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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Distinguished Delegates,

My name is Paul Ryiz and I will be serving as the committee director for the Security Council at GatorMUN IX. Currently I am a sophomore at the University of Florida pursuing a degree in Mathematics with a minor in Statistics and possibly a double major in Economics. I am well aware that Mathematics is a bit of a strange degree for someone who is participating in MUN; however it was my love for debate and interest in international politics that brought me to this organization. MUN has given me the opportunity to meet amazing new people and it has taught me skills such as public speaking, argumentative debate, and negotiating. I can assure you that the skills you will learn during this conference and in your entire MUN career will be invaluable to your success as a member of the human race.

The first MUN conference I had ever attended was GatorMUN VII during my senior year of high school. At the time I had no idea what MUN was and the reason I went was because a fellow classmate had needed another person to fill a spot. After one day of being in committee I had instantly fallen in love with MUN and knew it was something that I would want to pursue further into my college years. Once here at the University of Florida I joined the competitive MUN team and soon after joined the staff for GatorMUN VIII as Co-Director for the General Assembly 2nd Economics and Finance. I was only able to participate in one MUN conference this year but I did win the award for Outstanding delegation at the FMUN conference.

Your assistant director will be Philip Sabado. He is a junior at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville and is majoring in science secondary education. Philip has been involved with Model UN for about five years now. He started in high school and attended mostly KnightMUN and FHSMUN. After high school, he got involved with the Model UN team on campus and attended several conferences and staffed a handful of high school conferences. Model UN is something that has changed his perspective on global politics and he hopes you all enjoy GatorMUN IX!

The Security Council will be run as a crisis committee. This type of committee is similar to a traditional MUN committee but it does have distinct differences. It is similar in the sense that parliamentary procedure does still apply however the rules are a little more lax. Although while most committees will just meet to debate a topic and pass suggestions on solutions, in the Security Council we will actually be making decisions and passing directives dealing with crisis and the world will respond to your actions whether they are good or bad. I can personally guarantee that this will be the most exciting and fastest paced committee in all of GatorMUN IX. I will constantly be challenging you, pushing you to the limit, and keeping you on your toes wondering what is next so that it will bring out the best in every single delegate in the committee.

A position paper will be required from every delegate that will be a member of this committee. The position paper should not be seen as a chore but as the core part of your research.

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In the paper it will contain the fundamentals of your nation's policies and how you plan to address each topic. I strongly suggest going online to visit the GatorMUN position paper writing guide because it is very helpful about letting you know how we expect a position paper to be. Also, all rules set forth by the GatorMUN Secretariat shall be in effect during this conference. If you have any questions at all please do not hesitate to email me at gatormun@gmail.com, specifying you are a Security Council delegate. I wish you all the best of luck at this conference and I will see you all in Gainesville.

Sincerely,
Paul Ryiz
Director, Security Council

Positions Descriptions

This part of the background guide is normally used for describing all of the positions of the members of the certain committee. Normally in a crisis committee you will represent a certain person, whether that person is fictional or real. For example say if you were a delegate in the United States National Security Council, you may have the position as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or as the Director for National intelligence. However in this particular committee, this is not the case. This is where the Security Council is less like a standard crisis committee and more like an Assembly committee. It is because in this committee, you are not representing a single person but an entire nation. Each of you all will be assigned a nation which it is your job to represent. As part of your job, you must do extensive research on the nation you are representing. Some information which you should research, but are not limited too are, your nation's military if it has one, the policy of your nation on the topics to be addressed in this committee, the current economic status of your nation, and the leaders of your nation. Written below is a list of all the Nations which are going to be present during this committee. The reason I am giving you this list is that you may not only research your nation, but also so that you may research other nations. Knowing your own nation is important, but what separates a good delegate from a great delegate is that a great delegate not only knows his own nation but all the others too. By knowing what other nation's policies are, you can usually predict what current action they will take next and how they will respond to your own nation's actions. Furthermore, your knowledge of other delegates will help you know who your allies are and who your nation tends to disassociate with. For instance the USA would never work together with a nation like Iran but Brazil and the USA would usually have much friendlier relations.

