



## ECOSOC PLENARY MEETS TUESDAY

ITU, CCPCJ and ECA will be presenting their final reports to the ECOSOC Plenary, at 1:15 p.m. in Chicago Ballrooms VIII-IX on the Ballroom Level.

## GET YOUR GEAR!

Stop by Conference Services on the Ballroom Promenade to get the latest and greatest of AMUN swag! Several hot items are selling out quickly!

## CLOSING PLENARY

Closing Plenary will start at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday in Sheraton and Chicago Ballrooms IV-VII on the Ballroom Level.

## COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

### CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

GA Concurrent Plenary proposed resolutions to reaffirm the importance of highlighting the need to expand education on counter-terrorism in the international community and Member States.

### GA FIRST COMMITTEE

The European bloc sponsored the first resolution that was successfully passed in GA First Committee. The resolution deals with limiting the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. It passed with 50 voting in favor, 17 voting against and 8 abstaining.

### GA SECOND COMMITTEE

Resolution GA 2nd/I/1 sponsored by several Middle Eastern and African countries was passed by a vote of 65/12/8, and Resolution GA 2nd/I/2 sponsored by the United Kingdom and others failed to pass by a vote of 10/46/28. Despite the different voting outcomes, several Representatives questioned if the two resolutions were similar.

### GA THIRD COMMITTEE

GA Third Committee welcomed a special rapporteur on indigenous issues, who briefed the committee on human trafficking and smuggling, noting that over 1.2 million people become victims of trafficking each year.

### WORLD CONFERENCE ON YOUTH

Australia and the United Kingdom attempted to pass a resolution with which Bolivia disagreed. They felt it placed blame on developing countries for their lack of health care access.

### ECOSOC

ECOSOC has passed their first resolution ECOSOC/I/1. Additional resolutions on topic I: Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all have been submitted and should be presented shortly.

### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU passed their first resolution regarding cybersecurity. Resolution ITU/II/4 was adopted by consensus and proposed the forming and supervising of the International Sovereign Protection Database.

## COOPERATION TO COMBAT CYBER ATTACKS IN ITU

*Christopher Riehl*

*International*

*Telecommunication Union*

Sunday night, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) passed their first resolution regarding cybersecurity. Resolution ITU/II/4 was sponsored by New Zealand and the Republic of Korea, and adopted by consensus.

A significant pillar of resolution ITU/II/4 proposed the forming and supervising of the International Sovereign Protection Database (ISPD). The ISPD is a cybersecurity information database available to individuals within Mem-

ber States for the prevention and tracking of cyber attacks. ISPD is designed to be made available to all with internet access, and remain accessible to all at no cost. Reporting incidents of cyber attacks is mandated for all Member States of the ITU, participating corporations, non-governmental organizations and private actors. The ISPD prohibits the collecting or tracking of user data from whomever is accessing the database. The ISPD cybersecurity database will be financed through the donations previously received by the ITU.

Afghanistan called for the clo-

sure of debate on ITU/II/4 which moved the Commission into voting procedure. New Zealand moved to adopt this resolution by consensus, but it was opposed by Representative Connor Hudson of Afghanistan, stating, "we opposed in order to have a more formal style of voting." Afterwards, representatives moved for a roll call vote which led to the adoption of the resolution. ITU celebrated with a roar of applause and numerous representative speeches commending the body on their ability to cooperate.



**This Year's Graduate School and Career Expo Was a Success!**

## GA PLENARY CALLS FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM EDUCATION

*Christopher Riehl*

*GA Concurrent Plenary*

The General Assembly Concurrent Plenary was in deliberations regarding resolution GA Plen/I/3. The resolution recalls that terrorism is one of the most serious threats to peaceful and secure Member States and focuses on the rapid effective communication amongst them.

