

African Union



MUNEXT

Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Externado de Colombia

Greetings from the Academic Director

Dear Delegates,

I extend a warm welcome, from the General Secretariat, to MUNEXT 2020. My name is Johann Sebastian Botello Rincón, graduated from the law school of the University Externado de Colombia; great lover of literature, history, videogames, and in general art in all its forms; I have also dedicated my passion in the last 5 years to the United Nations models, in which I have found the ideal spaces to materialize the academy and the knowledge acquired, but also to improve in personal aspects. For me, they have been the spaces that have allowed me to help understand me and the society in which I live, and in my role as Academic Director I aspire to grant all those attending the Third Version of the United Nations Model of the University Externado de Colombia, that same experience.

In this sense, and with the help of my great team of undersecretaries, we have put forth our greatest efforts to build a challenging academic event, demanding in Competition and rewarding personally. Without further ado, I leave you to enter the dynamics of the international system, meddle in the negotiations at the regional level, debate the national reality, lucubrate over the legal disputes, enter the battlefields of the past, and live first Hand the dynamization that awaits you. With the greatest joy in the world, welcome to MUNEXT 2020!

Cordially,
Johann Sebastian Botello Rincon
Academic director



Greetings from the Undersecretary

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Subsecretariat of Regional Organizations of the Third version of the United Nations Model of the Externado University. I hope that with your participation in this Subsecretariat you will be aware of your great responsibility. You have the opportunity and responsibility to transform the world through the decisions you take as Heads of State.

My name is Lizeth Andrea Lara, I am a student close to receive his Government and International Relations minor degree with emphasis on Public Management at the Externado University. Aside from being a lover of the United Nations Models, salsa dancing is another of the passions in my life. My passion for the models of the United Nations started at school. These kinds of events prompted me to study what I study today. With the United Nations Models, I learned that a humane, humble and respectful delegate is more valuable than one who only cares about competing, demonstrating knowledge of the subject and waiting for the "Best Delegate" award.

In this sense, I invite you to be academically rigorous in this committee, but first of all, rescue

the humanity you have and seek beyond a prize,
seek personal enrichment.

Don't forget that any doubts you have can be
communicated to us,

Lizeth Andrea Lara

Undersecretary for Regional Organisms

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Greetings from the Dais

Dear delegates,

It is an honor for us to welcome you to MUNEXT 2020 and to the African Union. This organization was built under a spirit of cooperation and multilateralism among nations that share history, culture and the desire to leave the past behind and walk together into the future. Models of the UN allows us to see the world from a different perspective, and teach us that the solutions it needs may not be easy to reach, but through dialogue and diplomacy it is possible.

My name is Alejandra Mesa, I am a Political Science and International Relations student at Pontificia Universidad Javeriana; I would like to thank you all for joining us during these 3 days discussions that will decide over the future of the African States capacities within their own countries. I have high expectations regarding the preparation and development of the delegates, who will be able to exercise their leadership, knowledge and negotiation skills to find the most realistic and accurate solutions and strategies. Moreover, I invite you to research deeply about the topics, the organization and your respective countries, so as to develop meaningful discussions that allow the growth of all of us as delegates and persons. Finally, I hope you enjoy MUNEXT 2020 as an academic experience and an opportunity to create new lasting friendships through a committee that will challenge your creativity and academic skills.

My name is Gabriela Ramírez, I'm currently studying International Relations at Universidad del Rosario with an emphasis in Security, Peace and Conflicts along with a

mention in Global Issues. I absolutely love United Nations Models and they had become a huge part of my life, for that reason, it's an honor to be here discussing one of my all time favorite topics that is challenging and requires a good background of the investigation and academy in order to be as amazing as I think it is. Global South topics are exciting, hard, and important in such a developed and complex world we live in. I really hope you enjoy this experience as much as I will, please enjoy MUNEXT 2020 that will hopefully become an important part in both your MUN experience and academic life.

