



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

STUDY GUIDE

TOPIC I

ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR

TOPIC II

THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.



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GENIUS MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE



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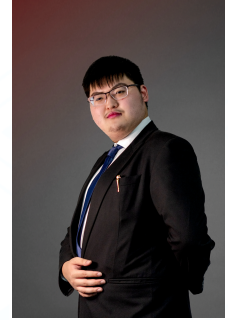


1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESIDENCY

Lee Zhong Hern

Chair

Hi I'm Zhong Hern, a second-year Bachelor of Business student specialising in International Business and Marketing, and currently studying at Taylor's University. I'm 19 at the time of writing, and this is considered to be the first-ever time, officially chaired as part of a Board of Dais. It is my utmost pleasure to be able to serve as your head chair/ president for the United Nations Security Council, and I hope we could learn more about the topics, and each other soon.



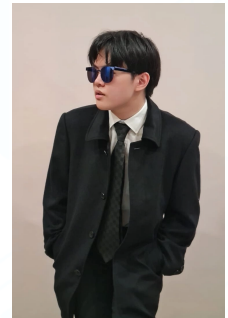
This is my 8th Model United Nations experience, as I had been delegating 4 times, being a part of the Dais once, and twice as a part of the Secretariat. Moreover, I also serve as the Director of Human Resources for Taylor's Lakeside Model United Nations Club at Taylor's Lakeside Campus. Since my MUN journey began back in 2021, I felt that MUN really helps me a lot to develop not just as a person, but also assist me a lot in my academic and daily life.

But to summarise, I hope that all of you will be enjoying your journey with us in the UNSC council at GMUN, and hope that I could do my best to help you to improve. With that said, hope to see all of you soon. And till then, take care and stay safe.

Loh Ji Hin

Co-Chair

Hi everyone! I am Ji Hin and I am incredibly honoured to be able to serve as co-chair for the GMUN UNSC council. I would say that I'm quite familiar with the MUN field, therefore having the certain experience withholding sheer intrusive thoughts to start nuclear wars.



This is my first time chairing any council at all, so I am very certain that there is much I could learn from my fellow delegates. Throughout the conference, I hope that we can achieve really exciting debate sessions and come up with roasts that I can use in the future. As of now, here is one.

“Passing resolutions? How about you learn to pass your life” - Someone, probably

If you would like to contact me for anything, here is my email:
jihin60.l@gmail.com

~~And let the chaos begin~~



2.0 THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Security Council, also known by its abbreviation UNSC, is one of the 6 main organs of the United Nations, which includes, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the UN Secretariat. The council consists of 15 members, which includes 5 permanent members, and 10 non-permanent members (UN, n.d.).

RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS

The Security Council's primary responsibility is established under the UN Charter, and dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and security. Meanwhile, the Security Council also serves to determine the existence of threats to the stability of international peace and safety or any act of aggression. When the situation requires, the Security Council could take actions such as imposing sanctions or even authorising the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Chapter III of the UN Charter also mandated that all member states are obligated to comply with the decision by the Security Council.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After the end of WWII, countries started to realise that diplomacy is crucial in maintaining peace and stability between nations, and after experiencing both gruesome WWI and WWII, countries came to consent to form an intergovernmental organisation that will ensure a safe platform for diplomatic activity. The 5 main combatants from the Allies side took the initiative to the formation of the United Nations, on October 25, 1945, in San Francisco, California (UN, n.d.). This made the United States of America, the British Empire (nowadays the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (nowadays Russian Federation), the 4th French Republic (currently the 5th French Republic in nowadays), and the Republic of China (nowadays Taiwan) as its founding fathers, at the same time, the Security Council was established, and the 5 nations have been given the status of permanent-members, hence resulting in the term of P5 or Permanent 5 in nowadays.



PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

The Presidency Council has a Presidency which rotates and changes each month. The current president of the council as of the time this research report is written, is the representative from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the presidency will last until July from 1st of June 2023.