Mongolia, Belarus, Norway and Austria authored GA Plen/I/3 to encourage the international community to accept voluntary inter-governmental information sharing as a function to counteract terror-

ism. It strongly calls upon Member States to not directly or indirectly finance any forms of terrorism and to sign the National Counter Terrorism Coordinative Council's Plan of Action on Preventing Violent Extremism. Through the passage of Plen/I/3, the Committee stresses the importance of information sharing as it aligns with the second pillar of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. The resolution's authors hope to encourage Member States of the body to take advantage of the expertise the Counter Terrorism Committee has to offer

through educational workshops. These workshops supply Member States with the knowledge on how to freeze assets funding terrorism, stop the proliferation of alternative systems to fund terrorism, counter the misuse of non-profit organizations to fund terrorism and prevent the illicit transportation of currency across borders that are used to fund terrorism.

This resolution also reaffirms the need to expand education on counter-terrorism in the International community and Member States.

## GA SIXTH DISCUSSING VICTIMS RIGHTS AND STRICTER VETTING

*Carrie Ritter*

*Commission on Crime*

*Prevention and Criminal Justice*

Representatives on the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) have started collaborating on a resolution to combat trafficking in persons facilitated by information and communications technology (ICT). Representatives have ex-

tensively worked to find a balance between protecting the internet rights of citizens and regulating the internet to help reduce the amount of websites that traffickers use to promote their illegal activities.

Many ideas have already been proposed. Algeria proposed holding internet service providers accountable for any websites that promote illegal activities. Kenya

established the importance of the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, highlighting how imperative the database was to ICT and human trafficking. The representatives are working diligently to quickly and effectively address the issue and drop the rate of human trafficking through improved ICT.

## ECOSOC TACKLING COMPLEXITY OF EXTREME POVERTY ERADICATION

*Cam Ulloa*

*ECOSOC*

Since the initial session, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been discussing the global nature of poverty and inequality with an understanding that the goal is the eradication of poverty in all forms: extreme measures of poverty, lack of access for education, bridging the economic gap between rich and poor communities, and lack of understanding for multicultural struggles of developing countries. ECOSOC Member States call upon all governments for reform and support of a sustained effort.

Contextualizing the support for financing and development in developing countries, ECOSOC/I/2, aims to address policies that enable developing countries to take action for global partnership and solidarity, as well as self-sustenance.

Members presented resolution ECOSOC/I/3 that acknowledges the importance of strengthening proactive approaches, like creating opportunities for using non-governmental organizations and local communities and to help remote areas have access to online education.

In regards to the quality and resiliency of infrastructure, ensuring universal access to clean water, sanitation treatment facilities, reducing the cost of healthcare and mortality rates from disease in developing countries were key parts of ECOSOC/I/4.

### LOST AND FOUND

Lost something at the Conference? Make sure to stop by Conference Services where we host our Lost and Found. While you are there, be sure to check out our AMUN merchandise to memorialize your experience this year!



## COMMITTEE UPDATES CONTINUED

### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

The Economic Commission for Africa adopted two resolutions that address the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure. The ECA has now shifted its focus to increasing the entrepreneurship of women in African countries.

### COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CCPCJ Representatives are working hard to develop a second resolution to prevent human trafficking with Information and Communication Technology (ICT), after working hard to pass their first resolution on the topic. Striking a balance between internet rights and stopping illegal trafficking over the internet proves to be more complex than initially determined.

### HISTORICAL COMMISSION ON INQUIRY

The second investigation on HCOI's agenda gets underway as the Commissioners begin to assemble their lists of witnesses to the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

### CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council successfully concluded discussion on Venezuela and South America. Now they face other pressing issues including the situation in the Sahel.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1961

With the death of a prominent politician and a visit from one of the participating parties in the Congo situation, the Security Council finds the Congo very active. However, the Council is now turning away from Congo and looking into discord in Latin America, where Cuba and rising economic and political problems cause concern for the international community.

### HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 2003

The Historical Security Council of 2003 worked towards passing further resolutions, mainly in the rebuilding of Afghanistan's infrastructure and the security of Afghanistan. These resolutions have been halted numerous times due to evolving circumstances.

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

After hearing strong oral arguments the first two days of conference, the ICJ moves on to release the opinion over *Mexico v. the United States* and prepares to hear arguments for their final case, *Finland v. Denmark*.

