



# SECURITY COUNCIL GUIDE

SANTA MARTA MODEL UNITED NATIONS  
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### **President's letter**

Dear delegates receive a pleasant welcome to SAMUN VIII.

This year I have the opportunity and the pleasure of being the president of the committee of Security Council. I hope the committee will be the best finding solutions to the problematics soon to be discussed, lead by a group of young people that are a leading voice for our generation. Those who bring a message of hope to each one of us. During this model you will join a team of young leaders, all of them trying to reach the same goal; working toward the change.

I expect an excellent preparation from all the delegates, in order for the committee to be the best one.

Remember it's our time to be heard and change the world.



## **TOPIC A: Reforms in the United Nations**

Since the establishment of the organization in 1946 there have been many proposals, studies, and discussions around the question of reform. UN reform has been driven by two key factors. Firstly, threats such as terrorism, weapons proliferation, HIV/AIDS, failed states, and intra- and interstate conflicts have illustrated the need for a more effective system of multilateral governance. The second factor relates to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing these threats. The world is changing and so does the United Nations think they should. The United Nations is engaged in a continuous process of change and reform to strengthen its ability to meet new demands and deliver its vital services in the most effective and efficient ways. Focusing on two main goals which are;

- Constant emphasis on transparency, accountability, integrity, efficiency and flexibility.
- Creating an environment in which improvement is expected and innovation is welcomed.

The different reforms are aimed into three different strengths

DELIVERING RESULTS	DOING MORE WITH WHAT WE HAVE	STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY
Every day the UN works to tackle global challenges and deliver results for those most in need. That's why the UN is working on improving Giving life-saving support to populations hit by humanitarian crises; helping build and keep the peace in conflict-ridden areas; supporting governments and their citizens to advance development and fight poverty; and promoting human rights worldwide	The improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of them operations, rationalizing them structures, building a global and dynamic work force, and encouraging innovation in every area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving optimal results requires establishing full accountability by all parties involved</li> <li>• .Strengthened internal controls and oversight</li> <li>• Increased transparency and integrity</li> <li>• A special focus on procurement</li> </ul>



### **A. Key terms used in discussion of UN reform include:**

Reform, revitalization, restructuring, equitable representation, strengthening, Agenda for .... (Agenda for Peace, Agenda for Development, etc.), capacity building, high level panel, governance, intergovernmental negotiations, summit, declaration, goals, Charter amendment, Charter revision, coherence, system-wide coherence, Delivering as One, shifting the management paradigm, repositioning

### **Questions**

1. Do the reforms of the United Nations benefit all those who are involved?
2. Will the reforms affect or improve UN peacebuilding commission?

### **Resources**

1. <http://www.un.org/en/strengtheningtheun/results.shtml>
2. <http://www.un.org/en/strengtheningtheun/accountability.shtml>
3. <http://research.un.org/en/docs/uncharter/unreform>
4. <https://bdp.parl.ca/content/lop/researchpublications/prb0584-e.html>

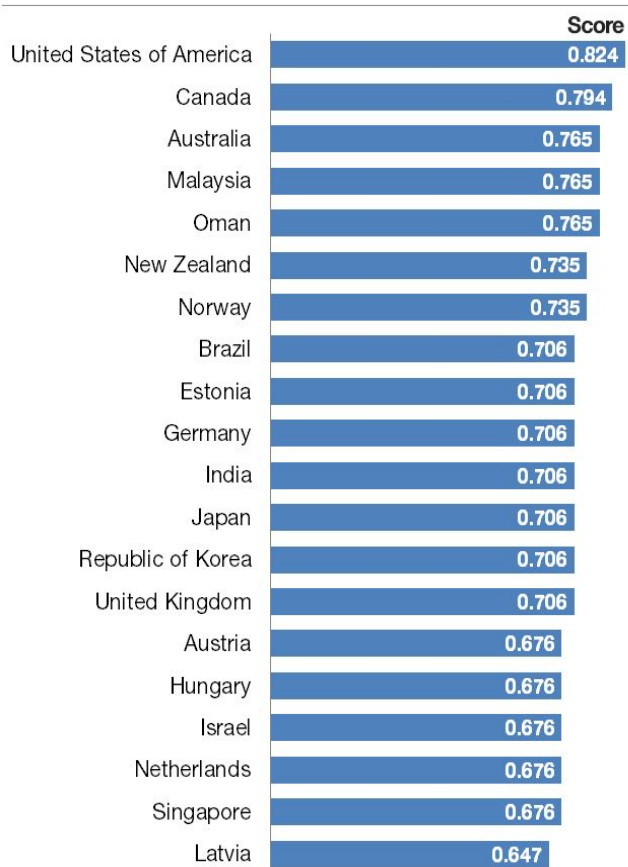


## TOPIC B: Global Cybernetic Security

ICT: Information and communications technologies

ITU: Is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies.

