

Background Guide



**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
AMRITSAR-MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

**Disarmament and International
Security Agency**

ABOUT CISAMUN

We, at CISA, proudly present the launch of the CISAMUN, a venture into the world of Model United Nation. We are just eight years old but we have the precision of winning awards at every MUN we have participated in. And we thought that if we have it then we ought to share it. The sprawling seven acres and the state of the art infrastructure in the charmed city of the Golden Temple, provides us the perfect backdrop to host some of the best schools for an interactive session on global issues.

In these last years, we have we have moved on from infancy to maturity. Our main achievements being a 1700 strong student brigade and their guardians as our shareholders, a committed team of teaching and non teaching staff and a management with a vision.

Young minds have the freshest ideas. Keeping this in mind, CISAMUN wishes to tap this pool of ideas and contribute to issues that matter, in whatever little way possible. United Nations: as the name suggests, thinks globally and that is exactly what we strive for too. Issues ranging from environment concerns and religious intolerance to terrorism and trade have an impact on all, hence the urgency to start young.

We proudly launch the CISAMUN scheduled for the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August 2017.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the first session of the Cambridge International School Amritsar Model United Nations Conference. I am Vansh Aggarwal and I am thrilled to be your Secretary General at CISAMUN '17. Before I go on to the specifics about the conference, I'll start by introducing myself. I am a pass-out from The Doon School, Dehradun. I have been an avid MUNer and have attended and chaired conferences both nationally and internationally. As such, my interests lie mainly in the field of Economics and Politics. I am going to pursue a degree in economics and psychology from the University of Chicago this fall.

As far as the conference goes, I hope you are all as excited as I am to take part in these incredibly unique simulations this year. Each committee will have the opportunity to explore a new dimension of its topics, ranging from the ongoing Syrian civil war to the militarization of the Arctic. Simultaneously, the International Press Core will help make sure that delegates are questioned and made accountable for their actions and decisions. I encourage you to embrace the important role you each will play, as your country's voice is crucial.

I hope these realistic yet challenging simulation will test the intellectual and diplomatic capability of every delegate. I expect all delegates to be 'aware' of the developments in current affairs and be familiar with their foreign policy. Further, I expect everyone to maintain a high level of debate and the committee to adopt a holistic approach towards the agendas. Also, ones ability to lobby and lead blocs will be highly judged upon, as diplomacy forms the core of any Model United Nations Conference. So be prepared for three days of intense debate, heated arguments, lobbying and above all, meeting new people and making friends.

I look forward to seeing all of you here at the holy city this fall.

Vansh Aggarwal
Secretary General

Savar Khanna
Chairperson

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Disarmament and International Security Agency

Hello Delegates,

As Chairperson of The Disarmament and International Security Committee, it gives me great pleasure in welcoming all of you to The Cambridge international School Amritsar Model United Nations Conference, 2017.

Disarmament and International Security, or DISEC, is the first committee of the UN General Assembly. It forms the kernel of the security spectrum of the UN, helping the UN achieve its objective of 'savings nations from the scourge of war'. More comprehensively, it also urges member nations to collaborate and work coherently to remove all threats on international peace and security. The committee, in general, requires out of the box yet pragmatic thinking and this is exactly what I expect all delegates to bring to the table.

As for myself, I am an ISC graduate from The Doon School, Dehradun and I'm going to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver for my further education. I have always been involved in debating and MUNing in school and have participated in various MUNs such as DSMUN, HMUN and WSMUN. Apart from this I enjoy playing sports and watching movies.

This year, the agendas that will be discussed in DISEC are:
Arms Trading and Trafficking in Middle East

Lastly, I reiterate, I expect the highest level of debate in hope of reaching a plausible conclusion but, above all, I hope that all of you have a memorable and productive time at Cambridge. For any further clarifications or assistance, please feel free to reach out to me at 276@doonschool.com.

Regards,
Savar Khanna
(Chairperson DISEC)

Vansh Aggarwal
Secretary General

Savar Khanna
Chairperson

Agenda 1: Arms Trading and Trafficking in Middle East

Conflicts in the Middle East

The Middle East is currently torn by several national and international conflicts as a result of the Arab Spring, religious differences and border disputes, which are in some cases worsened by the uncertainty of the legitimacy, authority and the mere existence of government and terrorist groups. Since these conflicts often result in the intervention and/or involvement of other states and a complete regional peace is not to be expected in the near future, weapon imports and arms trade regulations play a significant role not only in resolving the current conflicts but also the future of the region.

In this guide and during the conference, the Middle East will be defined as the territory of the Fertile Crescent (Mesopotamia), Levant, the delta of the Nile, Arabia, Anatolia and Iran, which includes Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Separate incidents with at least 100 casualties will be referred to as conflicts and the territory these conflicts directly effect will be referred to as conflict zones.