## VOTES ON SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS WITH KEY DIFFERENCES END VERY DIFFERENTLY

*Yueh-Ning Chiang*  
*GA Second Committee*

After rounds of debate, persuasion, mediation and collaboration, GA Second Committee considered and voted on several draft resolutions on the first topic. Resolution GA 2nd/I/1 passed; Resolution GA 2nd/I/2 was then introduced and discussed, but failed to pass.

Representative Emmy Todd of Kenya is one of numerous representatives who believe the two draft resolutions share similarities but are still distinct. Representative Todd said, "At the core of it, they are pretty similar. However, there are some nuances that set them apart." Resolution GA 2nd/I/1 specifically focuses on increasing

collaborations between NGOs, governments, agencies and states. Resolution GA 2nd/I/2 expanded more on the financial side, such as subsidizing energy practices and calling upon nations to grant capital loans. Resolution 2nd/I/1 also proposed clean cooking, which was not discussed in Resolution GA 2nd/I/2 but is important to African countries. Representative Todd said, "I would say that we both have specific clauses in our resolutions that are applicable to all nations. However, ours [Resolution 2nd/I/1] is very centralized and worked on by the Middle Eastern and African bloc."

In their process of negotiation, there was discussion of merging

the two draft resolutions together. "If we could do it again, maybe we would go back and merge our resolutions. However, we don't really see a problem in passing both of them," Representative Todd said. However, Representative Jing-Min Huang of Iraq, also a sponsor of Resolution GA 2nd/I/1, said, "I personally think the differences that Resolution GA 2nd/I/2 possesses should not exist because most of the countries in our bloc think some of their clauses will result in lots of problems." He specifically noted the establishment of a new committee mentioned in Resolution GA 2nd/I/2.

## INVESTIGATIONS MOVE FORWARD IN HCOI

*Gia Clarke*  
*Historical Commission of  
Inquiry*

The Historical Commission of Inquiry: Assassinations submitted their final report on the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. The Commission concluded that the attack was carried out by Syria through the political group Hezbollah. Representative Zach Deaton of Norway said in the report and to the Commission, "The level of sophistication in the attack points to some kind of government sponsorship, and in this case, it's Syria." The report states that Hezbollah is also very likely responsible for the other attacks on anti-Syrian Lebanese officials that followed Hariri's assassination. The Commission recommended

an international tribunal be held at the Hague to discuss further action to be taken in the region and also request protection for all of the surviving witnesses involved in the case.

The second task before the Commission is to produce a report on the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto which took place in 2007. Representative Sara Hoopchuk of Austria has been elected President of the Commission and Representative Batshala Rijal of Mexico Vice President for this inquiry. The Commission will be starting their inquiry by investigating Bhutto's cause of death, which was either from the bombing itself or the fall that she took after the blast. Prime Minister

Bhutto expressed in several emails that she felt threatened by various groups and individuals when she was returning to Pakistan after a long exile, so the Commission will be interviewing those parties, if available. The Commission will be traveling in order to speak with some of the involved parties. "We will be going to the United Kingdom for five days to talk to Scotland Yard," President Hoopchuk of the Commission said.

The Commission will also call in the current President of Pakistan, Asif Ali Zardari, as well as Bhutto's widowed husband to ask about the lack of autopsy on Prime Minister Bhutto's body. The Commission may also request an exhumation of the late Prime Minister's body.

## PATRICE LUMUMBA IS DEAD

*Kevin Lane*  
*Historical Security Council 1961*

"Patrice Lumumba is dead," said a representative of the unrecognized State of Katanga to the United Nations Historical Security Council of 1961 on 20 February 1961. She followed, quite quickly, with another statement, "How can you deny us statehood, and yet deny us as a sovereign state?" This comes after an 18 February 1961 statement by the Government of Katanga that Patrice Lumumba was killed by Lunda tribesmen, with the Katangan government saying they had no involvement in his death.

Immediately after Lumumba's death, the Stanleyville government's forces in Katanga became demoralized, and retreated from the area. As a result of his death, the Eastern Bloc and several unaligned nations recognized the Stanleyville government as the legitimate government of the Republic of Congo. Katanga has refused to exhume Lumumba's body, citing cultural reasons.

