

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The United Nations Security Council is one of the UN's six primary governing bodies and is charged with maintaining international peace and security. The committee consists of five permanent members - the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China - which have veto power over substantive Security Council resolutions. Ten other members serve on a rotating, two-year basis and represent different distinct regions of the world. As of September 2016, when this crisis committee will start, these ten members include New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola, Senegal, Egypt, Spain, and Ukraine.

Each representative in the committee will have the ability to influence, although not determine, each respective domestic response to crises. These responses are independent of Security Council resolutions unless the resolution explicitly states that a country must adhere to such action. Furthermore, the resource list described for each country is not exhaustive but should give a good indication to your country's relative military and economic power. While many crises may affect all or most of the committee, certain crises may only directly impact single nations and will therefore affect the actions such nations may be able to take. The ultimate goal of this crisis committee is to further the goals of your represented nation, through cooperation with or at the expense of other nations. Normal aspects of crisis - personal directives, press releases, committee-written directives, etc. - still apply in this crisis committee.

Setting

This crisis committee will commence on September 15, 2016, six days after North Korea tests a nuclear warhead for the second time this year. This test comes shortly after South Korea and the US conducted their biannual joint military exercises on the peninsula, which were condemned by the North. The United States, the United Kingdom, France, and regional allies Japan and South Korea have all called for further sanctions, while China and Russia have neither called for nor denounced such action. This situation has called into question the spread of nuclear technology, both for military and for civilian purposes, into less stable areas of the world.

The world in September, 2016

Currently, nine nations are thought to or known to possess nuclear weapons - the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel. While the US is the only nation to have used the technology in war, the threat of nuclear warfare has captivated nations since the beginning of the Cold War, where American and Soviet strategy used mutually-assured destruction (MAD) as a deterrence. While the infamous standoff between the US and the USSR officially ended in the early 1990s with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, America has not been without adversaries since then. Notably, North Korea has defied American and international sanctions in pursuit of its own nuclear weapons stockpile, while Iran

followed a similar route until the Iran Nuclear Deal passed between the nation and the major economic powers in 2015.

However, while only nine nations have nuclear weaponry, 31 nations currently operate and dozens of developing countries plan to build nuclear reactors as viable sources of electricity production. This may mitigate projected carbon emissions increases from developing countries if these countries develop nuclear power as an alternative to coal and other carbon-heavy sources. Unfortunately, the technology to develop enriched uranium is nearly identical for reaction rods and weapons cores, so restricting the technology to avoid nuclear weapons proliferation would restrict a viable source of relatively clean electricity to billions of people. Nuclear power facilities, while often portrayed as having dangerous meltdown potential, have actually had a largely clean track record and provide one of the most stable sources of electricity in existence. Despite this record, incidents such as the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine and the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi meltdown in Japan have brought forth questions concerning the overall environmental and public safety of the electricity source.

Notably, one such country investing in its nuclear facilities is the People's Republic of China, whose economy overtook Japan's as the second largest in the world in 2010. While China also derives much of its energy from abundant, domestic coal production and hydroelectric systems, the country has built a total of 35 nuclear facilities on its mainland. As much of its economic power comes from cheap manufacturing and financial centers in Shanghai and Hong Kong, China at the moment is poised to compete directly with the United States in the near future. In recent years, China has made significant efforts to secure its claims in the South China Sea, a major international shipping route, even rejecting a ruling by the International Court in 2016 which went against the territorial claims. Six regional nations are directly involved in disputes with China, while the United States has argued that the region should be declared an international waterway. Nevertheless, the PRC has constructed military outposts on uninhabited islands in the sea, bolstering its military presence and leading to conflicts with other militaries attempting to pass through the region.

Chinese military and economic action has proven controversial in many nations, particularly those considered part of the Western World. While not necessarily restricted to China, the outsourcing of manufacturing jobs, traditionally held in developed nations in North America and Europe, has caused considerable public outrage at politicians who favor free trade and other global approaches. Globalism itself has come under fire, leading to the rise of populist movements such as Brexit in the United Kingdom, Donald Trump's candidacy in the United States, and various similar situations in normally global-thinking nations. The unexpected success of Brexit and the unusually high polling figures of Donald Trump have called into question the international roles of the US and UK, as both countries may be poised to follow a more insular foreign policy in the near future.