The biggest, currently ongoing conflicts of the Middle East are the Yemeni crisis and the foreign interventions related to the Yemeni conflict, the Syrian Civil War which has also spilled over to the territory of Lebanon, the Libyan Civil War, the Sinai insurgency in Egypt and the war fought against terrorist organizations, especially ISIS. Although the list is not complete, relations between Middle Eastern countries are incredibly complex and a thorough and in-depth analysis of the entire situation is impossible, I will later try to provide a short summary of these conflicts in order to better understand the role of arms trade through case studies.

Arms trade and it's effect on conflicts

Roughly since the 1970s the Middle East is going through a rapid militarization. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are among the top 4 arms importers of the world according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) report. The authors of the report highlighted that the United States has sold or donated major arms to a diverse range of recipients across the globe. The biggest chunk of US major arms, 41 percent, went into Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Middle East.

The huge number of weapons being shipped to the region annually both implies and causes further escalation of conflicts and perhaps the outbreak of new ones in the future. The question of illegal arms trade should also be addressed. It is probably the bigger problem since it is impossible to track down and keep track of. The trade of illegal arms, especially small arms, is a huge destabilizing factor. The main issue is weapons illegally provided to terrorist organizations, or other destabilizing non-state groups. Corruption, states allegedly backing terrorist organizations or rebel groups and the incredibly fragile system of alliances in the Middle East contribute to the fact that weapons are often handed to violent extremist groups, against which sanctions and trade restrictions can not be used effectively.

Typical methods of traffickers include bribery, counterfeit documents, relying on corrupt government officials or simply stealing from the stockpiles. The main exporters, the USA, Russia, China, Germany, France and the UK, which together have a market share of roughly 75% have so far failed to give an adequate response to this problem. One great achievement in fighting illegal arms trade deals is the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in 2013, which aims to “establish and maintain a national control system, including a national control list” and “designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system regulating the transfer of conventional arms” as stated at the UN website.

Case Studies

After looking into general figures of arms trade in general, it is best to study individual cases in order to see what effects it can make in different conflicts. These are only a few examples, but there are a lot of important connections that they can show.

1. The Yemeni crisis

The Yemeni crisis started out in 2011 as an uprising against President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his successor, former vice president, Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi by Houthi militants. After president Hadi was forced to resign and leave, the Houthi leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi established the Revolutionary Committee in place of the Parliament and fled the capital, gaining authority over part of the country.

The conflict has both political and religious roots, Houthis belonging to the Zaidi branch of Islam which in basic principles follows Shiite ideology, while the Hadi government is Sunni. The two parties have accused each other of receiving foreign help, the former government from Saudi Arabia and Al-Qaeda and the insurgents from Iran and Hezbollah.

Saudi Arabia and several other countries including Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Sudan had created a coalition with the aim of "repelling Houthi aggression" in Yemen, which had led military operations in Yemen against Houthi rebels. Iran is currently accused of shipping weaponry to Houthi rebels. "A coalition of Arab states is putting mainly US- and European-sourced advanced arms into use in Yemen," said senior researcher Pieter Wezeman said in the SIPRI report. Meanwhile the rebel groups also acquire new weaponry, allegedly from Iran who denies shipping arms to Houthis. The Yemeni crisis shows us the important link between politics and religion, which is a strong factor in Middle Eastern conflicts. It is also a perfect example of foreign intervention and weapon trades worsening the situation, especially if we take into account the issues between Iran and Saudi Arabia, which are now projected onto an internal matter of Yemen.

2. Syrian Civil War

The Syrian Civil War, which also spilled over to the territory of Lebanon also started in 2011 with protests against president Bashar al-Assad during the Arab Spring. Since then it escalated into a multi-sided armed conflict with foreign interventions. Multiple groups are fighting on the side of the Syrian government of Assad, and of the opposition. ISIS and the de facto autonomous region of Rojava (Syrian Kurdistan) are also involved in the fights.

Fighting from the Syrian Civil War has spilled over into Lebanon as opponents and supporters of the Syrian rebels have traveled to Lebanon to fight and attack each other on Lebanese soil. Religion also has an effect on the conflict, as Sunni Muslims tend to support the rebels while Shiites are generally on the government's side. This case is an example of Western superpowers and some other internationally significant countries intervening in a regional conflict, preparing parties to "protect themselves". The major parties backing the Syrian Government with military equipment, training and battle troops are Iran and Hezbollah.

The USA, UK and France support the Syrian opposition with training and equipment. Iran's legal and illegal arms transfers to the Assad regime and significant Shiite populations living in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq, and Bahrain in order to counterbalance the Israel-U.S.-Sunni alliance poses the threat of increasing black market activity and more illegal arms trade deals.

3. Libyan Civil War

The Second Libyan Civil War is fought by several groups for the control over the Libyan territory. The main parties are the government elected democratically in 2014 and the rival Islamist government of the General National Congress (GNC). The democratically elected government has the loyalty of the Libyan Army and has been supported by Egypt and the UAE while Qatar and Sudan support an opposing faction. The United States is also engaged in occasional strikes against Islamist terrorist targets.