3.0 TOPIC 1: ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR

DEFINITION

Key terms	Explanation
Coup d'état	A term originated from French, meaning “stroke of state” or “blow of state”. It’s defined as a coup or overthrow, as is an action of seizure and removal of a government and its powers.
National League for Democracy (NLD)	Myanmar’s ruling party from the nation’s 2015 general election, was overthrown by a military coup d’état in early 2021.
Tatmadaw	Translated as the “Grand Army”, is the military of Myanmar, administrated by the Ministry of Defence and consists of 3 main branches, the Myanmar Army, the Myanmar Navy, and the Myanmar Air Force.
Military Junta	A governmental system is led by a committee or military leaders.
Decades	1 decade equals 10 years
Burmese	Myanmar’s nationality



BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION

On the morning of 1st February 2021, the Goddess of Fortune had to stop her blessing on the land of Myanmar, which just experienced a short-lived harmonious and peaceful life under the newly elected democratic government led by the NLD. After experiencing almost 5 decades of rule under the military junta from 1962 to 2011, and a series of civil wars and internal conflicts, a long convoy of military and police forces stormed the capital, Naypyidaw and detained the State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, President Win Myint and other members of the ruling party, including ministers, their deputies, and members of parliament (BBC, 2021).

After a series of raids, the military announced the nation to be in a state of emergency, and detentions of the ruling party's members including ministers in the cabinet, the military handed over the power to the Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing as acting president. And this also marks the end of civilian rule government led by State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and her NLD party, which only lasts for 5 years, and the reimposition of military rule. And six months after the coup d'état, acting president Min Aung Hlaing declare himself prime minister in August and will continue leading the country under an extended state of emergency until the next elections, which are planned to be held about 2 years. The military junta named themselves the "caretaker government" with Min Aung Hlaing as its prime minister (The Associated Press, 2021).

Meanwhile, under the state of emergency declared by the military junta, chaos continues to break out, as the military junta was suspected of trying to eliminate those voices that criticise them or disagree with the fact that the elected government had collapsed. Protests emerged everywhere around the nation, and the military junta refused to hear to voices of the people and order the local authorities to put down all those that join the protest (Myanmar Now, 2021). Many were arrested as a result, and the situation escalates even further as violence and bloodshed occur during the protests by the Myanmar citizens.

Currently, due to the frequent oppression by the military junta and unconditional killing and harming of innocent civilians, the situation worsen with many citizens claiming that they were forced to arm themselves in order to protect themselves and their loved ones. And another civil war is ongoing in the nation since the coup d'état on the 1st of February 2021, mainly involving the Tatmadaw which is backed by the military junta and the militias around the nation that is formed by those who refused to accept the military rule (Agence France-Presse, 2021).

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The situation in Myanmar currently is escalating even further and will even worsen for its citizen, according to a report from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), as of 2023, it is estimated to close to 1.1 million refugees are seeking help to survive (UNHCR, 2023). And although depending on the aid and assistance from neighbouring countries and UN bodies, it is estimated the number of refugees will continue to increase rapidly, mainly due to ongoing conflicts and civil wars, abuse of human rights, discrimination, and unfair treatment.

MILITARY COUP D'ÉTAT

To be honest, another military coup d'état to take place again in places such as Myanmar was expected by many experts. The reason behind this varies from political to social, historical, and regional effects.

Political

First of all, the long reign of military rule in Myanmar for almost 5 decades has already built up strong supporters foundation to its rule, compared to the NLD party led by Aung San Suu Kyi that only rule for 5 years since the previous victory in the nation's previous general election. Thus this also causes many of the politicians to realise that the elected government will be short-lived due to its lack of supporters' foundation, and at the same time will not be that stable compared to the military junta, as the military junta ruled with an iron fist. Not to mention military junta has the military forces that are at their disposal compared to the elected government which has limited control over the military (Rieffel, 2016).

Social

Moving to the social aspect, as the life under military rule for almost 5 decades, many of the citizens had accepted their fate and choose to live a normal life without further deteriorating the situation and causing further turbulences in the nation. During that time regional conflicts still happen all around the nation due to the oppression by the military junta, causing guerilla warfare carried out by resistance forces to be frequent in some regions of the nation. Hence the Burmese people had enough of unnecessary bloodshed and instability, thus making most of them just want to survive and had a normal life. Therefore, whoever becomes the government are irrelevant to the Burmese people, no matter is a civilian rule or military rule, as long as there are stability and a chance for harmony and prosperity, the faction that the people will support.