Representative Theresa Colston of Liberia, commenting on the Katangan visit, said that it clarified a lot about Katanga's concerns in the region, as well as the region's stability. Representative Colston also

stated the visit of a high-ranking officer involved in the United Nations Operation in the Congo aided the Security Council in determining the ground situation and how the operation is going. She added, as the Security Council moves away from the Congo situation, that she is interested in hearing from the Cuban delegation and their concerns in Latin America.

After discussion, the Security Council decided to return to Latin American issues, calling on the Republic of Cuba to discuss the current status of regional issues.

## YOUTH CHALLENGED IN SEVERAL KEY CONCERNS

*Laura Meloy*  
*World Conference on Youth*

Bolivia was frustrated with a resolution, which they argued unfairly targeted and blamed developing countries for lack of healthcare access, brought forth only by developed countries such as Australia and the United Kingdom. "There is no recognition of the cultural and historical traditions that have impacted and derailed a state's ability to develop. Developing nations are singled out six times in the resolution," Representative Emily Bauer of Bolivia said.

The United Kingdom and Australia agreed that Bolivia misunder-

stood the resolution. They said developing nations are the ones most affected by the lack of healthcare access because they have large rural areas. "We hoped to create infrastructure in developing countries who were struggling with access to better healthcare," Representative Kelsey Stanslaski of Australia said.

Meanwhile, Colombia, Chile and Uruguay are looking to combat terrorism that targets vulnerable youth. Their working paper focuses on the high rates of violence and crime and they are hoping to civically engage the youth. "When young people don't have a platform, they feel like they have

no voice. This results in the youth resorting to extremist groups that exploit their frustrations," Representative Skylar Latham of Colombia said.

China and Sudan are working together to face youth unemployment in the international community. "The best way to fix this problem is by letting the youth take the lead on this because they have the most experience. We hope to employ them as youth operatives," Representative Sadie Prise of China said. They are going to propose a series of programs to combat youth unemployment around the world.

## ECA FINALIZING RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS

*Kelby Reichard*

*Economic Commission for Africa*

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) adopted two resolutions addressing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure. The first resolution, Resolution ECA/II/1, "recommends existing buildings be improved to withstand the effects of global climate change," "expresses its hope for Member States to cooperate with non-governmental organizations" and "encourages a focused developmental plan for housing in severely underdeveloped rural areas." Representative Lucah McCullough of Nigeria put into perspective the importance of this resolution, stating, "As a country that heavily relies on our agriculture sector, we would love to see this resolution be put into action because it will have a positive impact on not only Nigeria but the continent as a whole." The ECA has also adopted Resolution ECA/II/2. This resolution will look to advance the progress made from Resolution ECA/II/1 while focusing even more upon agricultural needs. Representative Denali Drake of Somalia stated that this resolution "provides a holistic approach regarding how the African countries rely on sustainable methods of farming and raising livestock."

The focus of the ECA has now turned to increasing the entrepreneurship of women in Africa as well as continuing the efforts to finalize a report that is to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Representative Brandon Borges of Kenya highlights the challenges in drafting and editing an official report of this length, stating, "The process was one that began with a sharing of opinions...though there have been challenges, such as the further division of subcommittees and the full understanding of the rural and urban divide, we are on our way to passing our last resolution regarding climate resilience." As stated earlier, that resolution did indeed pass. Representative Borges, much like the ECA as a whole, has shifted his attention to the next topic area. "Kenya is proud of what we have accomplished, and hopes to see as much of a productive time for the entrepreneurship of women," Representative Borges stated.



## RESOLUTION IN FIRST CASE BEFORE ICJ

Carrie Ritter

*International Court of Justice*

The opinion of *Mexico v. The United States of America* was read on the night of 25 November 2019 with a majority opinion, two concurring opinions and a dissenting opinion. The dissenting opinion simply stated that the court did not have any jurisdiction over the case. The majority has agreed that the Vienna Convention was breached by the United States however, the Court has recommended that the case be brought to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and has stayed the execution of the Mexican nationals who were meant to be executed in six months until the case has been officially settled.

