FAIRGAZE MUN

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Agenda: *The Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) Especially During War Situations*

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council being simulated at Fairgaze Model United Nations conference 2023, where we shall be discussing the agenda '*The Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) Especially During War Situations*'. The success of the United Nations Security Council as a committee will depend on each delegate.

A committee is defined by its delegates more than by its executive board. It is you, the participating delegates, which shape the outcome. You must therefore be prepared to participate in an enriching experience. Apart from the research on the agenda, Delegates should be aware of their country's historical background and current situation in global politics and international relations. Delegates should come into the committee with a clear foreign policy and the representatives of the governments of their countries.

Besides research, both on the agenda and the committee's mandate, the participants are required to have a firm grasp of diplomatic conduct. Diplomatic conduct can be general and country-specific, what constitutes general diplomatic conduct (which includes language, gestures, and any other kind of expression) can be gauged from the definition of the term diplomacy. There is no precise definition of the term but an appraisal of various definitions shall help formulate a reasonably accurate notion thereof.

We are more than happy to be able to simulate one of the most important committees existing today in order to be able to discuss one of the most important global issues occurring globally.

As your Executive Board member, we promise to do our best to bring you a fruitful and efficient committee simulation.
We believe that you are resilient delegates who will be able to make the most of their own experience and, most importantly, have fun while doing just that!

Please keep in mind that we are discussing a very crucial issue in our world today and it requires your utmost care and dedication. Remember that you are the leaders of tomorrow! Research as much as you can in order to be able to write the best possible resolution you can throughout the conference.

We believe in you, and we cannot wait to meet you soon!
All the best,

Paarth Veturkar,   *Athang Shinde,*
Chairperson   *Vice-Chairperson*

EVIDENCE IN COMMITTEE

Evidence or proof is from the following sources will be accepted as credible in the committee:

1. **News Sources:**

a)   Reuters (http://www.reuters.com/) – Any Reuters' article which clearly makes mention of the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee.

b)   State operated News Agencies – These reports can be used in support of oragainst the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council.

Some examples are:

i. Russia: RIA Novosti (ht tp://en.rian.ru/) ii.

Iran: RNAI (http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm)

iii. China: Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (http://cctvnews.cntv.cn/)

2. **Government Reports:** These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information.

Some examples are:

i.	Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America (http://www.state.gov/) or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (http://www.eng.mil.ru/).

ii.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India (http://www.mea.gov.in/) or People's Republic of China (http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/). iii. Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports (http://www.un.org/). iv. Multilateral Organizations like the NATO (http://www.nato.int/), ASEAN (http://www.aseansec.org/), OPEC (http://www.opec.org/), etc.

3. **UN Reports:** All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board.

i. **UN Bodies** like the UNSC (http://www.un.org/) or UNGA (http://www.un.org/). ii. **UN Affiliated bodies** like the International

Atomic Energy Agency

(http://www.iaea.org/), World Bank (http://www.worldbank.org/), International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/), International Committee of the Red Cross (http://www.icrc.org/), etc. iii. **Treaty Based Bodies** like the Antarctic Treaty System (http://www.ats.aq/), the International Criminal Court (http://www.icc-cpi.int/).

NOTE: *Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, Amnesty International, or newspapers like the Times of India, etc. be accepted as PROOF/EVIDENCE. But they can be used for better understanding of any issue or even be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.*

COMMITTEE HISTORY AND MANDATE

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter.

Its powers include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members, of which five are permanent: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Permanent members can veto (block) any substantive Security Council resolution. This veto right does not carry over into any General Assembly or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly matters or votes. The other ten members are elected on a regional basis for a term of two years. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) pose a significant threat, especially during war situations. IEDs are homemade or improvised devices that can cause significant damage and loss of life. They are cheap, easy to make, and can be placed almost anywhere, making them an attractive choice for insurgents and other non-state actors.

IEDs are commonly used in asymmetrical warfare, where one side has a significant military advantage over the other. In these situations, the weaker side often resorts to unconventional tactics like using IEDs to level the playing field. IEDs can be detonated remotely or by a person who is nearby, making them hard to detect and defend against.

IEDs can cause significant physical and psychological damage to those who are affected by them. Soldiers and civilians alike can be injured or killed by IEDs, and the fear of these devices can also take a toll on the mental health of those living in war zones.

To combat the threat of IEDs, military forces have developed countermeasures such as specialized vehicles and equipment designed to detect and neutralize IEDs safely. Training programs also focus on teaching soldiers how to identify and avoid IEDs in the field.

It's worth noting that while IEDs are most commonly associated with war situations, they can also be used in other contexts, such as terrorism or criminal activity. Regardless of the situation, IEDs are a significant threat that must be taken seriously and addressed through appropriate measures.