Historical

As previously mentioned, Myanmar since its independence on the 4th of January 1948, only enjoyed a short-lived democracy till the 2nd of March 1962, when the nightmare for the nation started with the first-ever military coup d'état, and establishing the first military junta that almost ruled the nation for 5 decades (Maizland, 2022).

Regional Effects

Finally, military juntas and coup d'état had been a curse for many Southeast Asian countries. Consequently, many of Myanmar's neighbouring countries have also been sharing the same fate of experiencing military coup d'état, and either being ruled or still under the influence of a military junta.

Indonesia

On the midnight of 1st of October 1965, a group of army conspirators kidnapped and murdered 6 army generals. The conspirators announced later in the morning that they had stabilised the situation to prevent a coup launched against the then-president Sukarno by the Council of Generals, by eliminating the generals. Meanwhile, the then-Commander of the Army's Strategic Reserve, Suharto begins to gather his powers, and by the evening of the day, he seized the initiative from the conspirators. Then the nation begins a series of conflicts and purges aiming to eliminate the threat of Communism in the nation. And soon with the destruction of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), one of the main elements that supported the Sukarno regime collapsed, and pressure increased against the then-president Sukarno. In 1966, the army forced the president to delegate extensive powers to Suharto, which already the then-Chief of Staff of the Army. Then 1967, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), equivalent to the parliament of a nation, installed Suharto as the nation's acting president, and in March 1968, he was appointed to the presidency in his own right (Britannica, n.d.).

Vietnam

The year 1963 indicates a time of turbulence for Vietnam, as the country is facing a civil war between the South Vietnam Faction led by Ngo Dinh Diem and backed by the United States and North Vietnam Faction led by Ho Chi Minh and backed by the Soviet Union. Soon the United States realised that Ngo Dinh Diem will not be the most suited strategic ally and partner, due to the incompetence of the leader and many contrary ideologies to what the United States wanted. Hence the United States Department of State and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) came out with a plan to incite a coup and overthrow the then-South

Vietnamese Leader Ngo Dinh Diem. Soon the CIA started to contact military generals on the planning of the removal of the Diem regime and promise that the United States will not oppose or punish the generals. On the 2nd of November 1963, the leader Ngo Dinh Diem



alongside his advisor and brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu was overthrown and executed (Miller Center, n.d.).

Cambodia

The nation of Cambodia had experienced not just once, but twice the gruesome fate of a coup d'état, once in 1970 which overthrew the rule of the then-King of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk (Nachemson, 2020) and once in 1997, when the current Prime Minister of Cambodia, Hun Sen launched a coup to secure his party's power (Willemyns, 2017).

Thailand

The nation that most probably had the most coup d'état ever succeed, with many more unsuccessful attempts. According to the European Parliament, it is recorded that Thailand had been experiencing over 12 successful coups, and many more attempted coups, causing serious disturbance and instability in the nation (EU, 2019). The crisis in Thailand remains an unsolved curse for the Thai people (Fisher, 2013).



4.0 TOPIC 2: THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.

DEFINITION

Key terms	Explanation
Belligerent	Parties involved in an armed conflict
Insurgence	An act of rising out of revolt
Proxy War	A war fought between smaller belligerents that represents the interests of a larger power, which often, in turn, provides them military support.
Malicious	Of bad intention.
Defenestrated	Removed from a position of authority.
Democracy	A system of government by the whole population, usually through elected representatives
Authoritarian	A political system that emphasises the rejection of political diversity, and uses highly centralised powers to maintain control of the rule of law, separation of powers, status quo, democratic voting etc.
Tacit	Implied or understood without explicit statement.

BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION

Within the last 50 years, the world has witnessed more than 110 armed conflicts (with more than 45 of them in the Middle East and more than 35 of them in Africa) and most of them are ongoing but unheard of in the public media.

The question at hand concerns the fact that, amidst all this bloodshed, different governments, be they regional or continental, always see an opportunity within to advance their political gain. This issue does not restrict itself to ongoing armed conflicts as mere political tension between two factions can also be exploited by foreign interests. These interests can oftentimes be the motive of countries to launch proxy wars against their rival since this not only avoids a full-fledged conflict but also minimises casualties to achieve maximised benefits. It should be borne in mind that these conflicts do not concern only the military, but the welfare of civilians and social/economic infrastructures.