The nations which will be in this year's Security Council are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, France, Pakistan, Norway, Australia, Brazil, Columbia, Japan, India, Canada, Poland, and South Africa

Committee History

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After the conclusion of the First World War, it was apparent that there was a need for an international body to help prevent another tragedy of the sorts from taking place. Outlined in his “Fourteen Points” included the idea of such an international body called the League of Nations. The League of Nations was a predecessor to the current United Nations now. During its peak, the League of Nations had 58 members, and its main focus was preventing war and other various topics including, human trafficking, drug trade, and human rights. One prominent nation not contained in the League was the United States, since the US congress failed to ratify membership in the League. Ultimately the League proved to be ineffective due to the fact that it was not able to stop aggression of the Axis powers and once World War II broke out the League began falling apart.

Although the League of Nations had failed the ideology behind it had not. During wartime meetings of the allied powers at Tehran and Moscow, representatives had discussed the outlines for a new international organization. The term “United Nations” was first used by Franklin Deleanor Roosevelt when he was describing all of the countries fighting on behalf of the Allied forces.

In the fall of 1944 many nations gathered in Washington D.C. to attend what is now known as the Dumberton Oaks Conference. At this Washington Mansion the original plans for the United Nations began to develop. While there were plans to develop the entire UN, the main topic at the conference was that of the Security Council. The representatives had decided, to have both a General Assembly consisting of all the members of the organizations, and a smaller Security Council which would only have a select few. They decided that the Security Council would consist of five permanent members, often known as the P-5: USA, UK, China, Russia, and France. They had also decided that in addition to the five permanent members would be six non permanent members who would each serve two year terms and be elected by the General Assembly of the UN. However, after political pressure, the Security Council would eventually change the amount of non permanent members from 6 to 10.

At the Dumberton Conference, there was much progress made about the formation of the UN. However, it was not until April of 1945 when the United Nations Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco that the real work on the UN charter began. Over fifty nations had attended and worked for two months writing and drafting the official charter for the United Nations. Located in Chapter 5 of the UN Charter is the creation of the Security Council. It States that the Security Council is the only UN committee that has binding resolutions which all countries must abide by. In addition, the charter gives all of the P-5 members of the Security Council have a veto power. This means that if any of the P-5’s opposes a directive, it will instantly fail.

Committee Description

Since this is a crisis committee the rules have been slightly altered a bit although most of you may be familiar with the traditional procedures that take place in a standard MUN committee. Since this is the Security Council, in addition to resolutions there will also be

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directives and communiqués. For this type of debate the rules tend to be less strict than that of an Assembly committee.

While the Security Council does have a speakers list, it is more effective that the majority of debate takes place during a moderated caucus. Normally we have what is called recurring moderated caucus. This is just like any other moderated caucus in a MUN committee, with the exception that the time of the caucus is unlimited allowing you to remain in debate as long as you wish.

Communiqués and directives are the main documents within our committee. A communiqué is essentially just a message between yourself and your home government, where you may ask your home government any questions you may have. For example if you want to know the current state of your nation's military resources, you can send a communiqué requesting such information. Directives will also play an extremely important role in the development of the crisis committee. Directives are essentially something that you want to do and direct a course of action you want to take in response to a current crisis situation. There are two types of directives: public and private. A private directive is a course of action that your nation wants to do by itself, and it is not required that any other delegates know of your actions. You must however keep in mind that a private directive is still subject to the approval of your home government. Just because you as a representative may feel a certain decision is the best course of action for your nation to take, your home government may disagree with you, hence barring the action. A public directive is a directive that is approved by the entire body of the Security Council. A public directive will be submitted to the chair and eventually will be voted on by the entire group for approval. A public directive will pass with a majority vote and no dissent from any of the Permanent members of the Council. Once a directive is passed, it will be put into effect.

Since a directive is essentially an action, it will cause responses from the world around you. As the chair, we will do our best to return the responses from your actions, and those from any communiqués, in a timely manner.

Unlike most crisis committees which only contain communiqués and directives, the Security Council also passes resolutions. While directives are a direct response to a certain crisis taking place, a resolution is the body's overall response to dealing with the topic at hand.

For the majority of the committee, we will be running in real time. However there may be some instances where time may speed up in order to adequately allow for the effects of any actions this body may take. As a side note, remember that you are only the representative of your country not the ruler or dictator. You are not free to do just anything that you might desire. If a delegate is repeatedly trying to do actions against their own government, such delegate may in some extreme rare circumstances be fired from his or her position.



Topic 1: Combating Global Terrorism

Introduction

One of the most prevalent threats to the safety and security of the world is that of Global Terrorisms. Currently there are numerous terror groups who are currently plotting the destruction of others in order to undermine the growth of the world. This topic will focus on not only physically combating terror organizations, but also will seek to define “terrorism”, cut off financial stability of terror organizations, and hope to make the world a safer place for the future. While terror groups exist in virtually every part of the world, we will focus only on three regions: the Middle East, Latin and South America.