My name is Juan Rodríguez, I'm a current student of Eleven grade at Colegio Calasanz de Cúcuta. I'm a passionate person, and I really enjoy witnessing the power of our youth and his words, that's why I've participated in UN models since 2016, to find out how the new generations can solve such important problems and situations in our world. It's a real honor to be part of the academic staff of the MUN that organizes my next house of studies. The African Topics are, in part, one of the reasons I started my MUN life, because they demand a high academic level, and of course they represent and of course they represent a big challenge for every kind of delegate. Finally, please, enjoy this version of MUNEXT as much as I do.

Finally, we wish you enjoy the model and please don't hesitate to contact us with any possible doubt about the committee, we will be there to answer your questions as soon as possible.

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Introduction to the Organization

Importance of the African Union for the international relations

The African Union can be described as an organism or event of great magnitude for the evolution of the African continent. Involves heads of state and governments members of the African Union, that in September 9 of 1999 were called for establish this organism, looking to accelerate the process of integration in the continent for improve a good role in the international economy and address social, political and economic problems compounded by certain issues that globalization brings (AU summary)

Back in the days when the Organisation of African Unity (from now on OAU) still existed there was some of the purposes that African Union pursues today, We can find them in the OAU Charter of 1963.

Even though, when AU were officially launched in 2002 it was stated to work with a vision defined as “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena.” (African Union, 2002)

Finally, The Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union lay out the aims of the AU which are:

3. Achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and their the people
4. Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
5. Accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;

6. Promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
7. Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
8. Advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology
9. Develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the Continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions;

Committee's Features

The Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the antecesor of AU, expresses that “all African States should henceforth unite so that the welfare and wellbeing of their peoples can be assured” (1963, p.1). Under the same principle and guide by the same spirit, the Constitutive Act of the African Union established and Assembly as the supreme organ of the organization and the one that should protect and respect the objectives and principles previously mention; it shall be composed by the Heads of State and Government or duly accredited representatives of the member states.

Furthermore, and according to the Article 9 of the Constitutive Act of the AU (2000,p 9-19), the Assembly of the AU has within its powers and functions to determine the common policies that the Union should follow in order to tackle any concern; therefore it is also their duty to monitor the implementation of the policies and decisions of the Union as well as to ensure compliance by all Member States. Moreover, they are in charge of giving directives to the Executive Council regarding the



management of conflicts, war and other emergency situations, along with the restoration of peace. Finally, the Assembly can decide over the budget of the Union, establish any new organ in case it is necessary and to take decisions upon reports or recommendations from other organ of the organization.

Nature of the Decisions

African Union decision making process can be found in the Constitutive Act of the organization, and the nature of such decisions depends on which organism takes the decision. The most important African Union decision making process is originated inside the African Union Assembly during semi-annual meetings where the Heads of State and Government of all 55 member States “discuss matters of common concern to Africa with a view to coordinating and harmonizing the general policy of the Organization” (OAU charter, 1963).

But the nature of the decisions is understood depending on the binding disposition of such that “can be divided into three categories: regulations, directives and recommendations, declarations, resolutions and opinions” (Viljoen, 2011). According to those categories it's possible to state that the regulations and directives are conclusive to the member States and other organs within the AU but the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and opinions are more a political communication that assert or deny facts and ideas.

For that reason the most used mechanism in the decision making process inside the Assembly are the decisions and the resolutions, in order to present which ones are mandatory and which ones elaborate a soft law component. All decisions made by the Assembly must

be consensual, but if a consensus is not reached, then two-thirds of the members must approve it. (Constitutive Act of African Union, 2000)

Procedure

African Union Assembly

Month, Year

Date, The text of the agreement reach at the African Union Assembly between:
(Names of the Heads of Government)

Protocol of Proceedings of the African Union Assembly

The African Union Assembly with the presence of the Heads of Government of
(names of the countries), came to the following conclusions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of each Head of Government

Full Date

On the other hand, all the Heads of Government must sent a position paper to the Chair`s e-mails by 3 February 2020 at the latest; bear in mind that this document should show the investigation and previous preparation that each delegate did, so as to bring a high academic level to the committee. Finally, don't forget to write an opening speech that must be read at the beginning of the sesion.