### Countries best prepared against cyberattacks



The goal of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI): is a survey that measures the commitment of Member States to cybersecurity in order to raise awareness.

Cybercrime has now become a business which exceeds a trillion dollars a year in online fraud, identity theft, and lost intellectual property, affecting millions of people around the world, as well as countless businesses and the Governments of every nation. The global community is increasingly using ICTs as key enabler for social and economic development. Across the world, governments have recognized that digital transformation has the power to further the prosperity and wellbeing of their citizens. Moreover, they have





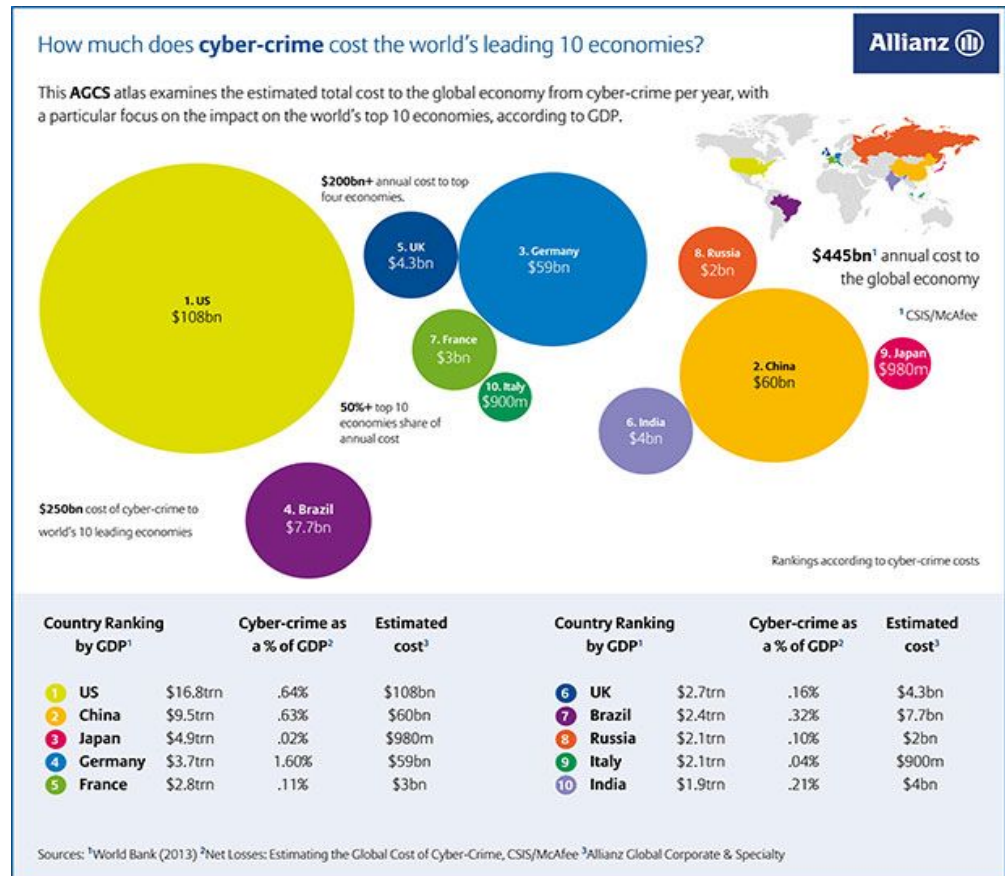
recognize that cybersecurity must be an integral and indivisible part of technological progress. The cyber world is exposed to a variety of security threats that can cause immense damage. Cyber threats evolve at a fast pace with malicious cyber criminals becoming increasingly sophisticated and better organised. In mitigating cyber threats, it is imperative for countries to have adequate tools and resources to amongst other:

capture information about specific threats targeting the country or/and aggregate and disseminate relevant incident data for a more effective response.

The goal of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is to help foster a global culture of cybersecurity and its integration at the core of ICTs. This second iteration of the GCI measures the commitment of ITU Member States towards cybersecurity in order to drive further efforts in the adoption and integration of cybersecurity on a global scale.