The first problem which must be addressed is the definition of terrorism. Without a solid unified definition, it is nearly impossible to recognize terrorism, distinguish between terrorists and non terrorists, and try terrorists in court. Currently almost every nation has a different definition of terrorism. For instance the United States defines terrorism to be “the term means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.” While this definition of terrorism seems sufficient, it lacks international agreement. Since 2000, the UN General Assembly has been working on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. During this convention, for years there has been a definition of terrorism, which is being debated, that reads as follows “1. Any willful act causing death or grievous bodily harm or loss of liberty to: a) Heads of State, persons exercising the prerogatives of the head of the State, their hereditary or designated successors; b) The wives or husbands or the above-mentioned persons; c) Persons charged with public functions or holding public positions when the act is directed against them in their public capacity.2. Willful destruction of, or damage to, public property or property devoted to a public purpose belonging to or subject to the authority of another High Contracting Party.3. Any willful act calculated to endanger the lives of members of the public.4. Any attempt to commit an offence falling within the foregoing provisions of the present article.5. The manufacture, obtaining, possession, or supplying of arms, ammunition, explosives or harmful substances with the view to the commission in any country whatsoever of an offence falling within the present article.” Even this definition may seem fitting and complete, there is still much scrutiny surrounding it. The debate follows not from the text of the definition, but the implications it may have. For instance, according to this definition, what separates a libertarian movement from a terrorist organization? Also, according to this definition, a lawfully abiding armed force could even be classified as a terrorist group. So distinguishing between a military force and a terrorist group may seem clear, if this definition is used, it can become quite vague. In 2004 the UN Security Council produced yet another definition of terrorism stating that terrorism is "criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical,

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ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature," As you can see there are in fact multiple definitions of terrorism, which while they may be similar, they lack the unity required for this topic. For instance, let's say we have a being that is going to be tried for terrorism. That individual may qualify as a terrorist under one definition, but according to another definition does not. This may create international turmoil, because one nation may feel that the individual is being unfairly tried because they have a different definition of terrorism. Since we are the Security Council, the current definition that we have set in place in 2004 will be the current definition abiding over this committee. However, it would be wise for a new definition to be put in place that could achieve International agreement in order to silence the dilemmas put forth by the absence of such definition.

History

Since the late 1980's, the Security Council has routinely debated and passed resolutions dealing with the situation of combating global terrorism. In 1988 a Pan American World Airways flight scheduled to fly from London to JFK airport in New York. The flight however was blown up mid route over Lockerbie, Scotland by a bomb which had been placed on board of the aircraft. All passengers on board including crew members were killed upon explosion. In addition, eleven victims were also claimed on the ground from falling airplane pieces bringing the total death count to 270 people. Although most passengers on board the aircraft were US citizens, 21 nations had lost nationals of their own in the tragedy. Also on board the plane were four United States Intelligence Officers and a United Nations Diplomat, leading some to believe that this was a directed attack toward the United States.

After an investigation by the nations of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the three had issued a joint statement directed toward Libya blaming the government for the bombing. The three nations demanded that Libya surrender all of the parties involved, disclose the involvement by government officials, immediately stop acts of terrorism, and pay compensation for all damages that had been done. It was after this statement was made that the UN Security Council soon became involved in the situation. In 1992 the Security Council passed Resolution 731. This resolution called for a full response by the Libyan government to the demands of the three nations. It also condemned the Libyan government for being uncooperative during all investigations that were being made. The resolution had given Libya a 15 day period in order to comply with the demands set forth by the Security Council. After the 15 day grace period, it was decided that if Libya failed to respond, the United Nations would set sanctions against the Libyan government. At the time the UN had never held sanctions against a nation on the grounds of state sponsored terrorism. The sanctions by the UN included banning all air to and from Libya, forbidding the sale and trade of weaponry with Libya, and requiring states to deport or expel Libyan nationals who are involved with the terrorist activities. Libya soon took their case to the International Court of Justice, ICJ, pleading against the sanctions put forth. However the worldwide sanctions remained in place when the ICJ had ruled against Libya.