Main focuses of each country

As the sole superpower remaining after the Cold War, the United States focuses most on maintaining its dominant position over world affairs, although it recognizes that developing powers will hold greater influence and desires to avoid similar conflict to what was seen in the Cold War. Similarly, European nations like France, Spain, and the United Kingdom are concerned with maintaining their own power and security. However, the UK must mitigate the effects of the Brexit vote and negotiations, while France has recently dealt with the Syrian refugee crisis and terrorist plots in its capital and major cities. Spain faces similar problems to France, although domestically its greatest concerns involve the Catalonia independence movement and the Euro's decline.

While not recognized as superpowers, China and Russia have increased their influence over world affairs significantly in recent years. Russia, facing a decline of the Ruble and increased international scrutiny over its military actions in Crimea, Syria, and the Caucasus, has led a large push to revive its economy with mixed results. China, similarly, has had exponential economic growth until recently, where it has had problems with its currency and failing domestic investments. It also has notably expanded its military influence to act globally, having opened a base in Djibouti in 2013. Such action by both countries has affected regional nations Ukraine and Japan. Notably, Ukraine's primary focus concerns its civil war in its east as well as the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, both of which have made Ukrainian officials promote the country's integration into NATO to further its military security. Similarly, while Japan has focused on its domestic energy resources, the nation has also recently advocated to change its constitution to allow it to declare war, indicating increased wariness neighboring North Korea and China.

Relatively isolated, New Zealand has not had significant problems with terrorism, military aggression, or with its economy. However, like its neighbor, Australia, New Zealand has pursued trade deals with Asian nations to its north, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which has come under fire in the US under various populist movements. Similarly, Malaysia, which is also a part of the TPP, wishes to expand its trade network, although the nearby South China Sea dispute has directly affected its ability to do so. Four nations in the UNSC committee have negotiated the TPP: Malaysia, New Zealand, Japan, and the United States.

Developing nations in Africa and South America are focused primarily on bolstering economic growth, although in different respective ways. Egypt has a large population and controls the Suez Canal, giving it a large economic potential, but recent political turmoil has hindered its efforts to grow significantly. Similarly, Venezuela notably has large oil production capabilities, but internal economic crises involving medicine, food, and water have hindered its ability to prosper further. Angola faces a similar development problem - although its vast oil and mineral reserves have made it one of the fastest growing economies in the world, drought, disease, political instability, and the effects of a recent civil war have been the focus of its government for a while.

Two small nations, Senegal and Uruguay, are notably stable for their respective regions in the world and have had fewer problems with economic growth despite their small size. A former French colony, Senegal is much more friendly to Western nations, particularly France and the US, and advocates for further foreign investment into African states and the third world. Uruguay also enjoys friendly relations with the US but focuses most of its economy on neighboring Brazil, Argentina, and the rest of South America.

Questions to Consider

1. To what extent does your country depend on nuclear capabilities, both for military and for electricity production purposes?
2. Where does the majority of your country's oil originate? If from foreign sources, does this make your country dependent on others for energy needs?
3. What alliances does your country have, and how would they be used in the case of war with another state? Which new alliances could be made?
4. How has your country been affected by the rise of populism?
5. Will your country benefit most by pursuing an economic, military, or other overall course of action in the committee?
6. Can the goals of your country be pursued in an environmentally sustainable manner or will they inevitably incur an environmental cost?
7. How does your country interact with nations outside those represented in the UNSC?

Members

- **Liu Jieyi**, *Permanent Representative of China to the UN*
 - **Bio:** Liu Jieyi began his work in 1981 as a translator at the UN office in Geneva. In 1987, he was appointed as the Third Secretary in the PRC's Ministry of Foreign Affairs before working in the Department of International Organizations and Conferences, the Department of Arms Control, the Department of International Organizations and Conferences, and the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs. After four years of serving as the Vice Minister in the International Department of the Central Community of China, Liu was appointed Permanent Representative of China to the UN, where he focuses on issues of international peace and security with interest in the Middle East and North Korea.
 - **Powers:** The Permanent Representative of China to the UN is the PRC's principal diplomatic representative to the UN, holding the personal rank as Ambassador. China's delegation to the UN consists of military and economic advisors with direct connections to the Chinese military and Ministry of Commerce. While the Chinese President must ultimately approve resolutions involving the country, the permanent representative's connections to various parts of the Chinese government gives him significant persuasive power. Can veto UNSC resolutions.

