

Success and Crisis in Security
Council

The Security Council was very active when they returned from lunch. They immediately began to debate previously submitted amendment 2/4/2, demanding that the International Criminal Court conduct a thorough investigation into possible war crimes committed by the Assad Regime and the Syrian Radical Governmental Opposition. The delegate from Guatemala was against the amendment because "smaller nations are not being given a voice" due to the wording. The delegate from Morocco spoke positively for the amendment and closure of debate: "this is probably as much compromising as we are going to get out of this amendment." After achieving a majority vote,

the amendment was added to the resolution.

In an attempt to close debate on the resolution, the delegate from Argentina motioned for previous question. It was determined that, under Security Council rules, the motion did not apply. The committee continued to debate the resolution; Guatemala stood by his request to change the phrasing of the resolution, stating "any action we take has repercussions." An amendment from earlier in the conference was removed from the table and renamed 2/4/3. The amendment declared "no nation shall take military action against the government of Syria or its people without the support of the Security Council." The delegate from the United States informed the council that the

resolution would be vetoed if this amendment was including, adding: "the resolution is fine as it is. I have already made the compromise...both sides of this issue have made concessions to make this vital resolution pass."

After the delegate from South Korea stated "we're here to solve the immediate issue," amendment 2/4/3 was vetoed by the United States. The delegates from Guatemala and Luxembourg spoke con and South Korea and the United States spoke pro on the resolution before moving to a roll call vote. With a vote of ten pro and three con, resolution 2/4 passed with two amendments.

In celebration of their success, the Security Council was able to tackle their crisis issue: using Helium 3 to provide energy to Earth. Since the

isotope is most abundantly found in the moon's atmosphere, debate focused on who should have claim over the moon's resources.

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