Before resolving international conflicts and achieving peace, it is important to eliminate the malicious intentions that fuel them. Aligning with the UNSC's stated goals, this agenda seeks to encourage UNSC members to produce a resolution that can adequately do so. By passing well-discussed resolutions, it is hoped that foreign intervention in foreign conflict can be redirected and its purpose readjusted for good.

This topic concerns itself not just a particular conflict or region, therefore in this research report, we will explore examples of different, major conflicts across the globe to understand how different governments intervene for their political gain. Delegates can do further research on different conflicts and particularly on the belligerents to induce how political interest can vary and how they might perpetuate military intervention.

Russo - Ukrainian Conflict

Throughout history, since the dissolution of the USSR, Russia's resentment towards Ukraine had grown due to Ukraine's policies shifting to align with Western Powers. Acts of aggression had been done such as the annexation of Crimea in 2014.

The conflict escalated in which on 24th February 2022, Russia launched an armed military invasion against Ukraine from the borders of Belarus, Kharkiv, Crimea, and Donbas. This was the result of a long-standing border conflict between Russia and Ukraine, due to Russia's concerns about the expansion of NATO (an international defence treaty, mostly joined by European countries) onto Russian borders. As of May 21st of 2023, civilian casualties are reported to be approximately 42,000.

Before the invasion, however, efforts had been made by the OSCE to mediate the tension between Russia and Ukraine by encouraging negotiations and coming up with agreements.

The invasion received strong condemnation from the global community, with the European Union immediately imposing harsh sanctions on Russia's economy. Countries across the world provided humanitarian aid to Ukraine in hopes to ease civilian pressure.

Throughout the conflict, Ukraine has received steady military and economic support from Western powers, while Russia relied on support from its allies such as China and Belarus.

How it relates to the agenda at hand

Several countries across other regions of the world shifted their policies as the war continued. For example, Saudi Arabia's relationship deteriorated with the US ever since American President Joe Biden declared Saudi Arabia a pariah state (at the time of this he was only a candidate for election). In November 2022, Saudi denied the US's request to increase oil production and the global community saw this as a sign that Saudi Arabia is gradually shifting its diplomatic focus to Eastern powers like China. Vice versa, this became China's opportunity to expand its economic gain and political influence in the Middle East.

Another example is that, as China and India do not follow Europe's sanctions on Russia, throughout the conflict they had been purchasing cheap crude from Russia. As of April 2023, India and China already accounted for 90% of Russia's seaborne crude exports. Perhaps it is apparent now that China and India's political interests have indirectly led to the prolonging of the invasion, and this is a persuasive case on how the agenda can be significant to global politics.

Unfortunately, due to these abuses being strategically done, it is difficult for the UN to intervene and "draw a line" to this issue.

Israeli - Palestinian Conflict

The Israeli - Palestinian conflict has been an issue of ongoing armed conflict in the Middle East region, where tensions arise due to political and religious differences.

Throughout history, the region had always been occupied by Jews and Muslims, along with the long-standing issue of to whom the region rightfully belongs and how it should be governed. After WW1, the Ottoman Empire dissolved and the region became ruled by the UK under the name of Palestine, but the voices of demands for a Jewish-owned state are becoming louder and louder. In 1917 after the war, the UK issued the Balfour Declaration in which the document stated the British Government's support for the establishment of a

national home for Jewish people. This caused a massive uproar among the Muslim community within the region.

During this conflict, Palestinians faced oppression and bombing from the Israeli government, and insurgency is on the rise as the conflict continues. The world's opinion and siding on this issue is rather diverse; as of 17th June of 2023, Palestine is not recognized by 55 countries; a majority of them are Western countries. At the same time, Israel is not recognized by 27 countries; a majority of them are members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. From time to time the UN has pushed for a "two-state resolution" where the region's territory is divided between Israel and Palestine. Despite having a majority of countries supporting this resolution, it had always been opposed by Palestine.

How it relates to the agenda at hand

The US has had heavy involvement in this conflict, primarily due to military interests in the region. By providing military supplies to Israel, the US seeks to combat festering terrorist groups in the Middle East region (and to Israel, the liberation army of Palestine is seen as terrorists). US companies also enjoyed benefits by expanding their influence on Israeli territory. As a world leader in water conservation and agriculture, the US benefited from Israeli technologies pertaining to these aspects.

