, A. (2005). *Africa since 1800*. Cambridge University Press.

Rowlings, T. J., & Osaherumven, I. S. (2016). Conflicts in Africa and major powers: proxy wars, zones of influence or provocative instability. *Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Международные отношения*, (3), 451-460.

Sibii, R. (2017, June 15). interventionism. *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/interventionism>

Simma, B. (Ed.). (1995). The charter of the United Nations. Oxford, UK: oup.

Smith, M. J. (1998). Humanitarian intervention: An overview of the ethical issues. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 12, 63-79.

United Nations Security. (1961). Question relating to Angola (May 1961). Obtenido de [https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/70/pdf/nr017170.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/70/pdf/nr017170.pdf?token=2GbsqjuLVwAPIsbmE9&fe=true)

[token=2GbsqjuLVwAPIsbmE9&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/70/pdf/nr017170.pdf?token=2GbsqjuLVwAPIsbmE9&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1960). 145 (1960). Resolution of 22 July 1960. Obtenido de [https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/34/pdf/nr015734.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/34/pdf/nr015734.pdf?token=9Wv3NhLaFcHB2iYyyR&fe=true)

[token=9Wv3NhLaFcHB2iYyyR&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/34/pdf/nr015734.pdf?token=9Wv3NhLaFcHB2iYyyR&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1960). 45 (1960). Resolution of 22 July 1960. Obtenido de [https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/35/pdf/nr015735.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/35/pdf/nr015735.pdf?token=3mWLuSGDqyTaECxqpL&fe=true)

[token=3mWLuSGDqyTaECxqpL&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/35/pdf/nr015735.pdf?token=3mWLuSGDqyTaECxqpL&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1960). Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council in 1960. Obtenido de

[https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/23/pdf/nr015723.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/23/pdf/nr015723.pdf?token=dCNutwY3cANzTNymMh&fe=true)

[token=dCNutwY3cANzTNymMh&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/23/pdf/nr015723.pdf?token=dCNutwY3cANzTNymMh&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1960). The Congo Question. Obtenido de [https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/32/pdf/nr015732.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/32/pdf/nr015732.pdf?token=8iQevnT7y0XvLHUn7q&fe=true)

[token=8iQevnT7y0XvLHUn7q&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/157/32/pdf/nr015732.pdf?token=8iQevnT7y0XvLHUn7q&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1961). 161 (1961). Resolution of 21 February 1961. Obtenido de [https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/68/pdf/nr017168.pdf?](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/68/pdf/nr017168.pdf?token=k2ACxsW8ffvY5T3ZU0&fe=true)

[token=k2ACxsW8ffvY5T3ZU0&fe=true](https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/68/pdf/nr017168.pdf?token=k2ACxsW8ffvY5T3ZU0&fe=true)

United Nations Security Council. (1961). 169 (1961). Resolution of 24 November 1961. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/171/76/pdf/nr017176.pdf?token=0gyXC5d8nQli3Aaclu&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1963). 181 (1963) Resolution of 7 August 1963. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/200/54/pdf/nr020054.pdf?token=CXMNIpoiUt4hEbPRY&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1963). 182 (1963). Resolution of 4 December 1963. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/200/55/pdf/nr020055.pdf?token=CZ7eW8ndmXCd2UARvK&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1963). 183 (1963). Resolution of 11 December 1963. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/200/56/pdf/nr020056.pdf?token=pKAzbGuzHY7h1cjXZ4&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1963). Complaint by Senegal. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/200/51/pdf/nr020051.pdf?token=k9C7bEDfTRpj409hVM&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1963). Question relating to territories under Portuguese administration. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/200/53/pdf/nr020053.pdf?token=5pgcDYgEcb6HUY11dp&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1964). 191 (1964). Resolution of 18 June 1964. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/211/49/pdf/nr021149.pdf?token=fygGfb4ks2rD597uGB&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1964). Question relating to the policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/211/48/pdf/nr021148.pdf?token=nZNLQSB4z9cmEFpclX&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1965). Complaint by Senegal. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/222/75/pdf/nr022275.pdf?token=6ORy6Y2kT0qNoCTkV3&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1965). Resolution 202 (1965). Obtenido de <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/90482?ln=en&v=pdf>

United Nations Security Council. (1965). Resolution 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/222/87/pdf/nr022287.pdf?token=WgR2fjyDGWFzFpsbBp&fe=true>

