

United Nations

Security Council



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1. Letter from the presidents

Greetings delegates,

Welcome to Internal MOSMUN's Security Council. We are Isabela Jaramillo and Miguel Zuleta, your chairs. We are proud to be chairing this promising committee, as we hope you can learn and gain experience from such an important topic. We are here to support you and guide you through anything you will need, and we hope that your experience in this MOSMUN will be extremely pleasant and enjoyable.

During the model, we hope to challenge your critical thinking and oratory skills, with the purpose of coming to a rational conclusion regarding the Myanmar Rohingya crisis, which will be discussed later on in this guide. We hope that you will also treat this topic with the utmost respect it deserves, seeing as many lives are being affected by the actions of Myanmar and what we will be discussing in the committee. We will not be tolerating any outright disrespectful actions or comments on our committee.

Delegates are expected to do their research with truthful sources, support their country, and find a solution that will be beneficial for the international community, while also keeping it as close to reality as possible. We also hope you enjoy this experience and learn a lot from it.

Cordially,

Isabela Jaramillo and Miguel Zuleta.

If you need anything, you can contact us through:

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2. Introduction to the committee:

2.a. General Information:

The Security Council is an organ of the United Nations (UN) which is in charge of keeping international peace and security. It is composed of 5 permanent members (The United Kingdom, United States of America, The Russian Federation, The people's republic of China, and The French Republic), plus 10 other non-permanent members, 8 of them are elected for a 2 years term and the remaining 2 for a 1-year term. They are elected by the general assembly, and in this chamber, the presidency is alternated by each of its members by 1-month terms, the order is arranged alphabetically by the English alphabet.

The Security Council is the only organ of the UN who has the power of forcing any member from the UN to make the decisions taken by the committee (this including all the UN members). Nations shall obey all the decisions taken by the current council since this council has the duty of investigating and acting in conflicts that possibly can disrupt world peace.

In the Security Council, any decision can have important effects in the long term. For a decision to be taken it should be approved by 9 delegations at the council and the five permanent members, which hold a veto power that means if any of the 5 is not in agreement with it they can use the power to not pass the decision.

2.b. History

The UN Security Council was created as one of the six main organs of the United Nations in 1945 as a result of the United Nations Charter, after the end of the second world war by the five more economically developed countries which were The United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Soviet Union, The French Republic, and The Republic of China which are the permanent members plus other 6 non-permanent members that would be changed into 10 in an amendment to the United Nations Charter in 1965, this organ was created to protect people's safety and peace between countries.

The veto power has played an extremely important role during the years, this organ was and is one of the direct responsibility of keeping world peace, but in situations like the Cold War or other similar conflicts in which two countries with the veto power were in opposite sides, such as the United States and Russia, there were almost no ideas that passed through the council.

The Security Council has been through variations until it became as we know it today. Originally the Security Council was made up of 11 delegations until in 1965 it was increased to 15 members. The 10 non-permanent members would rotate geographically so the council has different options, the People's republic of China succeeds in the Republic of China and then The Russian federation succeeds in the Soviet Union.

3. Topic: The Myanmar Rohingya Crisis

3.a. Introduction to the topic

Myanmar is a country located in the Asian southeast continent whose population is mainly Buddhist. This country has over 100 different ethnic groups, one of them are the Rohingyas. They are a Muslim ethnic group that was mainly concentrated in the Rakhine State located in Myanmar. In August 2017 the government started military actions against this group including burning their villages and the refugees assure another kind of violations from the military groups, which led the Rohingyas in the need of escaping, the closest and more suitable place was the Cox Bazar which is a place at Bangladesh, around 725,000 refugees from Myanmar has safely arrived in Bangladesh, making this place the largest refugee settlement according to the UNHCR, even though neither Bangladesh nor Myanmar are willing to recognize them as citizens or a legal ethnicity.