Although the UN Security Council had been involved in the fight to combat global terrorism, it would begin dramatically increasing its involvement over the next several years. One step toward the increase was the passing of a UNSC Resolution 1269. This resolution called

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upon all member states to work together to combat this growing threat. It also asked for more member states to hold additional conventions in order to suppress acts of terrorism.

On August 7th 1998 the terrorist group known as Al Qaeda, had attacked simultaneously US Embassies in major cities of East Africa. At each embassy a truck full of explosives was parked out front before being detonated causing massive destruction in the area. The attacks had for the first time brought to the attention of the public the terrorists Osama Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri. A total of 223 lives had been lost during the attack. Although the attacks were designated at the United States, only 12 American lives were lost leaving most of the casualties to local individuals. As a response, the UNSC passed Resolution 1267. This resolution established the creation of what is known as the 1267 Committee. This committee is charged with the task of enforcing sanctions against members of Al Qaeda and the Taliban. Sanctions include cutting off all financial assets of designated individuals which are to receive sanction, a travel ban on sanctioned individuals, and an embargo on arms to all such individuals. However as of a resolution passed by the UNSC on June 17, 2011, the 1267 Committee will only keep a list of members of only Al Qaeda who are to be sanctioned against.

On September 11, 2001 the most devastating of all terror attacks had taken place. In a plot devised by the group Al Qaeda, four domestic flights in the United States had been hijacked by members of the terror group. Two of the planes headed for and crashed into the World Trade Center Located in New York City. The third plane had crashed into the Pentagon in Washington D.C. The fourth and final plane was intended to crash into the US Capitol Building. It never reached its target after the passengers on board the aircraft decided to fight back and retake the plane from the hijackers. Once the hijackers realized they were no longer in control, they decided to roll the plane and it soon crashed into a field in Pennsylvania. As of the current death list, 2,977 persons from over 90 different nations were killed in the attacks. Claiming responsibility for the attacks, Osama Bin Laden was soon placed at the top of the FBI's most wanted list. Motives for the attack included, US involvement in Saudi Arabia, the support of Israel, and Sanctions against Iraq.

After the attacks nations around the world began condemning the actions which took place. The nations of Canada, China, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany, India and Pakistan passed laws freezing the financials of individuals suspected of being terrorists. Soon after the attacks, the United States and the United Kingdom had begun conducting operations in Afghanistan as part of "The War on Terror". As a response to the crisis the UNSC passed Resolution 1373. This resolution condemned the attacks on the United States and also led to a more aggressive stance by the UN on counter terrorism, by establishing the UN Counter Terrorism Committee. It also obliged member states of the UN to "Criminalize the financing of terrorism Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists Share information with other governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts Cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and Criminalize

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active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.” The Counter Terrorism Committee is currently comprised of all members of the Security Council.

Currently there are four subsidiary bodies that have been established in order to combat the growing threat of Global Terrorism. Lately it has been noted by the UNSC that combating Terrorism cannot be relied upon solely by police and military forces, but also with spreading more understanding amongst individuals. There have also been actions to fight forces that motivate extremism with emphasis that that terrorism is not to be linked to any particular race, nation, or religion. Furthermore, terrorist acts have been declared criminal and unjustifiable no matter what the circumstance.

Terrorism in the Middle East

Of all of the terrorism groups located worldwide, perhaps the most famous group of all, Al Qaeda, is located in the heart of the Middle East. Founded during the late 1980's the group's main goal is to propagate a Muslim movement calling for global jihad, a term commonly used to reference a holy war. This group, founded under their leader Osama bin Laden, has been responsible for the deaths of thousands of people and multiple acts of terrorism. In addition to the 1998 US Embassy Bombings and the 2001 9/11 terror attacks on the World Trade Center, the group is also responsible for the 2002 suicide bombings in Bali. This organization believes that a Christians and Jews are working together to plot to destroy Islam. The group attacks both militaries and civilians and has mainly used techniques such as suicide bombings to carry out their attacks. The organization is largely funded by Osama Bin Laden's personal wealth which was believed to be estimated at about \$300 million USD.

This terror group had maintained its control over its militants through a hierarchy that required centralization decision making and decentralized actions. The heads of the organization would plan the attacks then send orders out to smaller groups in order for the plans to be carried out. However this organizational status changed once the United States had launched their “War on Terror”. Since many nations began cracking down on terrorists, many insurgents in the group became to be geographically separated. These crackdowns lead to a more decentralized structure where “franchises” of militants began working more independently on their own.