- Resources: 2.3 million active personnel, 500,000 in reserves, 730 ships (aircraft carrier, destroyers, frigates, submarines, gunboats, etc.), 3,000 deployable aircraft (helicopters, fighters, bombers, transport, etc.). 260 nuclear warheads with nuclear triad capabilities. \$146 billion defense budget, bases located in China, surrounding islands, the South China Sea, and one in Djibouti. 25 billion barrels of oil reserves, 4.6 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves, 3% of electricity from nuclear power with plans to increase to 10%.
- **Vitaly Churkin**, *Russian Ambassador to the UN*
 - Bio: After graduating from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Vitaly Churkin began his career as the Director for the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet Union. Two years later, from 1994-1998 he served as the Russian Ambassador to Belgium and was a Liaison to NATO. He next served as the Russian Ambassador to Canada until 2003 before he became a Russian Ambassador at Large for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2006, he took over as the Russian Ambassador to the UN.
 - Powers: The Russian Ambassador is responsible primarily for directing the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UN. Essentially, they are responsible for representing the interests, beliefs, and positions of Russia. This involves close communication with the President, Prime Minister, Federal Ministries and Information Agencies. Churkin holds a great deal of influence in promoting the passage of UN Resolutions and has proposed many draft resolutions. Specializes in Crimea, Ukraine and Iran. Can veto UNSC Resolutions.
 - Resources: 771,000 active troops with about 2 million in reserve. 22,000 active armored tanks and 1,337 combat aircrafts. Their military defense budget trails China and the US, but has doubled to \$90 billion in recent years. Overseas bases in former Soviet states and in Vietnam. Russia has 1,500 strategic warheads on bombers and submarines currently and a few thousand nuclear warheads. Largest natural gas producers in the world exporting 6.9 trillion cubic feet a year. Produces 10 million barrels of oil a day for use domestically and sale internationally. Large coal reserves. 18% of electricity from nuclear power. \$2.1 trillion GDP.
- **Matthew Rycroft**, *Permanent Representative of the UK to the UN*
 - Bio: Rycroft, a Cambridge native, began his career in 1989 when he joined the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. From 1995-96 he worked as head of the Eastern Adriatic Department of the FCO, a British organization designed to fight international terror and to build the UK's global economic prosperity. From 2002-04 Matthew served as the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister before transitioning to become the British Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2011 he was appointed as the EU Director of the FCO and finally in 2015 was

elected as the Permanent Representative of the UK to the UN. He is primarily concerned with issues of international security and global terrorism with particular interest in Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

- Powers: The Permanent Representative of the UK to the UN is the UK's foremost diplomatic representative to the UN who holds the personal rank of ambassador. This position gives access to the Prime Minister's Office as well as all of the other 25 ministerial departments including the Cabinet Office and the Attorney General's Office. This position takes into account the varying interests of UK agencies and organizations and presents these ideals to the UNSC. Rycroft can more readily influence members of UK's Parliament, who are responsible for approving all UNSC resolutions. Can veto UNSC resolutions as well.
- Resources: 153,000 active military personnel, 82,000 reserve personnel with a \$55.5 billion defense budget, bases located in the UK and worldwide in former colonies (mostly the islands - Bermuda, Falklands, Singapore, etc). 160 operational nuclear warheads. The Royal Navy has a diversity of 77 commissioned ships and a state-of-the-art submarine service that acts as an effective deterrent. 2.9 million barrels of oil reserves, 3 billion cubic feet of natural gas reserves. 19% of electricity comes from nuclear facilities. Partial control of the Strait of Gibraltar. \$2.7 trillion GDP.
- **Samantha Power**, *US Ambassador to the UN*
 - Bio: Powers is an Irish-American who began her career as a journalist covering the Yugoslav wars in the 1990s and serving as the Executive Director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard in the early 2000s. She later served on Obama's National Security Council and Atrocities Prevention Board, where she focused on human rights including women's rights, LGBT rights, human trafficking, religious freedom, and refugee issues. She succeeded Susan Rice as the US Ambassador to the UN in 2013, where she has notably promoted the use of the US military to advance human rights causes.
 - Powers: The Ambassador is the second-ranking US diplomat, behind the Secretary of State, and is the only other member of the State Department to hold a position in the President's cabinet. This position gives the Ambassador direct access to the President, although the position cannot enact laws directly. Congress must approve bills passed in the Security Council that affect the US directly, but the Ambassador has the ability to lobby members to improve its chances of passing. Can veto UNSC resolutions.
 - Resources: 1.4 million active military personnel, 800,000 in reserves, 1,900 nuclear warheads with land, air, and sea launch capabilities. 276 deployable ships (aircraft carriers, submarines, cruisers, destroyers, amphibious assault), 5,137 deployable aircraft (bombers, fighters, satellites). \$600 billion defense budget, bases located worldwide. 36.4 billion barrels of oil reserves, 9.9 trillion cubic

meters of natural gas reserves, net producer of both. 20% of electricity comes from nuclear power. \$16.77 trillion GDP.