The UN launched an article in 2017 which stated “Credible information indicates that the Myanmar security forces purposely destroyed the property of the Rohingyas, targeting their houses, fields, food stocks, crops, livestock and even tree” according to the OHCHR in other declarations we can see how does The United Nations has described the Rohingya “as the most persecuted minority in the world” making this a major problem for the international communities

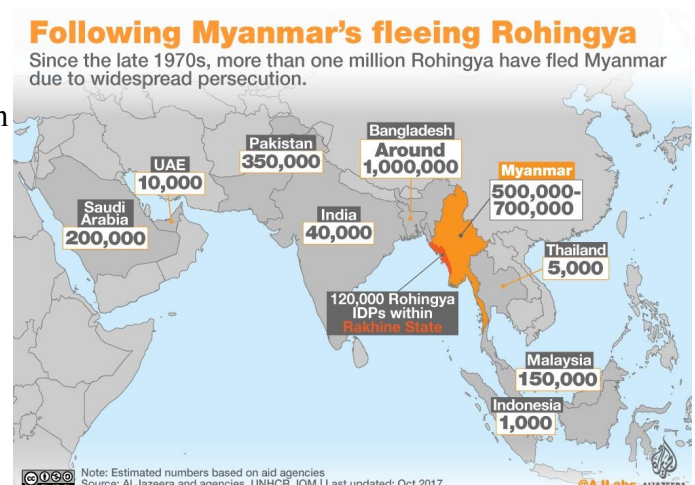
The Rohingyas are still facing many difficulties and constantly require help, the need to change this situation and provide help to these groups is imminent.

3. b. Background

In 1977, former Burma started the “Dragon King” operation which consists of mass arrest, violence, persecution which caused over 200.000 Rohingyas to move to Bangladesh, years later the country after a military crackdown was changed and former Burma changes its name to Myanmar and more military units were sent to Rakhine Myanmar’s territory, and people continue trying to escape, around 500,000 Rohingyas are already outside the country most of them in southern Bangladesh, and Organizations such as MSF (Doctors without Borders) start to provide healthcare and the basic resources to the refugees. Later in 1992, Myanmar and Bangladesh signed an agreement in which Bangladesh will help with the repatriation of the Rohingyas, many Rohingyas were taken back to Myanmar and were denied the entry to Bangladesh even do after the protest of the international community and with time the Rohingyas were able to migrate once again.

Most of the Rohingya are already in the different refugees camp in Bangladesh and other countries as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, in which they receive the most basic resources for living which are food and healthcare, even do the conditions are very hostile, “they are still extremely vulnerable, living in highly challenging circumstances” according to the OCHA, even do approximately there are in between 500.000 to 750.000 Rohingyas in Myanmar without the possibility of migration due to the COVID-19 sanitary emergency and are forced to stay at Myanmar under the conditions of the government.

Even though the biggest refugee camp is located in Cox Bazar we can find significant amounts of Rohingyas Refuges in numerous countries, the chart shows the spread of the Rohingyas



3.c. What has the Security Council done regarding this?

This genocide has passed through many of the international bodies like the international criminal court or the International Court of Justice even do the Security Council is responsible for security. As it was previously stated, the committee's mission is keeping world peace and security and the council will only use the force in extreme cases which is why the Council hasn't taken extreme measures corresponding to this topic, even though the council has been trying to guide the countries and is always watching over the security of the Rohingyas.

One of the UN research groups had arrived at the conclusion that the crackdown was carried out with "genocidal intent" against minorities which would involucrate the Myanmar officials and military in crimes against humanity and in human rights violations, which have been processed by the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) even do neither of the courts has arrived at a conclusion.

The Security Council has asked the Myanmar government to give the basic human rights, education, healthcare, basic sanitary conditions, legal identification, food, even do the current conditions in Myanmar for the Rohingyas are still regrettable, but the Rohingyas in Cox Bazar and the different refugee camps already have more resources and rights nevertheless this group is far from having dignified living conditions.

