

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Daniel Corren
Undersecretary-General

Matthew Tilove, *President*

The Ivy League
Model United Nations Conference
Nineteenth Annual Session

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Undersecretary-General.....	2
Letter from the Chair.....	3
Committee History.....	4

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Undersecretary-General
Crisis Committees
& Regional Summits

Ivan Genadiev
Undersecretary-General
Crisis Committees
& Regional Summits

Amit Vazirani
Undersecretary-General
Operations



Delegates,

It is my sincere pleasure to welcome you to the Crisis Simulations of the 19th annual Ivy League Model United Nations Conference. In an attempt to separate this conference both from previous ILMUNCs and from other conferences held around the country, we have made some significant changes to the available committees which we hope will challenge you and force you to examine some issues that are not necessarily as common in the general course of Model UN conferences. We have selected some superb chairs and crisis directors to run your committees, and we are very excited about the prospect of this being one of the largest and most successful ILMUNCs to date.

That being said let me tell you a bit about myself and my previous experience in Model United Nations. I am currently a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania majoring in Political Science and minoring in Russian and Psychology. I grew up in Denver, Colorado and began my career in Model UN during my freshman year of high school. Throughout high school, I attended a total of over 20 regional conferences and attended NAIMUN three times. During this time, I gained extensive experience as a chair and as a delegate and helped my school to host two conferences of our own. Since arriving at college, I have participated in several conferences and assisted as crisis staff and assistant Crisis Director at last year's UPMUNC and ILMUNC, respectively.

Our goal for this conference is for you, the delegates, to debate realistic, engaging topics, to meet other people who are interested in the overall state of the world, and to generally have a great time. During conference, it is my primary responsibility to oversee the committees and make sure they are running smoothly and that you are engaged and are enjoying yourselves. If, at any point during conference, you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to seek me out or to ask your advisor to seek me out. I will make myself available and attempt to resolve any concerns as quickly as possible. To that end, I have enclosed my e-mail address, so if you have any pre-conference questions, please feel free to send me an e-mail and I will respond as quickly as possible.

Again, welcome to ILMUNC 2003, I look forward to seeing you at conference.

Sincerely,
Daniel A. Corren
Undersecretary General of Crisis Simulations
Ivy League Model United Nations Conference 2003
crisis@ilmunc.org

P.O. Box 31826 • 228 S. 40th Street • Philadelphia, PA 19104
215.898.4823 • info@ilmunc.org • <http://www.ilmunc.org>

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Dear Delegates:

Welcome to ILMUNC 2003! My name is Matthew Tilove, and it is my pleasure to serve as Chair of the Security Council of the United Nations.

I am a senior at Penn, and have been involved with ILMUNC since my freshman year. For the past two years, I have served on the Secretariat, most recently as Director-General. This year, I am President of the International Affairs Association, ILMUNC's parent organization. This will be my last ILMUNC, and I am confident that it will be the best one yet.

The Security Council is one of the most challenging and exciting committees at ILMUNC. This year, we will again have an open agenda, which means that we may debate any topic that the committee decides. This format gives us the flexibility to address a wide range of exciting topics, but it also means that delegates have to come prepared to discuss any international issue that might face the Security Council. For that reason, doing adequate research prior to conference is doubly important. The Dais has prepared background guides on a number of topical issues that might face the committee, but please remember that our debate will not be limited to the topics in this guide.

If you have any questions about committee or about the conference, please do not hesitate to contact me. Along with the rest of the dais staff and crisis team, I look forward to meeting you in January.

Sincerely,

Matthew Tilove
Chair, Security Council
Ivy League Model United Nations Conference 2003
tilovem@wharton.upenn.edu

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COMMITTEE HISTORY

United Nations Security Council

Since the formation of the United Nations in 1945, a large percentage of the issues that the UN has dealt with involve matters of international peace and security. The Security Council is the sole organization of the United Nations that deals with these matters. The Charter of the United Nations states that all member states must agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to governments, the Council alone has the power to make decisions which Member States under the Charter are obligated to carry out.

Under the Charter of the United Nations, the responsibilities of the Security Council include maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations; to investigate any situation that might lead to international friction; to formulate plans for the establishment of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken, and, among other responsibilities, to take military action against an aggressor.

The Security Council is organized to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations headquarters. When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or use his good offices. It may individually set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to cease the fighting in the region as quickly as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peacekeeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keeping opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements might be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions, or collective military action.

A Member State against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member State that has traditionally violated the principles of the charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation.

The Security Council is composed of 15 members – five permanent members, and 10 elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. The five permanent mem-

bers (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) were declared permanent members after being the primary victor nations in World War II. Each council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurrent votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of "great Power unanimity", often referred to as the "veto" power. The other current members of the Security Council are Bangladesh, Colombia, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, Tunisia, Singapore, and the Ukraine.

Between June 1948 and August 2000, the Security Council has been involved in 53 peace-keeping operations. During the 1990s, the Council is best known for peace-keeping efforts in Somalia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. The Security Council also consists of numerous sanctions committees, which are developed on an ad-hoc basis to deal with a specific problem in a specific region of the world. For example, the Security Council has recently created sanctions committees to deal with the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, as well as situations in Afghanistan, Somalia, Angola, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

The powers that the Security Council possesses are unmatched by any other committee in the United Nations. Because of this fact, it is the responsibility of Security Council delegates to make sure that all decisions are made in the most prudent manner.