Bilateral meetings between Delegations

Bilateral meetings between delegations is the strategy that will be implemented by the Subsecretariat of Regional Agencies to give dynamism to the agreements and negotiations that arise between the Heads of State of each of the committees.



These meetings are of a private nature in the sense that they will take place outside the space where the committee is developed. These meetings will be only between heads of state of the same committee. Under no circumstances will be allowed to make these between delegates of two different committees of the Subsecretariat.

Ejemplo 1	A meeting between the Head of State of Nigeria of African Union and the Head of State of Chad of African Union	APPROVED
Ejemplo 2	A meeting between the Head of State of Libia of African Union and the Head of State of Russia of Asian Summit	DENIED

These meetings will be requested via floor messages to the Chair who in criteria of pertinence will approve or not these negotiations. Such meetings shall be extended for a maximum of 5 minutes to an additional 3 minutes and may be held for a maximum of four Heads of State. The format of the request for a meeting to be made available to the Chair is presented below.

APPLICATION FOR MEETING WITH STATE HEADS OF THE COMMITTEE	
Head of State requesting:	
With which Head of State:	
Purpose	
Time	

Introduction to the Topic

The role of enterprises in peace building activities

The role of enterprises in peace building activities invokes deep-seated assumptions regarding the relations between enterprise, government intervention and civil society. The contemporary interest in business-peace relationships is an outcome of post-Cold War priorities, (Miklian & Schouten, 2014, 3-4); the Western Bloc moves towards the modernization theory, which means that free market democracy would generate peaceful and societies (Jahn 2006). This assumption is part of the liberal peace theory; inside this understanding is possible to distinguish between two different ideologies, the positive liberal theory and the negative liberal theory, both help to create what nowadays we understand as the business-peace relation.

On one hand, the positive liberal peace theory can be found in the bibliography of authors, such as, Immanuel Kant (1795), Joseph Schumpeter (1919), and Francis Fukuyama (1989), scholars that according to Miklian & Schouten (2014), “combined elements of republican or democratic politics and ‘the spirit of commerce’ in different ways to arrive at the idea that domestic institutional dispositions lead to ‘cosmopolitan ties’ that positively correlate with peaceful foreign policy inclinations”. Consequently, they make emphasis on institutions and its efforts as drivers for peace, recognizing that interstate peace requires three pillars:

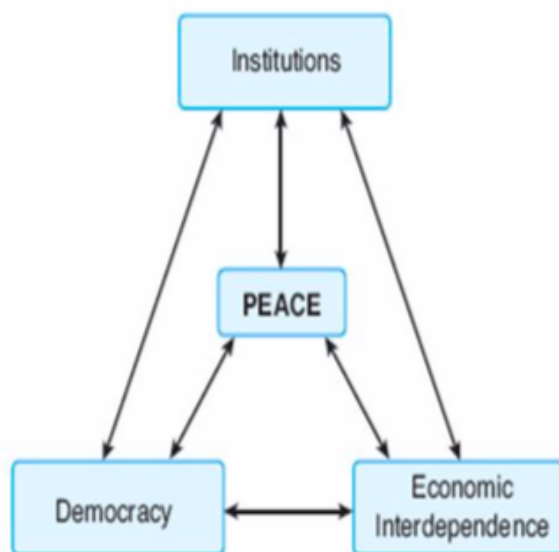
1. Republican institutions of representation.
2. Commitment to basic human rights.
3. Transnational interdependence.

This branch of liberal peace theory is called positive because of the importance it gives to the role of liberal



institutions to bring peace over the agency of markets. Furthermore, it holds that “transnational institutions can overcome the collective action problems and transaction costs that lead to conflict by promoting interdependence, and that potential externalities of unrestrained free markets can and should be curbed by embedding them within an institutional architecture.” (Miklian & Schouten, 2014)

The liberal peace theory just shows how peace and democracy can be two sides of the same coin (Doyle, 1997) following the ideals once presented by John Locke, Hugo Grotius and Immanuel Kant. Liberal States are based in individual rights, private property and representation, elements that are against war. However, liberalism is a concept that portray a lot of principles and institutions that liberal states are supposed to follow, where peace is their main goal, mean and way, hence, no democracy would come into a war, “liberal states do exercise peaceful restraint and a separate peace exist among them” (Doyle, 1997) giving the promise of creating a global peace with the increasing number of liberal states.