HISTORY OF THE AGENDA

The threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) during war situations has been present for decades, although the use of IEDs has increased significantly in recent years. The term "IED" refers to any type of explosive device that is not manufactured by a recognized military or civilian source.

IEDs have been used by various groups in conflicts throughout history, but their use has become particularly prevalent in the Middle East since the early 2000s. In the Iraq War, for example, IEDs were responsible for a large percentage of the casualties suffered by coalition forces.

The use of IEDs in war situations has become an effective tactic for insurgent groups and other non-state actors. They are relatively easy to produce and conceal and can be placed in strategic locations to target military convoys, patrols, and other targets. The psychological impact of IEDs is also significant, as the threat of attack can create fear and disrupt military operations.

To combat the threat of IEDs, military forces have developed various countermeasures. These include specialized vehicles and equipment designed to detect and neutralize IEDs, as well as training programs to help soldiers identify and avoid IEDs in the field.

Despite efforts to mitigate the threat of IEDs, they continue to be a significant danger in war situations. The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, for example, has seen a continued use of IEDs by the Taliban and other insurgent groups. As such, the threat of IEDs is likely to remain a concern for military forces engaged in conflict around the world.

The use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) has been prevalent in some of the worst wars in recent history. Here are a few examples:

1. *Iraq War* (2003-2011): The Iraq War saw a significant use of IEDs by various insurgent groups, particularly by the Sunni Islamist

group al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) and later by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). IEDs were used to target coalition forces, Iraqi security forces, and civilians, causing significant casualties and damage.

2. _Afghanistan War_ (2001-present): The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan has seen a continued use of IEDs by the Taliban and other insurgent groups. IEDs have been used to target coalition forces, Afghan security forces, and civilians, causing significant casualties and disruption.

3. _Syrian Civil War_ (2011-present): The Syrian Civil War has seen a significant use of IEDs by various groups, including the Syrian government, opposition groups, and extremist groups like ISIS. IEDs have been used to target military and civilian targets, causing significant casualties and damage.

4. _Yemeni Civil War_ (2015-present): The Yemeni Civil War has seen a significant use of IEDs by Houthi rebels and other groups. IEDs have been used to target military and civilian targets, causing significant casualties and disruption.

THE USE OF IED's IN RUSSIA–UKRAINE CONFLICT

The use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) has been prevalent in the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in 2014. Both sides have used IEDs as a tactic of warfare, causing significant casualties and damage.

The use of IEDs by separatist groups in Ukraine, who are believed to be supported by Russia, has been particularly notable. Separatist groups have used IEDs to target Ukrainian military convoys, patrols, and other targets. These attacks have caused significant casualties among Ukrainian soldiers, as well as civilians.

In response, the Ukrainian military has developed various countermeasures to detect and neutralize IEDs, including specialized vehicles and equipment, as well as training programs for soldiers.

The Russian military has also been accused of using IEDs in the conflict. In 2018, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) reported that Russian-backed separatists had used IEDs to target OSCE monitors in eastern Ukraine.

The use of IEDs in the Russia-Ukraine conflict has contributed to the high number of casualties and the ongoing instability in the region. The threat of IEDs remains a significant concern for both sides in the conflict.

SOLUTIONS OVER THE USE IED'S

Various solutions have been implemented to address the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), particularly in war situations. Here are a few examples:

1. Counter-IED technology: Military forces have developed specialized vehicles, equipment, and technology designed to detect and neutralize IEDs. These include mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles, ground-penetrating radar systems, and explosive ordnance disposal robots.
2. Training programs: Military forces have implemented training programs for soldiers to help them identify and avoid IEDs in the field. This includes training on detecting signs of IEDs, avoiding potential ambush sites, and responding to IED attacks.
3. Intelligence gathering: Military forces gather intelligence on IED networks and production facilities to disrupt the supply chain of IEDs. This includes monitoring communications, tracking the movement of materials, and conducting raids on suspected IED factories.
4. Community engagement: In some cases, military forces have engaged with local communities to gain their support and cooperation in identifying and reporting suspicious activity related to IEDs. This can help prevent attacks before they occur.
5. Improving vehicle design: Some civilian organizations have developed technologies to improve the protection of vehicles against IEDs. For example, manufacturers have developed blast-resistant glass and armor plating to protect against the effects of explosions.

Question a Resolution Must Answer

1. What are the potential risks and challenges associated with implementing the proposed course of action, and how will they be addressed?
2. What is the timeline for implementing the proposed course of action?
3. How will the proposed course of action take into account the safety of civilians and non-combatants in the war zone?
4. What is the scope and severity of the IED threat in the specific war situation being addressed?
5. What strategies and tactics have been employed so far to address the IED threat, and how effective have they been?
6. Who will be responsible for implementing the proposed course of action, and what resources will be required?
7. How will the proposed course of action be evaluated for its effectiveness?
8. What additional measures or resources are needed to address the IED threat effectively?