The organization, until recently was headed by Osama Bin Laden. On May 2nd 2011, in a covert operation ordered by US President Barack Obama, Navy Seal Team Six entered a Pakistani compound rumored to be hiding Osama bin Laden. After the seals entered the compound, they were soon engaged in a firefight with the residents. After a short firefight it had been confirmed that Osama bin Laden was killed during the battle. Four days later, Al Qaeda had announced that Bin Laden was in fact killed in the firefight and they promised retaliation for the assassination. After the death of the famed leader, second in command Ayman al-Zawahiri took over as chief in command. There is however some debate over the effectiveness of the death of Bin Laden. Some speculate that Bin Laden was more of a figurehead ruler than an actual commander and his death will have little impact on the War on Terror.

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Terrorism in the America's

Established officially in 1964, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, also known as FARC, is a group currently involved in the growing Columbian Armed Conflict. FARC is the oldest insurgent group located within the Americas. Mostly considered to be a “Peasant Army”, FARC is an anti imperialist Marxist organization. There has been some debate over the group is considered to be a terror group. The governments of Columbia, the USA, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, and the European Union have all classified this organization as terrorists. However nations such as Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Nicaragua have not classified this group as a terrorist organization. In fact President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela has stated that the FARC should be recognized as a “belligerent force” and not a terror organization so that the Geneva Convention rights would apply to FARC.

Over the past decade it is estimated that FARC controls approximately 35% of Columbia, and the largest part of the group is believed to be located in the southeastern part of the country. Currently it is estimated that the group is made of about 18,000 personnel, with about half being militant soldiers and the other half as undercover who provide logistic support. However since President Alvaro Uribe took office in 2002, it is estimated that these numbers have since gone down due to the presidents keen ant-FARC stance.

Right now FARC is financed through three main methods of taxing the illegal drug trade, kidnappings held for ransom, and gold mining. A report by the Central Intelligence Agency had assessed that FARC had begun monitoring drug traffic through there controlled areas and had began taxing those who were trading. However it is believed that FARC's only involvement with drugs has been through taxation to acquire funds and nothing more. In fact FARC is not necessarily in favor of drugs. For instance FARC worked with a United Nations project to help farmers grow more sustainable food rather than produce crops to be manufactured as drugs.

Another method of major financing for FARC is that of kidnapping for ransom. The majority of all kidnapping in Columbia have been committed by FARC. Often times FARC will kidnap politicians, government officials, and police officers to force the Columbian government to have prisoner exchanges with FARC. Although FARC declared in 1984 that they would no longer take hostages, FARC will kidnap drug traders, foreigners, and wealthy families so that they may be held for ransom. In the past ten years. Almost 7,000 people have been kidnapped by FARC. FARC also declared that any person or corporation worth more than \$1 million USD must pay a tax to the group or they will be kidnapped.

Another concern brought on by FARC is the issue of human rights. FARC is often criticized for the use of child soldiers. While FARC maintains that in order to join the organization you must meet the minimum age of fifteen, officials have said that the rule may be often overlooked. In addition children in FARC are given the same responsibilities as adults. For example, any child who is attempting to desert the group will be shot. Often time's children are required to carry out executions of prisoners. One child told Human Rights Watch, that he was

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required to execute another child and that he was handicapped for the job because the child was a friend of his.

Negotiations with FARC have remained open and FARC demands the “demilitarization of certain areas, cessation of paramilitary and government violence against rural peasants, social reforms to reduce poverty and inequality, and the release of all jailed (and extradited) FARC-EP rebels.” The group has announced that until all these demands are met, the violence will continue.

The purpose of this committee is to completely eradicate terrorism and provide a more peaceful and sustainable world. In addressing this topic it is important that the committee find an effective way to combat terrorism through direct force, but also through fighting the main causes of it, such as hatred and misunderstanding. In addition security must be available to all persons on this planet to help ensure that everyone’s right to life is being maintained. It is prevalent to not let fear dictate our world and to ensure that righteousness and justice prevail in modern society, and those whose spread fear must know that they will no longer be able to manipulate others and that their reign is over.