Apart from providing yet another example of intervention by regional and Western actors, the situation in Libya is also significant in the matter of arms smuggling. After the fall of Qaddafi in Libya, the country became a source of stolen armament which was transported to Egypt either as final destination to extremists living in the

Sinai Peninsula which further escalated the conflict discussed in the next case study or to be later smuggled to the Gaza Strip and to the Syrian rebels.

4. The Sinai insurgency in Egypt

The Sinai insurgency is a conflict started by extremists and militants at the Sinai Peninsula after the Egyptian crisis resulting in the overthrow of president Hosni Mubarak in 2011. Militants exploited the chaotic situation in Egypt and weakened central authority to launch a series of attacks on government forces in Sinai. Egypt has launched two military operations in order to restore their authority in the region. The group Ansar Bait al-Maqdis which has operated in Sinai from 2011 to 2013 pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in November 2014 posing an even bigger threat to the already fragile situation.

The reason for insurgency is said to be the lack of attention from the central government in Cairo to the people's needs in the Sinai, causing growing dissent in the area. The conflict is significant when it comes to weapon trade due to the high number of weapons originating from Libya that are in the hands of extremists and the Bedouin populations living in Sinai. This shows that different conflicts can affect each other, and how the escalation of one crisis can lead to the escalation of other crises. The fall of Qaddafi and the chaos that followed made it possible for smugglers to steal weaponry later sold to Egyptian insurgents, further arming militants of the Sinai insurgency.

5. War against terrorist organizations

The last case that is discussed in this guide is a bit different than the others. It does not cover one specific conflict, but the sadly common recurring event of a terrorist group gaining significant influence in the Middle East, arming them and fighting government forces or attacking local people. These organizations get modern weaponry from the black or gray market. The money spent on weapons can come from various sources; corruption, drug production, common crime and governments finding it beneficial to arm radical groups in order to destabilize other states. Regular arms sales between governments can also become a source of weaponry for these groups either by the buyer state indirectly supporting radicals, corrupt officials or simple theft. While it is obvious that such organizations must be prevented from possessing weapons the invisible flow of arms is very difficult to regulate.

Aims

The long-term aim would obviously be to create regional peace and stability, but short term aims must be set as well. A complete or partial embargo on arms trade, trade limitations and sanctions should be avoided as long as there are other options. Not only might they have devastating economic effects, but the Disarmament and International Security Committee is not authorized to impose such according to UN Charter Chapter I Article 2 Paragraph 7 and Chapter VII Articles 41 and 42. Recommendations however shall be made regarding preventing illegal arms trade, peaceful settlement of disputes, and the possibility of the reduction of arms imports in order to avoid further increasing tensions in the region.

Useful Links & Sources Overview of Relations in the Middle East 1:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/10/30/middle-eastexplained_n_6056786.html Overview of Relations in the Middle East 2:

<http://www.rferl.org/content/infographics/infographics/25103887.html> How Arms Trade

Destabilizes the Region: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/nginteractive/2015/apr/23/middle-east-arms-trade-saudi-arabia-iran>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_modern_conflicts_in_the_Middle_East

http://www.historyguy.com/list_of_wars_middle_east.html

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/transfers/illicit-trafficking.html>

<http://www.fptoday.org/the-middle-east-and-illicit-arms-sales-the-perfect-alliance/>



POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the

issue;

- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;

- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;

- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;

- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;

- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;

- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and

- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use**

commas to separate perambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies

aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform,

particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the

grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline

efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief

efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the

private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or

treaties on the topic under discussion;

- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming
 Alarmed by
 Approving
 Bearing in mind
 Believing
 Confident
 Contemplating
 Convinced
 Declaring
 Deeply concerned
 Deeply conscious
 Deeply convinced
 Deeply Disturbed
 Deeply Regretting
 Desiring
 Emphasizing
 Expecting
 Emphasizing
 Expecting
 Expressing its appreciation
 Fulfilling
 Fully aware
 Emphasizing
 Expecting
 Expressing its appreciation

Fulfilling
 Fully aware
 Further deploring
 Further recalling
 Guided by
 Having adopted
 Having considered
 Having examined
 Having received
 Keeping in mind
 Noting with deep concern
 Nothing with satisfaction
 Noting further
 Observing
 Reaffirming
 Realizing
 Recalling
 Recognizing
 Referring
 Seeking
 Taking into consideration
 Taking note
 Viewing with appreciation
 Welcoming

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES



Accepts	Encourages
Affirms	Endorses
Approves	Expresses its appreciation
Authorizes	Expresses its hope
Calls	Further invites
Calls upon	Further proclaims
Condemns	Further reminds
Confirms	Further recommends
Congratulates	Further requests
Considers	Further resolves
Declares accordingly	Has resolved
Deplores	Notes
Designates	Proclaims
Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Emphasizes	Recommends
Encourages	Regrets
Endorses	Reminds
Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Further invites	Strongly condemns
Deplores	Supports
Designates	Takes note of
Draws the attention	Transmits
Emphasizes	Trusts