- **François Delattre**, *French Ambassador to the UN*

- **Bio:** Delattre graduated from Sciences Po in Paris in 1984 and from École d'administration in 1989 with a degree in international law. He joined the French Foreign Ministry in 1989 and has since held positions in the Ministry's main office, New York consulate, and Embassy in Germany. He served as the Ambassador to Canada from 2008 to 2011 and as the Ambassador to the United States from 2011 to 2014.
- **Powers:** The delegation from France consists of 80 members, including military, financial, and commercial departments that represent their respective authorities in the French Government. This gives the Ambassador express connections to the Department of Defense and Department of Economy, Industry, and Employment. The military division may directly decide the amount of contribution France gives to UN peacekeeping missions. The Ambassador can influence laws passed in the French National Assembly, and can influence the French President to pursue certain actions. Can Veto UNSC legislation.
- **Resources:** 300,000 active personnel, 28,000 in reserves, 290 active nuclear warheads with air and sea capabilities. 90 deployable ships (aircraft carriers, frigates, amphibious assault), 547 aircraft (fighters, bombers, reconnaissance). \$44.2 billion defense budget, bases in France, Pacific and Caribbean colonies, and in former North African colonies. 840,000 barrels of oil reserves, 7 billion cubic meters natural gas reserves, imports both. 76% of electricity from nuclear power. \$2.8 trillion GDP.

- **Gerard van Bohemen**, *Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the UN*

- **Bio:** Van Bohemen graduated from the Victoria University of Wellington with degrees in Law and English and served in private law practices until 2005. From 2005 to 2010 he served as the Director of the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Before his appointment to the UN, he was the Deputy Secretary of Ministry and has also represented New Zealand in the International Whaling Commission.
- **Powers:** The New Zealand government recognizes the UN as part of its "collective security" national strategy, using the organization as a political and military ally to maintain security in the South Pacific. The Representative therefore has connections and advisors pertaining to the New Zealand military and political system, including the Prime Minister and parliament members. The PM must officially approve actions involving the country itself, but the representative's connection to the UN gives him significant influence over this decision.

- Resources: 12,000 active personnel, 2,300 in reserves, 11 ships (2 frigates, patrol boats), 57 aircraft (fighters, helicopters, transport). \$3 billion budget, bases in New Zealand itself, part of the ANZUS defense treaty with Australia and the US. 67,000 barrels of oil reserves, 34 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. No electricity from nuclear power and public opposition to constructing the plants. \$185.8 billion GDP.
- **Motohide Yoshikawa**, *Japanese Ambassador to the UN*
 - Bio: Yoshikawa graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1975 with a degree in Law and entered the Japanese Foreign Ministry later that year. He has held positions in the Japanese Embassy to the US, UK, and mission to the OECD, and was the Executive Assistant to the Prime Minister in 2001. After his tenure as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2010, he served as Japanese Ambassador to South Korea from 2012 to 2016, when he was appointed Ambassador to the UN.
 - Powers: Japan's foreign policy holds international cooperation within the UN as central to its security and prosperity. As such, the Ambassador would have direct access to the Prime Minister, his cabinet, and members of parliament. However, Japanese foreign policy has also maintained a pacifist and passive stance on military affairs despite a large military budget, and the nation cannot declare war according to its Constitution unless attacked by another nation first.
 - Resources: 250,000 active personnel, 26,000 in reserves, 154 ships (destroyers, frigates, submarines, transport, etc.), 777 aircraft (fighters, bombers, reconnaissance). \$41 billion defense budget, bases in mainland Japan and on Pacific islands to its north and south as well as one in Djibouti. 440,000 barrels of oil reserves, 1.1 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. 0.52% of electricity from nuclear sources after the Fukushima disaster. \$4.92 trillion GDP.
- **Rafael Darío Ramírez Carreño**, *Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the UN*
 - Bio: Carreño holds a degree in mechanical engineering and has extensive experience in the development, design, and management of engineering projects in the petroleum industry. Before joining the Venezuelan cabinet, Carreño was the head of PDVSA, a state-owned petroleum company, for 10 years. During this time, however, he was also the Venezuelan Minister of Energy, making him the longest-serving cabinet member under Hugo Chávez. After briefly serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2014, he was appointed the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the UN
 - Powers: Has the ability to negotiate on behalf of the Venezuelan government, but the president must approve legislation that directly involves the Venezuelan interior or military. As Carreño has large ties to the petroleum industry in Venezuela, he will have large influence over the trade and management of the state's reserves, which are among the largest in the world. The government would

be most responsive to benefits to the petroleum industry, which could be influenced largely by the UN Ambassador.