Topic 2: Addressing the Situation in Libya

Introduction

The situation in Libya began after Muammar el-Qaddafi assumed power in Libya through a military coup in 1969. King Idris was overthrown, ending a 79 year conservative regime and the next 40 years of his rule was characterized with accusations of terrorism and foreign sanctions. However, recent protests in Tunisia and Egypt soon swept into Libya, pushing for a more democratic government. What began as peaceful soon turned violent when Qaddafi security forces tried to suppress protesters in February 2011. The United Nations Security Council has responded with resolutions 1970 and 1973, which calls for an arms embargo and a No-Fly Zone. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its allies have stepped up to enforce these resolutions in order to protect civilians and civilian populated areas from attack under Operation Unified Protector.¹ The International Criminal Court (ICC) has also recently issued an arrest warrant for Col. Muammar Qaddafi on charges of crimes against humanity. The goal of this committee is to reevaluate the situation and Libya, and to pass a resolution that will help with long term sustainability for Libya and its inhabitants.

Muammar el-Qaddafi – The “Mad Dog of the Middle East”

After assuming power in Libya in 1969, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi threatened war to “colonial states” in November, if they do not withdraw military forces in Libya. A strong first impression, Qaddafi boldly stated, “We shall either die defending our country as martyrs or

¹http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_71652.htm

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achieve victory and we equally appreciate both alternatives.”² in 1970, American and British bases close and are turned over to Libyans by the end of June.

Relations between Qaddafi and the West remained tense, but on April 5th, 1986 a night club in West Berlin was bombed, killing two US servicemen and a Turkish woman. Senior American officials in West Berlin link the bombing to Libya³ and tensions rose to an all time high. In retaliation, the US bombed Libya 10 days later. US bombs fell over Tripoli and Benghazi, killing 15, and 60 wounded. Included in the deaths was Qaddafi's 15 month old adopted daughter. It wasn't until 1990 that prosecutors found files linking the Libyan embassy to the attack. In response to a question regarding Libya's link to terrorism, Regan calls ruler the “Mad Dog of the Middle East”, whose goal is “a world revolution, Muslim fundamentalism revolution, which is targeted on many of his own Arab compatriots.”⁴

Pan Am Flight 103

On December 22, 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 from London to New York is blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing the 259 passengers and crew along with 11 people on the ground that died upon impact. The United States and Scotland issued indictments on two Libyan intelligence officers for the bombing. Qaddafi refused to surrender the suspects, ridiculing the evidence as, “less than a laughable piece of a fingernail.”⁵ This led the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions, including a ban on air travel and arms sales to Libya. More than a decade later, in April of 1999, Qaddafi finally surrenders the Lockerbie suspect. Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi is quickly prosecuted, showing that fake passports were used to travel to Zurich where the bomb's timing device was purchased.⁶ And in August of 2003, Libya acknowledges responsibility in the Pan Am Flight 103 incident, and pays \$2.7 billion to the families of the 270 victims.⁷ The sanctions held against Libya were soon lifted with UN Resolution 1506.⁸

The Situation in Libya

In February of 2011, protests from Tunisia and Egypt sweep across the Middle East. It was not long until the unrest reached Libya. On February 16th, Col. Qaddafi cracks down vows to track and kill protesters “house by house”.⁹ On February 26th, the United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to impose sanctions against Libya. In Resolution 1970, member states were obligated to “freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic

²<http://www.thedeclaration.org/article/bad-tripoli-uprising-and-unrest>

³<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1653848.stm>

⁴<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thetwo-way/2011/02/22/133970620/flashback-reagan-calls-gadhafi-the-mad-dog-of-the-middle-east>

⁵<http://rajanusantara.blog.com/2011/03/17/timeline-colonel-muammar-el-qaddafi/>

⁶http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/02/24/world/middleeast/20110224_qaddafi_timeline.html?ref=muammar-elqaddafi

⁷http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/subjects/a/airplane_accidents_and_incidents/pan_am_flight_103/index.html?scp=1&sq=lockerbie&st=cse

⁸<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/sc7868.doc.htm>

⁹<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/02/23/world/africa/23libya.html?bl>

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resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities”¹⁰

Shortly after the passage of Resolution 1970, on March 5th, Qaddafi forces fire on unarmed protesters in front of international journalist. Up rise from social media outlets, like YouTube and Facebook, spread footage of the attacks across the globe. As the violence continued, the Arab League, in a surprising move, asked the United Nations Security Council to impose a “No-Fly Zone” over Libya.¹¹ Four days later, the Security Council approves the “No-Fly Zone” over Libya with Resolution 1973, authorizing 'all measures' to protect civilians. US and European forces shortly begin a campaign of airstrikes to enforce the “No-Fly Zone”. On March 27th, NATO allies began Operation Unified Protector under Resolution 1973 in order to protect civilians and civilian populated areas from the threat of attack. In the midst of the now called Libyan Revolution, Libya's Foreign Minister, Moussa Koussa, defects to Britain.¹² This was a crucial blow to for Qaddafi's forces, illustrating a lack of faith in within Libya's government.

