



The Situation in Libya

How did the conflict begin?

Libya was under foreign rule for centuries until it gained independence in 1951. Soon after oil was discovered and earned the country immense wealth. Col Gaddafi seized power in 1969 and ruled for four decades until he was toppled in 2011 following an armed rebellion assisted by Western military intervention. In recent years, the country has been a key springboard for migrants heading for Europe. Concerns have also been raised over the rise of Islamist militancy there. The toppling of long-term leader Muammar Gaddafi in 2011 led to a power vacuum and instability, with no authority in full control.

The National Transitional Council (NTC), a rebel leadership council which had fought to oust the Gaddafi government, declared Libya "liberated" in October 2011 and took over the running of the country. However, it struggled to impose order on the many armed militias that had become active in the months leading up to the ouster of Gaddafi.

In August 2012, the NTC handed power to the General National Congress (GNC), an elected parliament which went on to select an interim head of state. Voters chose a new parliament

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What is the current situation of Libya?

The UNSC referred this situation to the ICC as, "condemning the violence and use of force against civilians, deploring the gross and systematic violation of human rights, including the repression of peaceful demonstrators, expressing deep concern at the deaths of civilians, and rejecting unequivocally the incitement to hostility and violence made from the highest level of the Libyan government", then under Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi.

The SC noted the widespread attacks against civilians amount to crimes against humanity, and expressed concern at the plight of refugees forced to flee the violence and at the reports of shortages of medical supplies to treat the wounded. It underlined, "the need to respect the freedoms of peaceful assembly and of expression, including freedom of the media," and stressed, "the need to hold account those responsible for attacks, including by forces under their control, on civilians".



to replace the GNC in June 2014 - the Council of Representatives (CoR), which relocated to the eastern city of Tobruk, leaving Tripoli controlled by powerful militia groups. The Islamic State extremist militia took advantage of the conflict between forces loyal to the outgoing GNC and the new parliament to gain control of several coastal cities, including Derna and Sirte.

Late in 2015, the UN brokered an agreement to form a new "unity" government - the Presidency Council, headed by unity Prime Minister Fayez Sarraj, but both Tripoli and Tobruk administrations were reluctant to acknowledge its authority. Mr Sarraj and some of his deputies finally arrived in Tripoli in March 2016 and set up their headquarters in a heavily-guarded naval base.

Libya's media environment is highly-polarized and virtually unregulated, reflecting the country's political instability. Satellite TV is a key news source and many outlets are based outside Libya. Journalism is fraught with danger; reporters face threats and attacks.

What are the consequences of the conflict?

Criminals and terrorists are capitalizing on, and perpetuating, the disorder and mayhem of

conflict. To fund their crimes, they prey on the vulnerable. Terrorists have begun trafficking terror, using organized crime tactics such as money laundering, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, drugs and firearm smuggling, with sexual slavery markets commonplace in areas of Iraq and Syria.

Their brutality knows no bounds: sexual exploitation, forced labor, the removal of bodily organs and slavery are the tools of their trade.

Terrorist groups such as Da'esh, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab and the Lord's Resistance Army are forcing women, boys and girls into dehumanizing servitude. Committed in the shadows, these actions are serious abuses of human rights, and may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

What are the differences between trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling?

There are three important differences:

- Consent: The smuggling of migrants, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or, if they



initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.

- Exploitation: Smuggling ends with the migrants' arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victim in some manner to generate illicit profits for the traffickers. From a practical standpoint, victims of trafficking also tend to be affected more severely and to be in greater need of protection from revictimization and other forms of further abuse than are smuggled migrants.
- Transnationality: Smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking may not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another State or only moved from one place to another within the same State.

What are the possible resolutions of the conflict?

Bringing the perpetrators to justice means to act for the protection of human rights and dignity of migrant populations. It means immediately increasing humanitarian aid and

helping the Libyan authorities to strengthen their own capacity to protect and provide for vulnerable men, women and children.

There is also an urgent need to create more opportunities for regular migration, to restore the integrity of the refugee protection regime, and to increase the number of refugees resettled in the developed world.

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons issued by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, increasing numbers of victims trafficked from Iraq, Syria and Somalia are appearing in Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

Which is the main purpose of Security Council?

To do more to support the victims and survivors of trafficking. Indeed, they should be treated as victims of crime and not detained, prosecuted or punished for unlawful activities they were compelled to engage in to survive.

To enable the private sector and civil society to support the Blue Heart Campaign and the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children.



