



UNSC

United Nations Security Council

SNISMUN 2020

Mandate

The Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations defines one of the central aims of the United Nations as the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council (SC) is the principal organ of the United Nations tasked with achieving these goals. Therefore, the Charter of the United Nations provides the SC with a vast array of powers that are unique within the United Nations system. The SC stands at the heart of what was designed to be a system of collective security defined in Article 2(4) of the Charter. The SC, therefore, bears the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council is the only organ of the United Nations able to authorize the use of force. Unlike other UN bodies, all decisions of the SC are binding upon all UN Member States. To solve international conflicts, the SC can apply a variety of measures listed Chapters VI and VII of the Charter. Article 34 of the Charter enables the SC to “investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.” Any state which is a party to the issue may address the SC in cases of such disputes, including states who are not members of the United Nations. The SC can then encourage the parties to utilize peaceful measures to settle such a dispute. The SC may also utilize military responses to “any threat to the peace, breach to the peace or act of aggression” if the SC determines that such an act has occurred. These responses include economic sanctions, as outlined in Article 41 of the Charter, as well as military action that may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. For the implementation of the enforcement mechanism, the SC may partner with regional organizations. The SC may also establish subsidiary bodies “as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.” Currently, there are 10 subsidiary bodies. The SC is also tasked with recommending states to the General Assembly (GA) for admission to the United Nations. The Council also nominates the Secretary General of the United Nations (SG) for approval by the GA, which has proven to be, in effect, the actual selection process of the SG. The SC may request investigation by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) of alleged crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ICC; the Council may request investigation even if the object of investigation is not a national of a state party to the Rome Statute. Peacekeeping is not specifically mentioned in the Charter, though peacekeeping operations have developed as a very prominent tool of the SC in addressing conflicts. Therefore, peacekeeping is often referred to as “Chapter VI ½.”

VOTING
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Voting Membership

The SC consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations. There are five permanent Members of the Council (P5), which are defined as the Republic of China (ROC), the Russian Federation, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The Republic of China was, at the time of its inclusion as a permanent member of the Council, the government controlling both mainland China and the island of Formosa; however, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has controlled the mainland since 1949, a status which was reflected when the General Assembly (GA) passed Resolution 2758 in 1971, replacing the ROC with the PRC in all organs of the United Nations. Additionally, with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation was recognized as the legal successor state to the USSR, and consequently took over the USSR's seat in UN organs such as the Security Council that year. The other 10 Member States of the SC are selected through a majority vote by the GA for a two-year term on the Council, with five seats elected every year. The General Assembly has created a regional allocation system for these seats, with three African states, two Asian states, two Latin American states, one Eastern European state, and two Western European and Other states holding these seats. The voting procedure of the SC differs from that in other UN bodies. Every Member State of the SC has one vote, and the majority needed for procedural votes in the SC is nine votes. For every substantive vote, to pass, it is necessary to have nine votes in favor, including "the concurring votes of the permanent members," a provision popularly described as "veto power." Abstentions of permanent members are not counted as negative votes. While nowadays the veto is rarely used and most of the SC decisions are based on consensus, the impact of „informal veto, “ or the threat of a veto, is very important during negotiations, circumscribing the debate if a potential course of action is unacceptable to a permanent member

Rules of Procedure

Motions

- 1) Motion to begin Formal Session : This motion is moved at the beginning of the session, to officially begin session for the day.
- 2) Motion to begin Roll Call : During Roll Call, the delegate must specify their voting stance as present, or present and voting. These stances come into play while voting for the resolution. A delegate who was marked present can vote 'Yes', 'No', 'Pass', or 'Abstain'. Delegates may vote for (Yes) or against (No) the resolution, delegates who Pass may wait till the current round of delegates have mentioned their stance before casting their vote, or delegates may completely abstain from voting. Conversely, delegates who mark their voting stance as Present and Voting can either vote Yes or

No. Since this committee is a GA

- 3) Motion to open the Generals Speakers List (GSL) : The GSL is a 90-second speech required of every delegate. These 90 seconds can be used to introduce the delegate's stance, any prospective solutions and so on. Any left over time may be yield either to Points of Information in the form of questions or comments, or to the Chair. The Chair may then choose to move on to the next speaker.

Caucuses

- 1) Moderated Caucus : The moderated caucus is a form of debate wherein the delegates discuss a selected topic. Each speaker may speak for the allotted time, and the other delegates may raise Points of Order on their speech. A reply may or may not be granted. When raised, the motion should include the parameters: topic for discussion, the total time for the caucus, and time allotted per speaker.

2) Unmoderated Caucus : An unmoderated caucus is the time frame within which the delegates of the committee can move around and interact with each other, resulting in the drafting of a resolution for the agenda. Keep in mind that an unmoderated caucus is still a part of formal proceedings, so delegates must behave accordingly. An extension for the current unmoderated caucus may be requested once the original time period has lapsed.

4) Motion to Suspend Formal Debate : This motion may be raised to break for lunch, or to temporarily end formal session at the end of a day of the conference.

Motion to End Formal Session : Passed at the end of the conference, to signify the end of committee proceedings post-voting. Very symbolic, and it shows our success as a committee!

Points

1) Point of Information : May be in the form of questions or comments. Points of Information are raised in response to a GSL speech by a delegate.

2) Point of Order : Raised on a speech in a moderated caucus. Delegates must note only to highlight logical fallacies or factual inaccuracies. Points of Information or Order may be sent via chit to either the Executive Board or other delegates (format attached in Appendix).

