



*Students' Movement for International Organization (MSOI)*

*Youth branch of the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI)*

*Italian Member of WFUNA-Youth*



### What is the Security Council?

The Security Council is one of six principal organs of the United Nations. According to the UN Charter, the Security Council is charged with the **responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security**. Operating, membership and procedure of the Council are set up in the Chapters V, VI, VII and VIII of the UN Charter. Chapters VI and VII trace the role of the Security Council for what concerns the issues of conflict classification and undertaking collective actions. The Council may decide to enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action. The Council is composed of five permanent members: People's Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and The United States of America, and ten non-permanent members, elected by The General Assembly for a two-year terms and not eligible for immediate re-election. Each Council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of "great Power unanimity", often referred to as the "veto" power.

### The Somali Question

The Republic of Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa and it was born in 1960 thanks to the unification of the former Italian colony and the British "Somaliland". However, after the coup d'etat in 1991 which caused the fall of President Barre, the Republic of Somalia is under constant civil war. The cause at the basis of this conflict is the rivalry between the different tribes and clans for the control of the territory and resources and the European colonialist support to the different factions. Barre was, in fact, setting on the fire of contrast between the different clans in order to implement his power. After the fall of the Barre's government, all the tribes started to fight against each other in order to achieve the control of the state. Nowadays, the Islamic faction has taken the upper hand, the conflict has been radicalised and the Sharia became state law changing drastically the Constitution. The federal government, sieged by the Islamic Courts and the Lords of War, has *socken* for the international community help.

Resolution number 733 is the first one which was approved on the matter, and stated that all States shall implement embargo on all deliverers of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, in order to favour peace and stability. The ones of greater importance are resolutions 751 and 814, because it is with these resolutions that the Security Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia and an United Nations Security Force (UNOSOM). It's in 2006 with resolution n. 1725 that they decided to authorize the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Member States of the African Union to establish a new mission in Somalia, whose operations should have been specified in the Deployment Plan for IGASOM. The mission was authorized in order to monitor the situation, try to guarantee security and train the



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Transitional Federal Institutions' security forces, which should have helped the re-establishment of national security force in Somalia. It is then through resolution n.1772 that the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) for other 6 months while considering the deployment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation replacing it.

The SC will discuss the current situation in Somalia, with special focus on the renouval of the AMISON's mandate.