- **Resources:** 115,000 active personnel, 27 ships (mostly frigates, patrol boats, submarines, amphibious assault), 202 aircraft (fighters and transport). \$4.5 billion budget, bases located throughout Venezuela. 300 billion barrels of oil reserves (1st in world), 5.7 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves, no electricity from nuclear power. \$438 billion GDP.
- **Elbio Rosselli, *Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the UN***
 - **Bio:** Rosselli graduated from the University of Uruguay in 1970 with a Doctor of Diplomacy degree as well as an MA from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Massachusetts. Within the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he has focused on improving Uruguay's international economic standing as the Director of International Economic Organizations from 1991 to 1993 and as the Chief of the Department of Bilateral Economic Relations from 1983 to 1984. He has also served as Ambassador to Canada, Belgium, and Luxembourg, and has represented the country in the Latin American Integration Association.
 - **Powers:** Rosselli has the ability to negotiate economic and trade deals on behalf of the Uruguayan government, but they may need the approval of the President to take full effect. Uruguayan foreign relations focuses primarily on its economic relationships, particularly with neighboring Brazil and Argentina as well as with the U.S. and Europe. As such, trade deals regarding these nations are favorable, although the Permanent Representative has the ability to persuade or influence the President or Foreign Minister to pass such trade deals.
 - **Resources:** 24,000 active personnel, no reserves, 18 ships (2 frigates, patrol boats, minesweepers), 89 aircraft (fighters and transport). \$492 million budget, bases only in the country itself. Uruguay imports all natural gas and oil, although it is searching for domestic sources of both. No electricity from nuclear energy. \$55.7 billion GDP.
- **Volodymyr Yelchenko, *Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the UN***
 - **Bio:** Yelchenko was previously the Permanent Representative to the UN from 1997 to 2000, and has since held posts in the Ukrainian Foreign Service including Ambassador to Austria and Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna. Before his current position, he was the Ambassador to Russia until 2014, when the Russian Federation took control of Crimea.
 - **Powers:** The Ukrainian representation consists of three general advisors, one military advisor, and the Ambassador himself. The delegation gives the Representative significant influence over the country's military, although it cannot give direct orders. Like other ambassadors, the Representative has the

express ability to represent the Ukrainian head of state in the UN, and may influence the executive decisions in the home country.

- **Resources:** 250,000 active personnel, 85,000 in reserves, 1 frigate and 39 support ships in Navy, 150 aircraft (fighters, helicopters). \$5.2 billion defense budget, bases located in Ukrainian territory. 400 million barrels of oil reserves, 5.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, important transit route of both from Russia to Europe. 57% of electricity from nuclear power. \$177.4 billion GDP.
- **Román Oyarzun Marchesi**, *Permanent Representative of Spain to the UN*
 - **Bio:** Marchesi is the son and grandson of two former Spanish diplomats and worked as a lawyer before entering the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1985. He has worked at the Spanish diplomatic missions to Uruguay, Argentina, Syria, and Belgium, and became the Spanish Ambassador to Argentina in 2012. He held this position until 2013, when he became the Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry. Marchesi was appointed Ambassador to the UN in 2014.
 - **Powers:** The Spanish Permanent Representative reports directly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the cabinet members of the Prime Minister. His position in the Foreign Ministry gives him access to the Ambassadors to other nations as well as access to the Prime Minister and his cabinet, allowing a broader reach of influence within the Spanish government. The PM must approve any executive action (military and emergency powers) while Parliament must ratify agreements, although they may be swayed by their leader, the PM.
 - **Resources:** 130,000 active personnel, 16,000 in reserves, 78 ships (1 aircraft carrier, 11 frigates, 3 submarines, amphibious assault), 389 aircraft (fighters and helicopters). \$6.1 billion defense budget, bases in mainland Spain and on the Canary Islands. 150,000 barrels oil reserves, 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. 20% of electricity from nuclear power, planning to phase out usage. Partial control of the Strait of Gibraltar. \$1.4 trillion GDP.
- **Ramlan Ibrahim**, *Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the UN*
 - **Bio:** Ibrahim holds two master's degrees in international relations from Webster University in Missouri and from University Kebangsaan Malaysia. He has worked in the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1983, holding the positions of Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2004 to 2006 and of Ambassador to South Korea from 2009 to 2013. He began his tenure as Permanent Representative to the UN in 2015.
 - **Powers:** The Permanent Representative is under the control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the Prime Minister's cabinet members. This gives the delegate access to the PM and parliament but he cannot directly enact legislation in the UN that immediately affects Malaysia without parliamentary approval. However, he may influence members of parliament, federally appointed judges, and the prime minister to promote resolutions passed in the UNSC.