North Korea Nuclear Non-proliferation - S/RES/2407 (2018)

The Security Council has repeatedly adopted resolutions in which it condemns in the strongest terms these provocative actions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which are in violation of its relevant resolutions. The Council has also clearly expressed that the DPRK must not conduct any further provocations and that the international community will not accept the country as a nuclear State.

In this context, the Security Council has repeatedly demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, immediately cease all related activities and abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological weapons, as well as ballistic missile programs.

The DPRK, however, has neither shown its intention nor taken concrete actions towards the abandonment of weapons of mass destruction. The country now poses an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to

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For years, the international community has tried to negotiate an end to North Korea's nuclear and missile development and its export of ballistic missile technology. Those efforts have been replete with periods of crisis, and tentative progress towards denuclearization and North Korea has long been a key challenge for the global nuclear nonproliferation regime.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has continued its provocative actions throughout the years, including the testing of a hydrogen bomb with a greater scale of approach, and the launching of 17 ballistic missiles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles and those that flew over Japan.



the peace and security of the region as well as to the international community.

The Security Council is expected to keep the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under continuous review, noting that the Council has expressed its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further nuclear test or launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is imperative that the Security Council and its members renew and demonstrate their shared determination to strongly urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by exerting maximum pressure, to change its course of action towards the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the abandonment of all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.

Focus of the discussion

1. Threats and challenges posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to international peace and security:

- Nuclear and missile development programs

- Other weapons of mass destruction (chemical and biological weapons, etc.)
- Other related threats and challenges

2. Ways and means to maximize pressure to change the course of action of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula:

- Full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions
- Additional sanction measures in response to further provocations



The Rohingya humanitarian crisis

Where are the Rohingya from?

Muslims have lived in the area now known as Myanmar since as early as the 12th century, according to many historians and Rohingya groups.

The Arakan Rohingya National Organization said: "Rohingyas have been living in Arakan from time immemorial," referring to the area now known as Rakhine.

During more than 100 years of British rule (1824-1948), there was a significant amount of migration of laborers to what is now known as Myanmar from today's India and Bangladesh. Because the British administered Myanmar as a province of India, such migration was considered internal, according to Human Rights Watch (HRW).

The migration of laborers was viewed negatively by most of the native population.

After independence, the government viewed the migration that took place during British rule as "illegal, and it is on this basis that they refuse citizenship to the majority of Rohingya," HRW said in a report issued in 2000.

This has led many Buddhists to consider the Rohingya Bengali, rejecting the term Rohingya

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The Rohingya are often described as "the world's most persecuted minority". They are an ethnic group, the majority of whom are Muslim, who have lived for centuries in the majority Buddhist Myanmar. Currently, there are about 1.1 million Rohingya in the Southeast Asian country.

The Rohingya have faced decades of discrimination and repression under successive Burmese governments. Effectively denied citizenship under the 1982 Citizenship Law, they are one of the largest stateless populations in the world.

Since late August 2017, more than 671,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled Burma's Rakhine State to escape the military's large-scale campaign of ethnic cleansing. The atrocities committed by Burmese security forces, including mass killings, sexual violence, and widespread arson, amount to crimes against humanity. Military and civilian officers have repeatedly denied that security forces committed abuses during the operations.



as a recent invention created for political reasons.

What does Bangladesh say about the Rohingya?

There are more than half a million Rohingya refugees living in mostly makeshift camps in Bangladesh, the majority remain unregistered.

Bangladesh considers most of those who have crossed its borders and are living outside of camps as having "illegally infiltrated" the country. Bangladesh has often tried to prevent Rohingya refugees from crossing its border.

Most recently, Bangladesh's foreign minister labelled the violence against the Rohingya in Myanmar "a genocide". The country's National Commission for Human Rights also said it was considering "pressing for a trial against Myanmar, and against the Myanmar army at an international tribunal" on charges of genocide.

Bangladesh's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina visited a Rohingya refugee camp in September and called on the UN and the international community to pressure Myanmar's government to allow the return of hundreds of thousands Rohingya refugees.

She said that Bangladesh would offer the refugees temporary shelter and aid, but that Myanmar should soon "take their nationals back".

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh have told Al Jazeera that the government's aid thus far has been inadequate; with many saying they haven't received any kind of government help.

Refugees in Bangladesh have been banned from leaving +the overcrowded border areas. Police check posts and surveillance have been set up in key transit points from stop Rohingya from travelling to other parts of the country.

What is the scale of the crisis?

