



# FSC

*STUDY GUIDE*

2017



**COLOMBO MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

2017

# FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL

## MANDATE AND POWERS

- **The mandate of the FSC will be that of the SC with accordance to chapters V-VIII of the UN Charter;**
  - The UN Charter established six main organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council. It gives primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to the Security Council, which may meet whenever peace is threatened. According to the -----Charter, the United Nations has four purposes:
    - To maintain international peace and security;
    - To develop friendly relations among nations;
    - To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
    - And to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.
  - All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions.
  - **Overview of the Current Security Council** ;The Security Council is the United Nations Principal crisis Management body, which in turn is empowered to impose binding obligations on the UN's 193 member nations to provide, sustain and maintain peace. The Council's Primary Structure involves 5 Permanent and ten elected non-Permanent Nations, who shall be elected through the General Assembly on the basis of due, regard being specially paid, in the contribution of the member nations towards the United Nation in the maintenance of international Peace and Security and also equitable geographical distribution. The Security Council is often regarded as the primary organ of Power within the UN as stated in Chapter 5 of the UN Charter, ARTICLE 23. member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.
  - **The Council's Regiment of tools includes:**
    - Undertake investigation and mediation, in some cases;
    - Dispatch a mission;
    - Appoint special envoys; or
    - Request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.

*When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council's primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:*

- Issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;
- Dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions, separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought.

*Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:*

- Economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans;
- Severance of diplomatic relations;



- Blockade;
- Or even collective military action.

*A chief concern is to focus action on those responsible for the policies or practices condemned by the international community, while minimizing the impact of the measures taken on other parts of the population and economy.*

- **Each member shall be allocated the rights portrayed within the COMUN Charter**
- **Each members shall uses terms Portrayed by the UN Charter**
- **the Security Council Shall possess the unique aspect of providing National and International directives in case of international disputes in order to facilitate national interest and security thus these directives could be either Unilateral or multilateral.**
- **The Security Council Shall have the right to bestow and amend the agenda of any Committee and appoint special Rapture to mediate Debate to get general View and Recommendations from relevant Committees**
- **The Security Council shall have the right to evoke all forms of no confidence Motions and the Security Council has within its right the privilege of monitoring and analyzing the Secretariat and as such provide recommendations to proceedings.**
- **In an instance where the SC has Failed to act as the UN's Primary Crisis Preventive Committee the President of SC may have the right to Converse with the President of General Assembly and when in dire need evoke United for Peace**



## **FORMAT OF DEBATE**

- During the three practice debates roughly a period of 10 years will elapse, with around 3-4 years between PD's. However the year at which the 3<sup>rd</sup> PD is simulated will be the same as the year simulated in conference, in addition no further large scale time periods will elapse during conference. During which the executives of many nations will change and with them the policies that are represented as well as the seats in the SC will also change.
- To allow delegates to experience these changes and tackle the burden equally a system of rotation is put in place. This means that the country a delegate represents will be rotated at random during the first two PD's, and the country they will represent at the third PD will be the same as the country they represent in conference. The country they will be allocated to represent in the third PD will be decided on the basis of their performance in the first 2 PD's.
- The three PD's will be a simulation of crisis sessions, whilst there will be a single conference topic debated across all three days of conference debate, in which delegates are expected to write a FPS ,beforehand, as well as a resolution for. The conference topic will be released soon after the end of the final PD and the deadline for the FPS will be 2 days before conference.
- FPS will be made a public document for all delegates to accustom themselves with the adopted stance of their peers, handing in your FPS late will void you of receiving an award as it will give you an unprecedented unfair advantage.

## **HOW TO RESEARCH**

One may come across the question "how do I research a policy that may not exist yet?", and that is a very valid question, but it too is the beauty of FSC. When you research for FSC you have adopted the ideology and philosophy of a country's stance and not just repeat the policies they've already set forth. In order to do this one must be in tune with the spirit of their nation's policies, this is done through researching heavily into the policies of that nation and then analyzing the reasoning on which they came up with that policy. At FSC delegates will be scrutinized over how they adapt their nations' policies to the situations presented to them and rewarded aptly on their performance to stay in line with the ideologies of their nations' whilst using the freedom given to secure a better position in debate.



## HOW TO WRITE A FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

- There is a word limit of 2000
  - The format of an FSC FPS is the same as any other FPS
  - The deadline is two days before conference, handing in your FPS late will lead to the disqualification from your eligibility to win awards
- ❖ The challenge in writing an FPS for FSC comes with identifying and creating an appropriate stance for your country, to do this a delegate must delve into the past policies of their nation and come terms with the ideological grounds they are based upon, then expand and manipulate that reasoning to take on a stance that will give the delegate a more formidable position in debate.
- ❖ For this reason apart from the general marking criteria for a FPS in FSC there are two more key grounds on which delegates will be judged upon. Firstly how true to the ideology of the nation does your FPS remain, and if it seems to be in line with the current trend of that nations policy. Secondly on how well the delegate exploits the freedom given to position themselves more relevantly to debate. Therefore when awarding the best FPS award we will not only be looking at the written work itself but how well it was used to exact an agenda in conference.

## COUNTRY MATRIX

PD 1	PD 2	PD3/Conference
China	China	China
France	France	France
Russia	Russia	Russia
U.K	U.K	U.K
U.S.A	U.S.A	U.S.A
Egypt	Germany	Cuba
Senegal	Poland	Germany
Uruguay	Turkey	Venezuela
Japan	Canada	Mexico
Ukraine	Tunisia	Iran
Ethiopia	Syria	Vietnam
Kazakhstan	India	Israel
Bolivia	Argentina	Norway
Italy	Chile	South Africa
Sweden	Republic of Korea	Kenya