However, a hopeful resolution proposed by Qaddafi's two sons in the beginning of April seemed to show promise. The resolution called for pushing their father aside to make way for a transition to a constitutional democracy under the direction of Seif al'Islam el'Qaddafi.¹³ Qaddafi was on a path of progress, meeting with the African Union (AU), and accepting a “road map” to end conflict. His actions soon proved contradictory when evidence of Qaddafi forces using cluster bombs in civilian areas.¹⁴ According to the Human Rights Watch organization, at least three cluster munitions exploded over Misrata on April 15th. Qaddafi soon surfaced on the 30th, and in a rambling speech, Qaddafi said he would agree to negotiate, but not leave. On the same day, in a NATO airstrike, Qaddafi's youngest son and 3 grandchildren were killed. NATO airstrikes resume the next day, and Qaddafi vows to fight on. After stating he would “never give in”, Operation Unified Protector is extended for another ninety days.¹⁵

In the most recent development for the situation in Libya, the International Criminal Court (ICC) has issued out an arrest warrant for Col. Qaddafi, his son Saif Al'Islam Qaddafi, and his chief of military intelligence, Abdullah Al'Senussi on June 27th.¹⁶ Based on charges of crimes against humanity (murder and persecution), the warrants raise questions on how and whether the court can gain custody without any police powers of its own.

¹⁰<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=37633&C>

¹¹http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/arab-league-asks-un-for-no-fly-zone-over-libya/2011/03/12/ABoie0R_story.html

¹²http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/03/30/moussa-koussa-libya-foreign-minister-defector_n_842752.html

¹³<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thetwo-way/2011/04/04/135107222/new-york-times-gadhafis-sons-floating-plan-to-push-father-out>

¹⁴<http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2011/04/15/libya-cluster-munitions-strike-misrata>

¹⁵<http://www.jofr.org/2011/06/02/nato-mission-in-libya-extended-another-ninety-days/>

¹⁶<http://www.icc-cpi.int/menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/situations/icc0111/related%20cases/icc01110111/>



Timeline

Topic 1

December 21st 1988- A Pan American flight heading over Lockerbie Scotland was blown up killing a total of 270 people in the attack.

1992- The UN Security Council passes resolution 731 condemning Libya for their actions during the Lockerbie bombing investigation and this is the first resolution ever passed directed toward state sponsored terrorism.

August 7th 1998- The terrorist group Al Qaeda attacks multiple US Embassies in Africa by placing trucks full of explosives outside. The attacks killed a total of 223 individuals, but only 12 Americans.

October 15th, 1999- The UN Security Council passes Resolution 1267 which creates a committee to hold sanctions against Al Qaeda and the Taliban.

September 11th, 2001- Terrorists hijack multiple planes inside the United States and crash them into multiple targets including the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. This attack is the worst terrorist attack committed in human history. A total of 2977 lives are lost due to this attack. In a direct response to this attack the UNSC passed resolution 1373 which condemned the attacks on the United States and called for a more aggressive stance on terrorism.

1966- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, also known as FARC, was founded.

1982- FARC holds its Seventh Guerilla Conference in which the main focus was to change the group's major strategy. Normally the group fights in small rural areas. However due to an increase in size, it was now possible for the group to fight as a large military unit.

1992- FARC has now substantially increased their role in the Colombian drug trade by placing a tax and the sale and transport. This proves to be a major finance of the terrorist group.

August 30th 1996- FARC attacks a Colombian military base and after 15 hours of combat have overrun the base and captured those who remained.

March 1st 2008- Colombian military attacks a FARC camp located in Ecuador killing 17 of the guerillas. This attack killed Raul Reyes who has been FARC's second in command and was seen as their international spokesperson.

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Topic 2

September 1st 1969- Muammar Gaddafi leads a military coup to remove from power the current King Idris, remove the current monarchy from their power, and establish the Libyan Arab Republic.

February 15th 2011- Peaceful protests begin in Libya to protest the current government. However these protests are soon met with violence when Gaddafi begins to send his military forces after the protesters.

February 26th 2011- The United Nations Security Council passes resolution 1970 which gives an arms embargo on Libya, freezes all of Gaddafi's assets, and bans travel by members of the current regime.