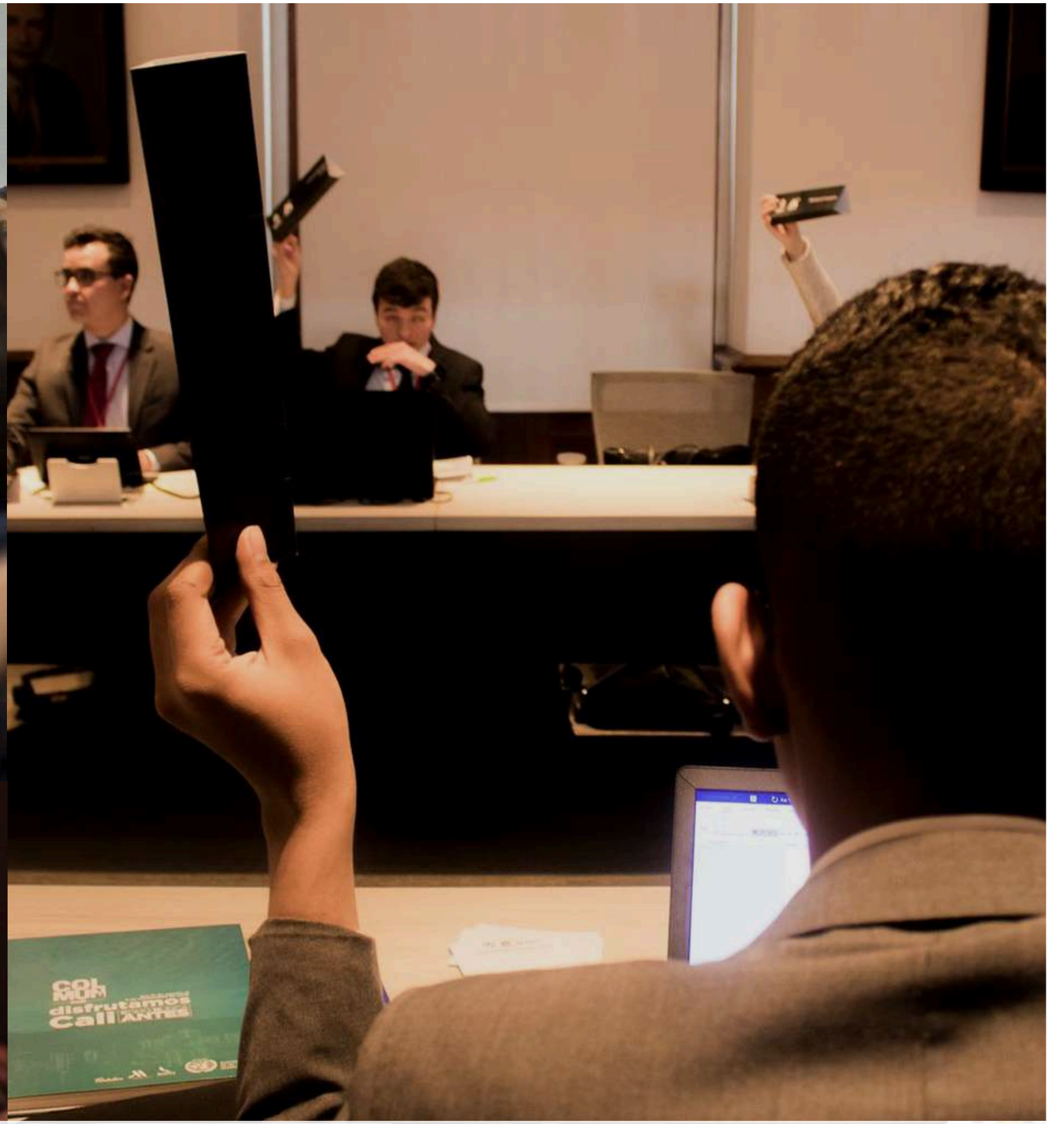
United Nations Security Council. (1965). Resolution 218 (1965). Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/222/89/pdf/nr022289.pdf?token=5333OwJ5q0qLngi5Wz&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1966). Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/227/44/pdf/nr022744.pdf?token=lQVtRRb7eUQNFLxg8D&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1966). Resolution 226 (1966) of 14 October 1966. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/227/49/pdf/nr022749.pdf?token=LMNsA0zvOyrGmGqXv4&fe=true>

United Nations Security Council. (1966). Resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966. Obtenido de <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/227/55/pdf/nr022755.pdf?token=uthwZ2EJrcLfCkXCmB&fe=true>

Wilford, H. (2008). *The mighty Wurlitzer: how the CIA played America*. Harvard University Press.



15 YEARS OF TRADITION







UNSC

*UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
ACADEMIC GUIDE*



MUNUR

*MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF THE
UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO
2024*



MUNUR 2024 all copyrights reserved