Source: Adapted from Bruce Russett and John Oneal, “International Systems: Vicious Circles and Virtuous Circles,” in Russett and Oneal, *Triangulating Peace* (Norton, 2001), 35.

At the same time, Countries can in principle fight any other country, but there are certain limitations that lower the chances of war and increases the possibility of peace bringing its guarantees for peace to be a goal, a way and a mean focusing in the three Kantian constraints to war: that democracies will refrain from using force against other democracies; that economically important trade creates incentives to maintain peaceful relations; and that international organizations can constrain decision-makers by positively promoting peace. (Russett, 2011).

Therefore, the positive liberal peace theory was the dominated believe until some countries started to show that the theory seems not to be working in the places it was needed the most (fragile states and illiberal countries), as a result, the statement that peace and development through the agency of western donors and the development of the correct institutions started to crumble, because it was difficult to guarantee that all countries would have the right conditions for the establishment of peace in a positive liberal way.

On the other hand, the second branch states the benefits of the expansion of free markets on society. The negative liberal peace theory is not recent, the belief that economic entrepreneurship will lead to peace and development dated back to John Locke's Second Treatise (1689), where he argument how the spatial expansion of entrepreneurship and property rights will lead to peace. The theory also, refers to the impact of business activity on social issues, it can be called as a negative theory because it recognized that business activity inherently contributes to peace, regardless of institutional action, it considerar that Institutions and political interventions to foster peace are generally both



unhelpful and distorting.

“This strand questions whether corporations should be involved in the operational side of peace, as it necessitates beyond their core business, and thus distorts markets.” (Miklian & Schouten, 2014) As Milton Friedman (1970) famously put it, “the social responsibility of business is to increase its profits,”. Considering markets as positive-sum games, negative liberal theory hold that from the individual pursuit of gain, positive outcomes will aggregate at the macro-level of societies, situations that will lead the countries towards a sustainable peace.

Current situations like the share of arms industries and private security in global GDP and the existence of conflict economies call into question the assumption that business expansion is inherently a driver of peace. (IEP 2014; Morrissey 2006) Nevertheless, many post-conflict countries seem to be open to the negative liberal peace orthodoxy, by preferring trade and relation with enterprises above relations with western donors “that have often been hamstrung with conditionalities that recipient governments have come to resist.” (Miklian & Schouten, 2014)

The liberal peacebuilding agenda as a whole (positive and negative perspective) seems to be falling in its purpose, the Millennium Development Goals are an example that proves that these initiatives brought economic gain in low-income countries where efficient institutions are already in place, but they fail to do so in those countries with more fragile institutions (conflict-affected zones). This is the situation in some african countries where companies have brought more

political and economic instability, instead of peace and development. The liberal peacebuilding agenda focuses on sustainable peace and a set of features and assumptions, that are shown, for example, in the quantified peace index as the Global Peace Index and the Fragile States Index, showing liberal peace as the solution to the problem of failing or failed states (Zambakari, 2017) from a purely western position.

And then, the liberal agenda for the developing world focuses on how the assumption is that the problem is internal, but the solution is external (Zambakari, 2017) and it keeps on developing concepts such as peacebuilding that seem as an extremely necessary measure to establish democracy and the liberal values.

Development.