The UN says the Rohingya's situation is the "world's fastest growing refugee crisis".

Before August, there were already around 307,500 Rohingya refugees living in camps, makeshift settlements and with host communities, according to the UNHCR. A further 655,000 are estimated to have arrived since August 2017.

Most Rohingya refugees reaching Bangladesh, men, women and children with barely any belongings, have sought shelter in these areas,



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setting up camp wherever possible in the difficult terrain and with little access to aid, safe drinking water, food, shelter or healthcare.

The largest refugee camp is Kutupalong but limited space means spontaneous settlements have sprung up in the surrounding countryside and nearby Balukhali as refugees keep arriving.

While the Kutupalong refugee camp has grown from 13,901 to 22,241 since August 2017, the number living in makeshift or spontaneous settlements outside the camp has climbed from 99,495 to more than 547,616.



Condemn the acts occurred in the Syrian territory

response activity, thus Russian forces and US forces indicated they were no civilian casualties, the UN however is unable to independently identify the details of all these reports. The secretary general stated strongly that it was his duty to remind the member States that there is an obligation particularly when dealing with the matters of peace and security to act consistently with the charter of United Nations and with international law in general, The U.N charter is very clear on these issues.

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the secretary general called upon the members of the Security Council to unite and exercise their responsibility. And he urged all members to use restraint in these dangerous circumstances and avoid any acts that could escalate matters in to worsening the suffering of the Syrian people, the situation must be avoided so it doesn't reach a stage where it spirals out of control. Any use of chemical weapons is a burden, because the suffering it causes is horrendous, the Security Council fails to agree on a dedicated mechanism for effective accountability for the use of chemical weapons

Introduction

There have been reports of air strikes in Syria, conducted by the United States, France and United Kingdom. At 22 hours New York time on the 13th April 2018, The United States president announced the beginning of air strikes with the participation of France and the United Kingdom, indicating they were targeting the chemical weapons capabilities of the Syrian government and to deter their future use.

The statement was followed by the announcement from Prime Minister Theresa May and the President Emmanuel Macron. The air strikes were reported to be limited to 3 military locations inside Syrian territory. The first target included the Syrian scientific studies and research center located in Damascus. The second an alleged chemical weapons storage facility located west of the City of Homs, and the third an alleged chemical weapons equipment storage site and command post also near the city of Homs.



in Syria. The Security Council must have responsibility to resolve these matters.

A lack of accountability emboldens those who view such weapons by providing them with reassurance of impunity and this in turn further weakens the non-proscribing use of chemical weapons, international disarmament and non-proliferation of architecture. The seriousness of the recent allegations of use of chemical weapons requires a deep investigation with impartial independent and professional expertise, the organization for the prohibition of chemical weapons (OPCW) and its effect finding mission in undertaking the required investigation, the team is already in Syria, the operation on planning the visiting of the sites is completed and they are ready to go, the Secretary General is confident the team will have full access without any restrictions or impediments to perform their activities.

Syria today represents the most serious threat to international peace and security, in Syria we see confrontations and proxy wars involving several national armies a number of armed opposition groups, many national and international militias, foreign fighters from everywhere in the world and various terrorist organizations, from the beginning we have witnessed systematic violations on International

Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and International Law against the spirit of the United Nations charter. For 8 long years the people have endured suffering upon suffering, Syrians have lived through a litany of horrors, atrocity crimes, sieges, starvation, indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, the use of chemical weapons, forced displacements, sexual violence, torture, detention and forced disappearances, the list goes on.

At this critical juncture the members should act consistent within the chart of United Nations and international law including the norms on chemical weapons, if the law is ignored it is undermined, there is no military solution to the crisis, the solution must be political and member States must find ways to make credible progress towards general credible political solution that meet the aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity and freedom in accordance to resolution 2254 and the Geneva communicate.



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Participating members

Vote:

1. **People's Republic of China**
2. **French Republic**
3. **Russian Federation**
4. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**
5. **United States of America**
6. Plurinational State of Bolivia
7. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
8. Republic of Equatorial Guinea
9. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
10. Republic of Kazakhstan
11. State of Kuwait
12. Kingdom of the Netherlands
13. Republic of Peru
14. Republic of Poland
15. Kingdom of Sweden

No Vote:

16. Federal Republic of Germany
17. Republic of Korea
18. Republic of Iraq
19. State of Israel
20. State of Libya
21. United Mexican States
22. State of Palestine
23. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
24. Republic of the Union of Myanmar
25. Syrian Arab Republic



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