Palestine's allies seek to uphold the rights of the Palestinian people by countering Israel's annexation of Palestinian territory and the murder of Palestinians by Israeli officials. By supporting Palestine, they will also be able to show their religious resolve and demonstrate to the world close ties within the OIC. Though this does not constitute abuse, their statements had been rather contradictory: the OIC had demonstrated their willingness to adhere to the two-state resolution, but most members of the OIC did not recognize the existence of Israel as a state to show political dissatisfaction.

China - Taiwan Relations

After winning the Chinese Civil War in 1949, the People's Republic of China was established. The Nationalist Government (who lost the war) fled to an island East of China, establishing the Republic of China (informally known as Taiwan). Throughout history, both factions had claimed to be the sole, legitimate government of China (both island and mainland). Although amidst the Chinese Civil War, the Republic of China was recognised as the formal Chinese government in the UN, it was defenestrated and replaced by the PRC because the PRC holds an overwhelming majority of the Chinese population, therefore it had been tacit that it is unlikely that ROC can reassert its control over both island and mainland China. After being replaced, it became practically impossible for Taiwan to be recognised as a country as recognition of a country requires the concurrent votes of the UNSC's permanent members, one of which is the PRC.



After the replacement of the ROC, PRC established the “One-China Policy” in which the PRC claims to be the sole government of the island and mainland China, and that diplomacy or recognition can only be done with either PRC or ROC. This is why many countries are reluctant to establish formal diplomatic relations with ROC as they see PRC as a more prominent faction, politically and economically. Although it should be noted that in practice, certain countries still have economic ties with ROC due to its technology and potential as a democracy, and ROC has always remained one of the world’s top computer technology producers.

How it relates to the agenda at hand

Foreign interest in this issue did not begin until the last few decades when the US is gradually expanding its influence on East Asian countries. Firstly, as a region directly beside China, Taiwan serves as an opportunity for the US to expand its interests right at Chinese borders. Due to this China had always issued warnings against such acts, usually through the means of military exercises. Secondly, Taiwan is an important character in the technological supply chain as it supplies nearly 60% of the world’s semiconductors, in which most of them are highly technologically advanced. By establishing friendly diplomatic relations with Taiwan, countries are able to enjoy mutually beneficial developments, both technological and economic-wise. Thirdly, the US’s interest in Taiwan is also concerned with democratic ideologies. By supporting Taiwan in this conflict, democracy can be upheld and it can serve as a political move against the PRC's authoritarian system



5.0 PAST ACTIONS & PRECEDENCES

TOPIC 1: ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR.

The issue in Myanmar had gained much attention from the international community, and many of the parties expressed their support to defend the democracy in Myanmar and impose many restrictions against the military junta, at the same time, many world leaders had urged the release of innocent political leaders that been arrested, and restore the democracy in the nation.

United Nations

The United Nations Security Council had called for the release of the Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi and others detained by the military junta. The council also emphasises the importance of democracy, refraining from violence, respecting human rights and fundamental freedom, and the rule of law (The Straits Times, 2021).

United States of America

The United States is one of the countries that impose the most sanctions on the Myanmar military junta for the actions of overthrowing a democratically elected government, abusing human rights, oppressing peaceful protests and demonstrations, and violence against innocent civilians (US Department of State, 2023).

European Union

From the beginning of the coup in February 2021, the European Council had strongly expressed their condemnation of the actions of the military junta to remove a democratically elected government, and many restrictions had been imposed against those that carried out the coup. Meanwhile, the council also impose sanctions on those militaries and police that oppress the peaceful demonstrations by the Burmese people (EU, 2023).



TOPIC 2: THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.

Although the UN had not released any resolutions that directly tackled this issue, other actions from the UN and other countries had actively taken approaches to resolve the foreign conflict itself, thus ending the possibility of foreign governmental abuse. Referring to the examples mentioned above,

Russia - Ukraine conflict

- (1) The EU has imposed sanctions against the Russian economy throughout Russia's aggression on Ukraine. It was estimated that, between 2012 and 2017, Russia lost \$170 billion due to these sanctions.
- (2) China has made efforts to broker peace talks between Ukraine and Russia that aim to achieve a peace agreement without leaving both Ukraine and Russia humiliated. In the global community, China is seen as an important ally of Russia.
- (3) The UN had also made efforts to reprimand Russia for its invasion of Ukraine, in which the General Assembly passed resolutions that encouraged the end of this war.