In defense of the majority opinion, President Raegan Mach of the International Court of Justice said that it was “very complex to determine due to lack of facts or evidence.” Justice Rebecca Postula agreed with the majority of the opinion however, she suggested that the Vienna Convention was being used in ways it is not meant to in order to support some claims. Unlike her counterparts, she believes that the Vienna Convention was “cleanly expressed” and was not confusing.

Although the opinion did not lean in anyone’s favor, the United States Advocate Iris Daris Hall expressed that the United States “appreciated that the case was brought to the Court of Arbitration and deeply appreciated the dissenting opinion that agreed with us.” Mexico’s Advocates Jaiya McMillan and Salima Driss were “glad the legal argument was accepted and all the nationals were accepted.” Although the opinion was not in favor of one country, the outcome was still agreeable to both parties and will continue to play out in the Court of Arbitration.

## PRESS RELEASES

*Palestine*

*GA First Committee*

The State of Palestine is honored to have their voice heard in the “AMUN Chronicle.” At a time when so few seem to be listening to the Palestinian people, the work of the International Press Delegation is much appreciated. The Delegation of Palestine would like to call attention to the nuclear double standard that exists in the world today. When some states pursue the development of nuclear weapons, they face sanctions and scorn from existing nuclear powers. But when other states do so, skirting international agreements and norms in the same way, there is only deafening silence. The western powers cannot be allowed to pick nuclear winners and losers any longer. It is time for all nuclear powers to be held to the same standards, whether they acknowledge their nuclear capabilities or not.

## PLANE SHOT DOWN, FIVE FRENCH DEAD OVER VENEZUELA

*Oliwia Nazaruk*

*Security Council*

During the Sunday sessions, the Security Council held fruitful discussions which led the body to pass Resolution SC/1 with 12 in favor and two abstentions.

In remarks made before the Council, Representative Isabella Lee of Venezuela stated that, “Venezuela will refuse to accept any aid unless it comes from our allies through money funneled through NGOs.” In response to this, France planned a unilateral mission to deliver aid to the region. In a joint press conference with the United States, France revealed that while all aid was successfully airdropped,

one of five planes was shot down by the Venezuelan military. President Maduro condemned the French violation of Venezuelan airspace saying, “Venezuela is perfectly capable of taking care of our own people. We have no way of knowing what these planes carry if we cannot inspect the aid. For all we knew they were dropping bombs or small arms.” Five French citizens lost their lives in the attack. Representative Cal McCormick of France said of the situation, “The eyes of the world are on Venezuela, and the eyes of the world are weeping.”

An investigation into the region revealed that the attack on the United Nations Multidimensional

Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) base, was in fact undertaken by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The Council seems to be in agreement regarding the fact that action needs to be taken, with ideas ranging between bringing more peacekeepers into the region and forming a short term plan to deal with the 12 deceased United Nations personnel.

While the Council has been discussing the Sahel, some members, including Equatorial Guinea and China, are pushing the Council towards the consideration of the protests in Hong Kong instead.

## PUSH TO RECOGNIZE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN GA THIRD

*Laura Meloy*

*GA Third Committee*

Representative Greg Mihalopoulos of Somalia gave a press conference Monday morning expressing his frustration with certain Member States straying away from speaking about advancing the rights of indigenous people. Representative Mihalopoulos believes it is an abuse of these marginalized people and ensuring human rights and dignity of the whole human race is most important in this committee.

Somalia is working alongside Libya on this issue because they

share the same colonizer, Italy. Somalia and Libya are not signing or sponsoring any resolutions that are spearheaded by either Italy or Bolivia. They claim that it is because of their disregard for the rights of indigenous people, and also for reinforcing the status quo in resolutions. “We can’t protect the rights of indigenous people effectively without resources in the form of reparations,” Representative Felicia Easterday of Libya stated.

Representative Mark Moran of the United States of America said the United States was open to benefiting the wellbeing of all indig-

enous groups and uniting them as one. “The point of the United Nations is to influence countries that are directly impacted by these human rights issues, so we are working with other nations to bring awareness and resolution to indigenous groups,” Representative Moran said.