3) Point of Personal Privilege : Raised by an individual delegate when they have any personal requirements, such as water or to be excused from committee temporarily.

4) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry : This point is raised by a delegate when they want a clarification from the EB in terms of procedure or proceedings.

India - China Relations :

On April 1, 1950, China and India established diplomatic relations. India was the first non-socialist country to establish relations with the People's Republic of China. " Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai " has become a catchphrase from that time and a much-told story in the history of bilateral exchanges.

In 1954, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited India. China and India signed the Joint Statement and jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence . In the same year, Indian Prime Minister Nehru visited China. He was the first head of government of a non-socialist country who visited China since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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In 1955, Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Nehru attended the Asian-African Conference in which 29 countries participated in Bandung, Indonesia and jointly advocated the Bandung Spirit of solidarity, friendship and cooperation.

In 1962, the border conflict led to a serious setback in bilateral relations.

In 1976, China and India restored ambassadorial relations and bilateral ties improved gradually.

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In 1988, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China, initiating the process of normalization of bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to "look forward" and develop bilateral relations actively in other fields while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to boundary question.

In 1991, Premier Li Peng visited India. The Prime Minister level mutual visits were restored after decades of suspension.

In 1992, Indian President R. Venkataraman visited China. He was the first President who visited China since the independence of the Republic of India.

In 1993, Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited China. Agreement between the Government of China and the Government of India on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was signed.

In 1996, President Jiang Zemin visited India. He was the first head of state from China who visited India since the establishment of bilateral ties. Both sides agreed to build a constructive partnership of cooperation oriented towards the 21st century. Agreement between the Government of China and the Government of India on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was signed.

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In 2000, Indian President K R Narayanan visited China on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and India.

In 2002, Premier Zhu Rongji visited India. Both sides agreed to enhance mutual understanding and trust and promote exchanges and cooperation in various fields.

In 2003, Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee visited China. The two sides signed The Declaration on the Principles and Comprehensive Cooperation in China-India Relations, and agreed to establish the special representatives meeting mechanism on India-China boundary question.

In 2005, Premier Wen Jiabao visited India. China and India signed the Joint Statement and declared the establishment of the strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity. The two sides welcomed signing of the Agreement

Geopolitical Scenario :

Europe dominated the 18th and 19th centuries. America dominated the 20th century, and now it is the time of Asia. This is not baseless speculation. China and India are marching forward with their competitive aspirations to draw the attention of the global community. In recent years, these two countries have been striding forward with steady economic growth and vigilant assertion at several global forums. Economically, China and India can exploit their resources and workforce for long-term development. More importantly, their role in the global order can be significant for long-term peace and prosperity. But dichotomies persist as their way of politics has always been different.

And it appears that this may destabilise Asian solidarity and play a detrimental role in the global order, too.

Historically, the two countries had a turbulent past under colonial rule. Japanese rulers controlled China for a long time, and India was a British colony for about 100 years. Their aspirations for freedom and independence emerged around the same time, and they have modelled their social, cultural, and economic ambitions. Though China is a socialist country with a controlled economy, and India is a democratic country with periodic elections, they have embarked on resilient assurances with pride and prosperity to seek a role as global partners.

As Asia is becoming a prominent region, international partners are vying to gain favours from them. In recent times, America has come closer to India, while Russia is becoming China's steady ally. Besides, the two countries are imperilled by their own internal issues. Their vast populations and huge expenditures require both of them to be engaged in longstanding strategies of economic persistence. From this standpoint, China and India, to some extent, are in an ambivalent coexistence with differing grounds.

Regarding security and ambition, they can stand apart. Some differences did turn India and China into enemies, wherein they fought a war in 1962. They still have some outstanding issues that need to be resolved like the line of control and border disputes. The Doklam standoff of 2017 is a recent example.

The two countries also have rising ambitions. India desperately wants a seat on the UN Security Council, but China is not happy about this. China is also striving to expand its influence in many countries to weaken American influence in the region through trade, commerce, joint ventures and investments. India wants to change gear with regard to regional ties. It does not seem to be adhering to traditional regional operations. One example is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which is almost dysfunctional. Ignoring this group, India is trying to show its influence through the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) by isolating its adversary Pakistan.

India seems to be consolidating its influence in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka with development collaboration and joint ventures. China is not silent, though; it has also shown its presence in these countries through joint partnerships. One of its initiatives is the Belt and Road Initiative. China is providing soft loans to many countries; however, it is studying their natural resources for probable joint ventures. China is very cautious about its security and long-term geopolitical consequences when undertaking joint ventures. These massive investments have shocked its arch-rival India. Observers see that India is loosening its grip in the South Asian region. China is enigmatically pursuing development and somehow influence diplomacy, which quite naturally, India is following closely.

Despite these competitions and rivalries, the two countries have to come to a point of reconciliation on some issues. The focus should be on improving issues of common interest like trade. The two countries have a wide trade gap. India, in fact, has a trade deficit of as much as

\$56 billion with China. The economy and economic development are exigent issues in their country

Important links :

Delegates we advise you to go through the following links in order to have clear image of the present scenario and factors affecting it.

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-asia-53118473>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-china-border-dispute-galwan-nala-6471792/lite/>

<https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/2020/new-trends-and-developments-border-tensions-between-china-and-india>

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2314913

QARMA -

- 1) Possession and Regulation of the Disputed Territory
- 2) Addressing any transgressions on either side.
- 3) Discussing a possible strategy for the demarcation of the LAC [Additional Paperwork]