March 17th 2011-The United Nations Security Council passes resolution 1973 calling for a no fly zone over Libyan air space.

March 19 2011- NATO begins to enforce the no fly zone stated in resolution 1973, which gives them the right to do whatever necessary to protect civilians.

April 30th 2011- An airstrike by NATO onto the home of Gaddafi's youngest son, kills the son and three grandchildren of the Libyan leader.

May 1st 2011- NATO carries out an airstrike on 60 different military targets of Libya. This begins a more intensive strategy by NATO to stabilize the situation in Libya.

July 2011- Talks begin with the rebels and Gaddafi and the rebels agree that Gaddafi will be allowed to remain in Libya if he stepped down from power and removed all military troops.

Research and Preparation

While this background guide has a substantial amount of information that you may use, it should be seen as a supplement of your research and not your entire research. Part of being a delegate requires that you do your own research on your roles and the situation. Since you are all representing a nation, it is important that you focus on what your nation would do and not what you would do. I suggest that you all visit the websites of your assigned nations. Also here are a few questions to answer to guide you along.

- What past and present involvement does my nation have in the topics which are to be debated?
- What is my nations policies regarding the current situations?
- How will my nation react if there is a turn of events and new conflicts arise?
- What are my nations policies regarding military action?

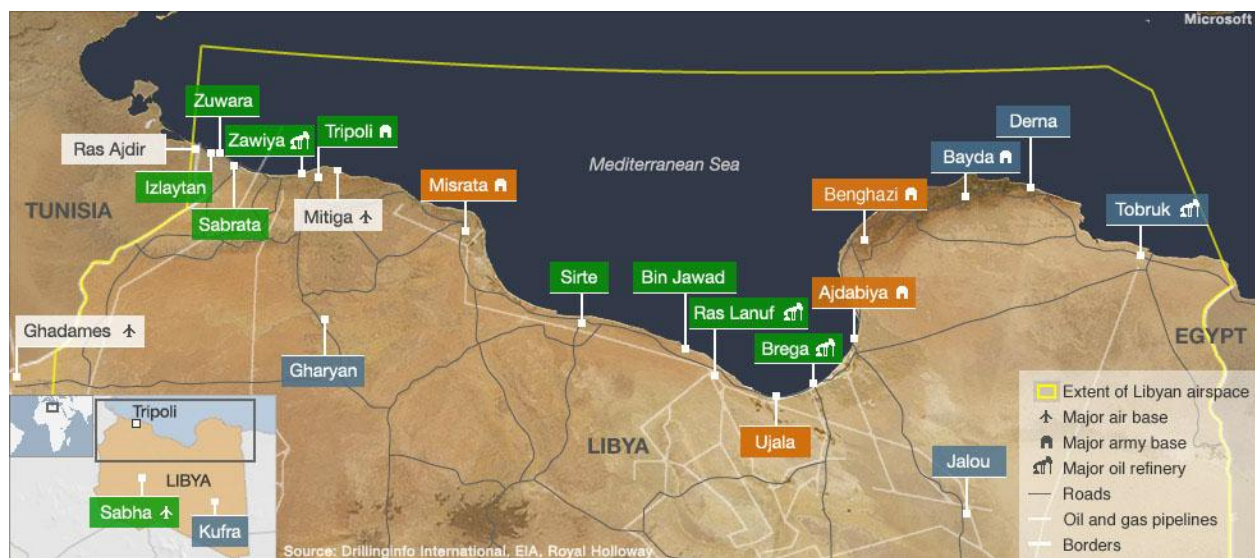
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- What are the main goals that my nation would like to see achieved during this committee session?
- What solutions can I uniquely find that could help alleviate the situations at hand?

These are just some questions to get you thinking about your nation and to help with your research. One place I highly suggest you use is the CIA World Factbook. Online you can find information on any nation inside and will show to be helpful for research. Other sources include some links I will attach and the UN website is always a great place to gather parts of your research. As you all know a position paper will be required for this committee. As stated before this position paper will help you begin your research, as it will serve for the foundation. I highly suggest you check out the GatorMUN website as there is a guide there to help you on writing position papers.

Since this is the Security Council and we deal with relevant current events, I suggest you stay up to date with current events because topics in this committee can be changed before the conference starts. If there is a major change caused before the start of GatorMUN, I will issue a follow up to let you all know how this affects committee. If you have any questions feel free to email me at gatormun@gamil.com. Good Luck with preparing and I will see you all in Gainesville!

Maps





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