## Questions

1. How does the way the Internet is structured shape its security concerns?
2. How can we build a safer cyber world?
3. Where should the power and responsibility of national governments begin and end in cyberspace?





## Committee goals

During the committee it is expected for delegates to exposed it concern about the type of cyber security it country is receiving, and how can Global Cyber Security prevent bigger issues, such as a conflict between countries due to the gather of information.

## Resources

1. <https://www.simplilearn.com/cyber-security-interview-questions-and-answers-article>
2. [https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Cyberthreat\\_Insight.aspx](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Cyberthreat_Insight.aspx)
3. <http://unctad.org/SearchCenter/Pages/Results.aspx?k=cybernetic>
4. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/ecosoc/cybersecurity-demands-global-approach.html>
5. <https://www.cybersecurityandwar.com/>
6. <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx>

## **TOPIC C: Militarization of Outer Space (Including Satellite Killers and Surface to Satellite Missiles.)**

Outer space ( taken as everything more than 100 km above the Earth's surface ) is becoming an emerging arena for any technological shows of force. Internationally, for many years, it has been agreed that space should be used for peaceful purposes, and for the benefit of all humankind. The United Nations first move in order to maintain





outer space for peaceful purposes began in 1957, months prior to the launch of the first artificial satellite into Earth's orbit.

It have legal framework, as the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, commonly known as The Outer Space Treaty, which prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction in outer space and the stationing of such weapons on celestial bodies. Towards the end of 2000, the United Nations General Assembly had a vote on a resolution called the Prevention of Outer Space Arms Race. It was adopted by a recorded vote of 163 in favor to none against, with 3 abstentions. The three that abstained were the Federated States of Micronesia, Israel and the United States of America. Years later, the United Nations reiterated concerns about the militarization of space and not being used for peaceful purposes in a U.N. General Assembly session.

For years, various militaries around the world have used Space, it has been for surveillance satellites etc. However, the US wishes to expand its military capabilities and have weapons in space, therefore adding dominance to its fourth military arena, the other three being sea, land and air.

## **A. Outer Space Treaty**

The Outer Space treaty includes the following principles:

- the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind;
- outer space shall be free for exploration and use by all States;
- outer space is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means;
- States shall not place nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on celestial bodies or station them in outer space in any other manner;
- the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes;
- astronauts shall be regarded as the envoys of mankind;
- States shall be responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental activities;
- States shall be liable for damage caused by their space objects; and



- States shall avoid harmful contamination of space and celestial bodies.

## **B. The Moon Agreement**

Considered and elaborated by the Legal Subcommittee from 1972 to 1979. The Agreement was adopted by the General Assembly in 1979 in resolution 34/68. The Agreement reaffirms and elaborates on many of the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty as applied to the Moon and other celestial bodies, providing that those bodies should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, that their environments should not be disrupted, that the United Nations should be informed of the location and purpose of any station established on those bodies.

## **C. Existing legal instruments**

1963 - Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water

1967 - Outer Space Treaty (formally titled as the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.)

1968 - Rescue Agreement (formally titled as the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space)

1971 - Agreement Relating To The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "Intelsat" (with annexes and Operating Agreement

1972 - Liability Convention (formally titled as the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects)

1975 - Registration Convention (formally titled the Convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space)

1979 - Moon Agreement (formally entitled the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies)



1985 - Convention On The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) with Annex and Operating Agreement (1976); as amended 1985; with Protocol (1981)

## **D. Relevant UN bodies**

UN General Assembly First Committee  
Conference on Disarmament  
Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space  
UN General Assembly Fourth Committee  
International Telecommunications Union

## **Questions**

1. What does the international space law have to say on the militarization of space?
2. Is the existing legal regime inadequate for halting the encroaching militarization of space?
3. Does the treaty ceased to apply in conflict situations?

## **Committee goals**

The committee will focus on the articles stipulated in the treaty of outer space, analyzing and observing not only the accomplishment of them by the countries involved, but the viability and feasibility of the treaty. To determine what are the principles entailed in the treaty and if it has real explicit prohibition of all military activity.



## Resources

1. [http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/outer\\_space/text](http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/outer_space/text)
2. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/>
3. <http://www.globalissues.org/article/69/militarization-and-weaponization-of-outer-space>
4. <http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties/intromoon-agreement.html>
5. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/resources/fact-sheets/critical-issues/5448-outer-space>
6. <http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-prevention-arms-race-space-paros-treaty/>