- Resources: 110,000 active personnel, 300,000 in reserves, 25 heavy ships (frigates and destroyers) and 1 submarine, 150 aircraft (fighters, helicopters), most equipment bought from other nations. \$3.6 billion budget, bases located in and around Malaysia. 4 million barrels of oil reserves, 2.35 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. No nuclear reactors. Partial control of the Strait of Malacca. \$300 billion GDP.
- **Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta**, *Permanent Representative of Egypt to the UN*
 - Bio: Aboulatta holds a Masters of Arts degree from the International Institute of Public Administration in Paris, and has held positions at the Egyptian embassy in Washington and as a councillor for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo. He was the ambassador to Jordan, representative to the Arab League, and Assistant Foreign Minister before his tenure as the Representative to the UN.
 - Powers: The Permanent Representative has direct access to the Egyptian President and his cabinet members. The president holds a disproportionate amount of power in the country, so it may offer directives with minimal legislative approval. Furthermore, the Arab League is headquartered in Cairo, so the Permanent Representative would have unofficial ties to current representatives in that group.
 - Resources: 440,000 active personnel, 480,000 in reserves. 245 vessels (frigates, submarines, amphibious assault), 1,136 aircraft (fighters, bombers, helicopters). \$7.85 billion budget, bases located in Egypt. 4.4 million barrels of oil reserves, 1.7 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. No nuclear power but 2 plants under construction. Control of the Suez Canal. \$272 billion GDP.
- **Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins**, *Permanent Representative of Angola to the UN*
 - Bio: Martins graduated from Lycoming College in Pennsylvania and from Oxford University with a degree in economic development. He has held positions as Minister of Finance, Minister of External Trade, and Executive Director of the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Before his tenure as Ambassador to the UN started in 2001, Martins represented Angola at the World Economic Forum from 1996 to 2001.
 - Powers: As a very undeveloped country, much of Angola's focus is on domestic investment and economic growth. Likewise, the Ambassador to the UN has direct access to the Angolan President and offices concerning finance, economic growth, trade, etc. He may approve of trade-related resolutions without the consent of these ministers, but resolutions concerning other parts of the Angolan government must be approved by the President, although the Ambassador has the ability to influence his decision.
 - Resources: 90,000 active personnel, 30,000 in reserves, 20 ships mostly consisting of patrol and amphibious assault vessels, 300 aircraft (fighters and helicopters), \$6.8 billion budget, based entirely in Angola, most ships dated from the Soviet era. 9 billion barrels oil reserves, 270 trillion cubic meters of natural

gas reserves. No power from nuclear plants. \$124 billion GDP, depends largely on the US for foreign aid.

- **Fodé Seck**, *Permanent Representative of Senegal to the UN*

- **Bio:** Seck graduated with a Master's degree in public law from Cheikh Anta Diop University in 1989 and has served the Senegalese government since 1992. He has served in the Senegalese mission to Ethiopia and has represented the country in the African Union, UN General Assembly, and Economic Commission for Africa. He has been particularly active in the destruction and prohibition of anti-personnel landmines. Seck was appointed Permanent Representative to the UN in 2014.
- **Powers:** The Permanent Representative has direct access to the Senegalese President and his cabinet members. As a member of the African Union, Senegal's foreign ministry has direct contact with other members of members of the Union, which include all African nations except Morocco. As one of the more stable countries in west Africa, Senegal has some influence over its nearby neighbors and is well respected by Western Nations. The Ambassador may influence members of the Senegalese government as well as members of the military.
- **Resources:** 19,000 active personnel, 20 vessels (protection force), 30 aircraft (for protection purposes). Depends largely on the US and France for security. 1.5 million barrels of oil reserves, 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. No nuclear energy. \$14.8 billion GDP.