Nowadays, it is more important than ever to analyze deeply the social role of the private corporations inside the countries, and how they might be taking governmental responsibilities. Firstly, Jolyon Ford (2015) in Perspectives on the evolving “business and peace debate” explain that:

[even if] global companies “are asked to take on” or “are relied upon to play” governmental roles, and which notes thankfully that some even appear willing to do so. Critical scholars would no doubt argue that leading firms are not just reluctant, well-meaning global citizens admirably taking up the governance slack. Instead, they may be viewed as exercising power in fairly deliberate and perhaps undemocratic ways.
(p,9)

Regarding peace building efforts, the private sector plays in many instances a key role in sustaining peace



and avoiding new conflicts; “Businesses can make strong strategic partners in peacebuilding efforts, they can participate directly in peace negotiations or talks to prevent conflict, and they can engage indirectly by undertaking activities to influence the negotiations.” (Peschka, 2011, 9) Nevertheless, sometimes they end up doing the opposite, instead of helping to ensure peace, they perpetuate war.

On one hand, Sri Lanka, South Africa and Northern Ireland are examples of positive contributions of the private sector into the peace processes; in Sri Lanka, a group of local trade associations economically support a public campaign to mobilize citizens to speak out on the necessity of peace in 2001; and in South Africa's case, an enterprise called “Consolidated Goldfields organized and financed meetings between the African National Congress and the Afrikaners leadership during the final years of the apartheid regime, this dialogue was widely credited with laying the groundwork for the eventual negotiations that brought end to apartheid” (Peschka, 2011, 9)

On the other hand, business usually unconsciously take roles and responsibilities that they should not undertake, because those are government's duties. Therefore, the private sector ends up with “equal footing with government and civil society actors to determine whether, which, and how activities are undertaken for the public interest” (Westermann-Behaylo et al., p. 395). As a consequence, they accumulate enough power to interfere directly in the creations and development of public policies or the taken of governmental decisions. This actions “treat fragile States as governance vacuums,

not just as filled with gaps. The state is seen as entirely uninvolved (not just incapable) in providing the public goods necessary to maximize the prospects for peaceful social cohesion.” (Ford, 2015,5)

Study Cases.

The following cases are some examples on how the role of private sector and enterprises has influenced in conflict zones and conflicts, as well as, the growing role of companies in stability and peace efforts.

Shell in Nigeria.

Nigeria is an example of what happened when companies entered into an unpolitical stable country with the aim of helping the economy. The Ogoniland regions was historically characterized by great biological diversity and rich soil. This unique region of the Niger Delta formed an ideal habitat for several species of fish, and consequently it was the place where fishing and farming communities settle. In the 1960's, Nigeria gained independence from Great Britain, immediately after the recognition, Royal Dutch Shell and the Nigerian government began the oil exploration in the Niger Delta. In 1970, during the Nigerian Civil War, gas flaring, repeated spills, and acid rain began to kill off or contaminate the fish, or drive them to cleaner waters, and undermine the soil's ability to support agriculture. As the food became scarce and the water non potable, the Ogoni organized the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) to nonviolently resist Shell.

The resistance continued for 20 years, even after the war ended and Nigeria restored peace, however, Nigerian soldiers, supported by Shell, began murdering Ogoni



activists at protests and dragging them from their homes in the night, burning houses and raping women. Nine high profile Ogoni activists, including Ken Saro-Wiwa, the leader of movement, were falsely accused of murder, arrested, and publicly hanged in 1995. Over 3,000 Ogoni fled to Benin, where they lived, sometimes for years, in refugee camps.(Wiwa, 2018) After several years, the Ogoni succeed in their efforts and Shell left the country; Amnesty International (AI) said in 2017, that they had studied documents of the company and witness statements which pointed to the need to launch an investigation into the firm's complicity in human rights abuses in Ogoniland. During a statement AI said “In the midst of this brutal crackdown Shell even provided the military with material support, including transport, and in at least one instance paid a military commander notorious for human rights violations.” (BBC, 2017)

Cases such as Shell in Nigeria caused that the international community started questioning the business and conflict/peace relation “understanding that corporations are inherently political, and will always influence conflict dynamics.” (Miklian, 2014,7) Nevertheless, it is an international responsibility of the governments to decide upon how should the enterprises interfere, specially in politically fragile countries, so as to avoid inconvenients like the previously mentioned.

The Business for Peace Foundation.