3.d. Current Situation

During December of 2019, a new threat for the Rohingyas' appeared: COVID-19. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 is an infectious disease that primarily spreads through small droplets of saliva. Its primary symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, sore muscles, loss of taste or smell, headache, and diarrhea. In stronger cases, this disease can cause organ failure, heart complications, pneumonia, blood clots, acute respiratory distress syndrome (lung condition that doesn't allow the proper amount of oxygen to go into the bloodstream).

On March 11th, 2020, WHO declared the former outbreak of this disease as a pandemic. Since the beginning of the year, there have been around 29 million cases of COVID-19 and 900 thousand deaths. Since the Rohingyas' are currently in refugee camps or concentration camps, these high concentrations of people can make it easier for the disease to spread, since one of the recommendations for avoiding the spread is staying about 2 meters away from others and wearing a mask, and these people can't do either of those. Even if the camps do have these protocols, it's extremely hard to enforce them on everyone.

Relating to this, countries such as Malaysia and Thailand have rejected the refugees with the justification of the pandemic. Due to this, many Rohingyas have appeared dead in boats and others have been rescued by the UN and taken to refugee camps. Even after all, they have suffered in their home country, some of them still wish to return to Myanmar when it becomes safe and when they are assured with rights and liberty.

The 600,000 Rohingyas that are still in Myanmar are facing the biggest threat of genocide ever. The refugees that managed to get to Bangladesh were put in refugee camps closed with barbed wires which restrict the refugees' freedom to move, with no humanitarian services and no protection services, even when the amount of gender-based violence has severely increased. The Bangladesh government is working their hardest to improve their conditions, by taking in new arrivals to villages and cities.

Organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have donated aid to these camps, yet it's not fully known if the camps are actually using it.

Aside from this, the monsoon season in Bangladesh constantly threatens the refugees' safety, seeing as these heavy rains can easily sweep away any temporary housing and risk most things that aren't properly built.

3.e. Future Expectations

Even when we wish the best future for the Rohingyas, both the refugees that are scattered around the world and those who are still in Myanmar, what will happen next is not known. This kind of situation can be extremely uncertain, especially when it is such a small minority in a much bigger country.

Regarding the Bangladesh refugee camps, we expect the Bangladesh government to enforce police on their camps to lower the number of crimes that are a constant threat to the community. We also hope the country proceeds to establish new supply chains to distribute essential goods, since the previous ones were disrupted by the pandemic, which also happened with the learning centers in the camps, causing Rohingya children to not receive any proper education during this crisis.

The Rohingyas' future is one we can not tell precisely, yet one that we hope will improve drastically after this pandemic.

3.f. QARMA_s

- Has your country provided any support for the Rohingya Refugees?
- Is your country in any economic/social relationship with Myanmar? If so, which kind? Are they allies?
- Has your country had any similar experiences regarding an exodus, a threat, or danger towards a minority, be it religious or not? If so, how did the country deal with it?
- Does your country have any refugee camps? If so, what are their conditions?
- Does your country hold any relationship with Bangladesh or any of the other countries helping with this crisis? If so, which kind?
- Is your country kind towards minorities, or is there a lot of hatred towards them?
- Has your country ever provided aid to any refugees?
- Have large numbers of people emigrated from your country due to threats related to their health, wealth, identity, etc.?

3. g. Useful links

- <https://www.unhcr.org/rohingya-emergency.html>
- <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-emergencies/coronavirus-covid-19>
- <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/29/pandemic-adds-new-threat-rohingyas-myanmar>
- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/refugees-asylum-seekers-and-migrants/global-refugee-crisis-statistics-and-facts/#:~:text=In%202019%2C%20more%20than%20t,wo,hosted%20by%20126%20countries%20worldwide.>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/https://www.crisisgroup.org/myanmar/news/world-asia-41566561>
- <https://www.crisisgroup.org/myanmar>
- <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/rohingya/>
- **All of the links in the Biography and Webgraphy section.**

4. Delegation List

- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- People's Republic of China
- Republic of Colombia
- French Republic
- Hellenic Republic
- Republic of India
- Republic of Iraq
- Federation of Malaya
- United Mexican States
- Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Russian Federation
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Syrian Arab Republic
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

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