GA Third Committee passed a resolution Monday morning with the goal of promoting and protecting the rights of children. This resolution calls for regional cooperation in combating the rural-urban divide and for the legal protection of all children.

## GA FIRST CALLS FOR WORLDWIDE SUPPORT AGAINST ILLICIT ARMS TRADE

*Lucas Michel*

*GA First Committee*

In the third session on Sunday the General Assembly First Committee passed their first Resolution. GA1st/I/1 was brought forth by the European bloc.

This resolution has 11 total recommendations however, the body stressed the importance of three clauses. The body encourages Member States to implement new technologies that will help in the tracking of illicit small arms and light weapons. This resolution encourages Member States to take full advantage of the resources

that they have available to them. The body also calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support to developing nations so that they may combat the illicit trade of small arms. There is an emphasis on working together to help Member States in need. The resolution calls for the creation of a universal standard created by all Member States with the intention of defining the issues and addressing the root cause of illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. Member States are preparing to target the source of the problem and develop solu-

tions to better combat it.

The vote to accept this resolution shows willingness by Member States to address the root causes of the illicit trade of small arms. Furthermore, it shows compassion from Member States and their generosity in helping developing nations deal with these large problems. The fact that this resolution was accepted only goes to show that Member States are willing to make a change for the benefit of society, and it should make the international community proud of the GA First Committee.

## PLANE SHOT DOWN OVER IRAQ

*Kelby Reichard*

*Historical Security Council 2003*

Having adopted a resolution addressing the growing issues plaguing the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Historical Security Council of 2003 shifted discussion towards efforts to protect and rebuild Afghanistan. However, discussions changed once the Council was informed that a Representative from the Secretary General’s Office would be addressing the body. In his address, the Representative informed the Council that an unidentified plane flying over Iraq had been shot down. The

Representative stated that the Iraqi Government released a statement claiming that the plane failed to comply with necessary safety regulations. The Council is now tasked with drafting resolutions that could punish Iraq for these actions as well as previous non-compliance. “We fully support any actions that may take place moving forward. We mainly want this body to hold Iraq accountable for their actions taken, whether it be from rebels or from state actors.” Representative Elijah England of Angola stated.

Meanwhile, the Council has three draft resolutions that are cur-

rently up for consideration, one of which focuses on the disarmament of Iraq through organizations like UNMOVIC. This resolution is expected to be amended before the Council proceeds to a vote. The two other draft resolutions draw attention to the infrastructure and terrorism concerns that have developed in Afghanistan. Voting procedures are expected on at least one of these resolutions following amendments. The Council still has both the topics of Israel and Palestine relations as well as the situation in Sierra Leone to discuss further.

## TENSIONS RISE WITH DEFECTION FROM CUBA

*Kevin Lane*

*Historical Security Council 1961*

After passing Resolution HSC/1961/3 on 16 February, the United Nations Historical Security Council of 1961 shifted topics to Latin America and South America, which has seen a situation already transpire this year, mostly revolving around Cuba. On 13 January 1961, four Cuban diplomats sought asylum in the United States and an American aircraft carrier was spotted at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. The permanent members of the Security Council focused on the situation in the Congo while the tensions slowly subsided concerning the defection.

In early February, the Security Council shifted from the situation with the Congo to Latin America. This resulted in Resolution HSC/1961/4, which was passed by consensus. Resolution HSC/1961/4 itself calls the “governmental institutions” of “various Latin American states” as “relatively unstable.” The resolution also authorizes the creation of a Commission for Inquiry that would investigate violations of United Nations mandates and resolutions, “specifically regarding outside influences in sovereign states.”

Latin America, at least as represented in the Security Council, is divided on how far HSC/1961/4 has gone. Chile called the passing of the resolution “very pleasing,” while Representative Alex Schultz of Ecuador says it’s a “good starting point,” but not far enough. Representative Schultz followed up her statement by saying that Ecuador hopes the Security Council returns to Latin American issues after the situation in the Congo. Ecuador still believes that HSC/1961/4 is not the end of this discussion.

It is not yet known if the divided nature of Latin American views on this resolution will cause a divide in the Security Council.