Some examples on how privates are helping in peacebuilding is the creation of “Business for Peace Foundation” placed in Oslo, that “since 2009, this

organization has recognized well over 40 business leaders from around the world, including Richard Branson, Paul Polman and Elon Musk, for their contributions to peacebuilding at the annual ‘Oslo Business for Peace Summit’” (Oetzel and Miklian, 2017) encouraging CEOs and managers to search for peace and contribute to the efforts of post-conflict. Or the case of the women’s cooperatives in Nepal that are different to the used way of doing liberal peacebuilding, historically, cooperatives had played an important role on sustainability during wars, they help with reconciliation, consciousness, economy recovery, inclusion, nondiscrimination and democracy by focusing on initiatives based on community trying to change structural behaviors in order to create and maintain peace. (Ramnarain, 2013)

Coca-Cola’s Small World Machines.

The constant work of Coca-Cola with the initiative Small World Machines to bring together people from Pakistan and India



(Banks, n.d) is also another interesting initiative of privates. Coca-Cola has been developing a strategy in Business for Peace (B4P) based on initiatives such as providing jobs, giving opportunities to youth with scholar programs and skill training, the water usage initiatives and with its delivery system, all focused in both global and local levels to adapt to the necessities of the population, looking forward the implementation of a positive influence through the so called Golden Triangle Model, aligning interests from governments, civil society and private sector (Banks, n.d) to make a social contribution breaking down



barriers to create peace and security.

Some cases in Africa.

In Africa, the effort made by the Anglo-American Company in promoting peace during the Apartheid era in South Africa by helping with the negotiations between the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African government or the work of the founder of mobile company Celtel, Mo Ibrahim, by entering in countries with civil wars as Congo to give internet and phone access in non a conventional way are examples of how important the role of privates can be in the solving-conflict process.

Corporations had played important roles inside of the continent, so can be seen in the effect on business-peace nexus in the partnerships between them and security private groups, mining corporations, civil society, NGOs and States in difficult zones. The Sierra Leone case might be the most famous case of hiring a private army named Executive Outcomes, to help the government and the population from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), helping them to avoid a institutional crisis. (Rubin, 1999)

But not everything related to B4P has been good, as seen with the case where NGOs couldn't achieve their objective working to establish peace in the Kenya-Uganda border and peacebuilding became a transaction. Meetings have not been successful at all and are dangerous as well, due to a wrongful focus on the supposed root of violence. (Eaton, 2008).

Relevance of the topic.

With globalization and the information era the State is

no longer the only actor that is capable of making an influence inside the International System, but it keeps showing itself as the main actor of such system. Hence the debate now goes around the influence of other subjects lacking the basic characteristics of States in decisions and processes that are supposed to be handled by the main actor such as conflicts, presence, attentive to the population and some other aspects related to sovereignty and/or democracy. This is all related to the importance of peacebuilding in International Relations during the 90s “in response to the post-cold war spread of political instability and violent intrastate conflict in newly formed, newly liberated, and newly democratized countries of the global South” (Ramnarain, 2013).

The connection between peace, stability and economy is a challenge for the CEO's, heads of state, academics and civil society representatives that are looking forward improvement of situations that started in the last century or in the beginning of the century because “many governments today lack the resources, capabilities or the will to contain problems within their borders. This puts the duties of managers to address problems that are traditionally the responsibility of the public sector” (Oetzel and Miklian, 2017), therefore privates start to play an active role in changing the perception of people regarding their situations, because they go where others do not, because “by definition, international business requires an understanding of the institutional, cultural, political and economic context in which business takes place (Suder and Czinkota, 2005)” developing new areas of governance and influence that can serve as an opportunity for a better world to live in.



Perhaps the necessity of understanding an extended universe with new actors is more than needed nowadays while the role of privates, enterprises, multinationals and civil society in peacebuilding and solution of conflicts should be more considered, the importance of peace is not only achieving it, is about understanding that “peace is more than the absence of violence” (Oetzel and Miklian, 2017) where the stabilization of the economy, the perception of democracy and justice, as well than the believing in the society and the environment can play an important role in building societies.