Israeli - Palestinian conflict

- (1) The UN had consistently pushed for a two-state resolution in hopes to end the conflict in the region, dividing the region into Israeli and Palestinian territories. This was supported by a majority of members of the UN.

China - Taiwan conflict

- (1) Although the UN has not created any resolutions regarding this issue, the US and its allies across the East China Sea (such as South Korea and Japan) have stood firmly with Taiwan, and demonstrated a willingness to defend Taiwan against China should a war break out.



6.0 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

TOPIC 1: ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Seeking for a stable solution but avoiding further bloodshed

The crisis in Myanmar had been a long-suffering that has been cursed to the Burmese people, and the Security Council mandated by the UN Charter to uphold international peace and security and regional stability should take action to deliver the required justice and protect those who are in need.

The council should try to resolve the matter without escalating the situation further, meanwhile trying to engage in diplomatic activities if possible.

Pressure to enter diplomatic negotiation

However if the military junta refused to enter into diplomatic negotiating, Article 42 of the UN Charter enables the council to use force to maintain or restore international peace and security when non-military measures are to be or have proven inadequate (UNSC, n.d.).

Therefore, authorisation of the use of force is not prohibited when all diplomatic negotiations are unable to achieve the goal.



TOPIC 2: THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.

Advocacy for Accountability of Responsibilities

Perhaps UNSC must establish a framework that advocates transparency and accountability from governments themselves. While governments are representing their foreign interests to both international and national communities, a system could be formulated to increase oversight by organisations to ensure that governmental abuse is properly regulated.

Relevant parties can also be encouraged to form organisations that dedicate themselves to such a cause. They should have certain access to information that may indicate if their government is currently conducting ongoing abuses. This can allow ordinary citizens to participate in the geopolitical sphere of their country thus making positive changes as necessary.

If such a resolution is passed, it will also demonstrate how much a government cares about freedom of information for its people. Perhaps this can be an opportunity for countries to showcase their stances or potential for freedom of speech.

Encouraging dialogue and responsible diplomacy conduct

It might be possible to establish a system that encourages governments to proceed with diplomatic conduct with responsibility. Incentives could be put in place to promote international cooperation, thus improving the ethics in which diplomacy is undergone.

As diplomacy by governments proceeds to be more responsible and ethical, it is expected that negotiations and mediations will be conducted with utmost good faith and therefore bring a resolution to potentially any ongoing conflicts across the globe.

By passing such a resolution, it could let members of the UN understand the importance and significance of these conducts to global stability and peace. Governments will also gain the trust of the civilians as a global security framework is laid out and carried out since civilians will acknowledge that their government is providing them ease and safety.



7.0 QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA)

TOPIC 1: ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR.

- 1) How can the issue in Myanmar be solved peacefully?
- 2) Are there any methods to restore the peace and stability in the region?
- 3) What actions will be taken by the Security Council to tackle this issue?
- 4) What are the precautions to avoid another reimposition of the military junta?
- 5) What are the measures of the resolution to solve this issue?
- 6) How will the resolution imposed be executed and monitored?

TOPIC 2: THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.

- 1) How can foreign conflicts be ended without neglecting the political interests of foreign governments?
- 2) How can the resolution contribute to the welfare of civilians in conflicting regions?
- 3) Can a rule of law be formulated, one that countries can rely on, to prevent the perpetuation of conflicts for political gain?
- 4) Should there be punitive measures against the exploitation of foreign conflicts? If so, what would be adequate?
- 5) Should there be an internationally agreed standard on how military intervention will play into foreign conflicts?



8.0 FURTHER RESEARCH MATERIAL

TOPIC 1: ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN MYANMAR, WITH A FOCUS ON THE MILITARY COUP AND THE CIVIL WAR.

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StDA-aki1gk&ab_channel=ABCNewsIn-depth
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-j4L4D_9MQ&ab_channel=WarStories
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uhOV4fVJVAg&ab_channel=BehindtheNews
4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iuINrF4ycyI&ab_channel=CNAInsider

TOPIC 2: THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE OF FOREIGN CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL GAIN.

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2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2QbsBLkPYFc&ab_channel=Channel4News
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