The field of investigation on Business for Peace (B4P) or Peace Through Commerce, that is now almost twenty years old, is noticing the positive role that business can play in peace. According to Oetzel, there can be “four ways that business can achieve peace promotion: through promoting economic development, engaging in track-two diplomacy, enhancing rule of law through adoption of international codes of conduct and risk assessment, and promoting a sense of community”. (Katsos and AlKafaji, 2019) By these means, enterprises directly or indirectly can contribute to peacemaking and peacebuilding processes.

However, there are a lot of things to do in order to understand why sometimes peace efforts by privates works in context like the African because “the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) in fragile and conflict-affected areas is one of the most contested areas in contemporary international politics” (Schouten and Miklian, 2018) and is set into the first place of the agenda due the importance of keeping clear the nexus between peace and business. Keeping recognizing that the private sector can play a positive role in peace efforts if

the support is given, but this whole B4P field of investigations is still needed to evolve.

Dynamization

MUNEXT 2020 has decided to innovate in its process of dynamization and interconnection, so it is very important to refer to the guide of dynamization of the event.

Glossary

Actors of the International System: according to Professor Ryo Osiba of Hitotsubashi University, can be defined as the entities which have the following three features:

- a.** They should have the autonomous capacity to determine their own purposes and interests;
- b.** They should also have the capability to mobilize human and material resources to achieve these purposes and interests;
- c.** Their actions should be significant enough to influence the state-to-state relations or the behavior of other non- state actors in the global system.(In: Kan, 2009)

Business for Peace (B4P): Field of investigation developed during the last 20 years that assures how business, enterprises, privates and multinationals can play an influence in the seeking for peace.

Conflict: A competitive or opposing action or situation where incompatible views clash. Generally attached to crisis and suspense, can last for a long time.

Conflict resolution: Measures to end a conflict.

Enterprise: an organization, especially a business, being run privately, rather than by the government. (Cambridge Dictionary)



Non-state actors: Groups or individuals that are not affiliated with, directed by, or funded through the government but hold an influence in the International activity. These include corporations, private financial institutions, and NGOs, as well as paramilitary and armed resistance groups. (International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

Private Sector: The part of the economy that is run by individuals and companies for profit and is not state controlled.

Peacebuilding: A range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development.

War: State of usually open and declared armed hostile conflict.

Guiding Questions

1. Which international mechanisms currently exist regulating the action of private sector and enterprises in the conflict solving processes?
2. Which legal mechanisms regulate the intervention of private enterprises in the States?
3. Which are the main enterprises involved into the Business for Peace and peace seeking process in Africa?
4. What enterprises operate in your country?
5. What is the impact of the business and enterprises in the peace seeking process?
6. Which events to promote peacebuilding process has been developed within your county?
7. How can the national institutions build peace within the territories?
8. In which way international cooperation can strength



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the peacebuilding process in Africa?

9. How to regulate the intervention of enterprises that pursue an economic objective in political unstable states?

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Orientation Manual for a Regional Bodies Head of State

Distinguished Head of State, once again, we want to welcome you to the Undersecretariat of Regional Bodies. For us, the staff that composes it, it is nothing but a privilege to count with your presence.

Probably this is not your first participation on a MUN conference, nevertheless, we offer you some advices in order for you to have your very best participation but also, to fulfill the grand responsibility of performing the functions of an actual Chief of State.

1. Preparation is the key for everything.

When you get to improvise a committee and you do not have clarity on bases and key concepts, the process of achieving excellence and great academic rigorousness is much slower than it should be.

2. The country does not make the delegate, the delegate makes the country.

The importance a country may have within a committee is not given by the resources, tools or power it possesses, but by the delegate preparation, its ability to understand everything within a committee as a whole (other delegates, the crisis, committee's dynamics, the Dais, etc.) and its adaptability.



3. Tending towards balance.

Within a committee the delegate who is the best at debating, negotiating, coordinating or even writing does not win. But the one who knows how to articulate all of these tools and use them as a whole does win.

4. Take nothing personally.

The committees that are given within UN Models are simulations of real spaces and so, everything that happens within a committee, shall remain within the committee. No position that a delegate has on the committee should be taken personally since the delegate's performance is marked on the role that was assigned to him/her.

5. Commitment above everything else.

The UN Models world is a space that requires full commitment of all those involved for its ideal functioning. Everyone has a role to play, and if one person does not fill that role entirely, a part of the committee and the Model will be voided.

6. Everyone wants to win, but not everyone knows how.

The UN Models are spaces for personal and academic growth in which the most important thing is to grow as a person with those around you. It would be naive to say that winning is not positive, but there are ways to do it. Taking attitudes or actions that hurt another delegate or are not correct will never be the right way to succeed. If you win, you have to win with a clear conscience.

And how do you get there?

To fulfill these must, we suggest you to follow these steps before and during the Mode

A. Before the model

a. Once you receive your assignment, make a technical sheet of the country you represent, in which you can include:

i. General data: Location, political system, type of government, GDP, macroeconomic indicators, historical events and key facts

ii. Country position and foreign policy.

iii. Diplomacy: Allied and non-aligned countries, perception of the international community, international disputes, etc.

iv. Trade dynamics: with whom it cooperates, on which issues that cooperation is relying, etc

v. Negotiation: On which issues it negotiates and on which it does not.

b. Once you know the committee you will participate in

i. Download the guide and fully read it, highlight the most important ideas and search for official documents to back up the information

ii. Check the website of the committee or international organization so that you can internalize its history, divisions, scope and competences

iii. Review the latest pronouncements, progress and actions taken by the organism

c. Once you know the topic to be discussed

i. Inquire all the bibliography referenced at the end of the guide.

ii. Investigate the topic historical references



and the importance of its discussion

iii. Find the latest press releases and/or resolutions on the topic.

iv. Create Google alerts for keywords that help in good research related to the topic.

v. After having clarity on the topic, seek for the relationship that your country has with it, in terms of whether it is directly involved or not, whether it has made official pronouncements on it, and what opinions it has given in the organizations where the issue has been discussed previously. This in order to understand the reason why the committee's problem is also a problem for your country, and in that sense be able to give a voice to the country within the discussions.

In other words, what you ought do is to seek for the aspect of the topic that affects the most to my country, that can be approached by a political, economic, social, cultural, migratory viewpoint, among others. This will allow you to understand what priority is to be debated on the committee and to determine its objective within it; bearing in mind that a delegate should always intend that the topic that represents a major affection to your delegation shall be deal with firstly in the agenda..

vi. Organize the information in a folder and classify it from the most relevant to the least relevant, so you can better organize your arguments.

vii. Finally, to measure your knowledge, do a SWOT (Strengths – Weakness – Opportunities

– Threats) analysis or a diagram to see your country's Fortresses and Weaknesses in relation to the topic at hand. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the opportunities for carrying out actions within the committee and how you will make that possible. Finally, each delegate will have to identify possible threats to his/her character.

d. Some additional steps

i. Read the entire Handbook and consult other pages such as Helpmymun or Bestdelegate.

ii. Check up the Academic Guide elaborated by the Dinamization Undersecretary and make sure to fully understand the interconnection dynamics of MUNEXT 2020.

iii. Create a portfolio with:

1. A document that includes the objectives of the country within the committee.

2. Country Fact Sheet.

3. Topic information classified by its level of importance

4. Committee resolution strategy and have several plans and several contingencies plans in case any changes are necessary.

5. List of ideas and arguments.

6. DOFA matrix (personal and of the country)

7. Position paper and opening speech

B. Once MUNEXT 2020 starts

a. Be aware that attitude and disposition perform a major role.

b. Respect and emotional intelligence are the key to have a great experience.

c. Seek advice if needed.

- d.** Enjoy every single moment. Even though it is a competition, if you do not enjoy it, it won't be a good memory.
- e.** Be sure of what you studied.
- f.** Respect dress protocol but use whatever makes you feel comfortable and confident on your capacities.



African Union

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