



General Assembly

United Nations

2nd Committee, Economic and Financial Affairs

President: Laura Elena Moreno Castro

Moderator : Arantxa Melissa Marín Oliva

Conference Officer: Anabel Lucero Coutiño Guerrero



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"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who just stare"
-Albert Einstein

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we welcome you to the XXXVII edition of our Model of United Nations of Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2019.

Personally, we are proud to be part of the Secretary General in this edition of TOLMUN. During the months preceding this model we have worked hard to ensure that this experience doesn't become another one, another debate or another Model of United Nations, we want it to become the step that triggers actions with a greater impact.

For us this model represents the opportunity to solve global problems from our surroundings, learn about the different perspectives on the issues that will be discussed during these days and, of course, have the opportunity to generate viable solutions to urgent situations that affect today's society.

We deeply believe that as citizens of the world it is our responsibility to manage to solve the different challenges that today's society faces and that widen the gap between the different strata of the population worldwide day by day. It is also important to talk about those challenges that doesn't let each one of the inhabitants of this planet enjoy the same opportunities and rights. Regardless of their origin, sex, religious beliefs or any other difference, which through history have separated us, it is time for those differences to being recognized as something that makes us unique.

We know that it may be a great challenge being here today, participating; but we are convinced that this will be an experience that will bring out the best of you and leave enormous teachings. We are sure that you are capable to adapt and to develop the ability to take a different position from yours or one that you may not agree with; however, this is an exercise of empathy. It is of enormous importance because it brings us closer and encourages us to understand the situation in the different countries and cultures that live on the planet, for us to be able to understand that we live in the same world and have a shared responsibility.

We are aware that in this event, the leaders of tomorrow are being formed. We hope that the model will impulse you, because we are convinced you are the ones that will become true agents of change that nowadays the world and Mexico desperately need. Finally, we greatly appreciate your participation, you are the main actors of the event, enjoy it and take advantage of it to the fullest.

Antonio Emiliano del Moral Sánchez
Secretary-General TOLMUN 2019

Natalia María Ovando Flores
Under-Secretary- General TOLMUN 2019



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Delegate,

Welcome to this United Nations' Model, TOLMUN 2019, within the General Assembly, Second Committee. Here we will address issues of great importance within the branches of economy and finance. This is a place where we encourage you to open your mind and expand your horizons, where all us become part of the change we crave in search of a better world.

We hope that within this Model you can find a place where you discover all the power that your words and ideas have and the great impact they can cause.

As well, we want you to understand, that everyone has a different vision of the world, this is why qualities such as respect and tolerance should always be part of the deal that exists between the delegates, inside and outside the debate and that these are key to the development of this committee, because our voices are stronger united.

We invite you to be curious, to learn and discover. Great changes always start with great ideas and you being part of this model is a head start in the seek for future peace. To end, we expect that your participation in this committee will help you grow and let you see the world with new eyes, hope that this experience will change your life and become a cherished memory.

Sincerely,

President: Laura Elena Moreno Castro

Moderator : Arantxa Melissa Marín Oliva

Conference Officer: Anabel Lucero Coutiño Guerrero

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The General Assembly was created in 1945 with the main purpose of giving all State Members the same recognition at the moment of addressing all kinds of situations. In order for the General Assembly to perform all its due functions, Chapter IV, Article 22 of the United Nations Charter allows this organ to form subsidiary committees for the specialisation of these affairs.

Ever since, the Second Committee is a sub-body of the General Assembly constituted by all 193 Member States. This committee is responsible for discussing and designing various strategies to ensure the development and growth of the countries, as well as providing frameworks and guidelines to address the different economic challenges that arise, all of this under the norms established in the 2030 Agenda.

In addition to all this, the Committee deals with different topics such as macroeconomic policies, financial affairs, debt and international trade, environment, biodiversity and climate change, public health and development, agriculture and food security, disaster prevention and coordination of humanitarian assistance, science, technology and innovation for development, as well as considering the issues related to Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Landlocked Developed Countries (LLDC).

Throughout history, the Second Commission has achieved important goals that have helped the development of society, from reducing poverty in low-income countries, creating a better-interconnected world with the help of technologies, improving trade and economic development until maintaining the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

This can be clearly seen in the various proposals and resolutions that have been carried out, such as the resolution for coral reef conservation, the implementation of Agenda 21 for sustainable development or the resolution for the cooperation in the economic development as well as ecological and human rehabilitation in the Semipalatinsk region in Kazakhstan. Other examples include the approved resolutions for the eradication of rural poverty and the addressing of the technology divide (document A/C.2/73/L.18/Rev.1) or the drafts proposed for the elimination of illegal economic flows around the world.

Nowadays, the Second Committee has been discussing issues of great importance about specific situations of different countries where the economical development has decreased significantly or come to an absolute stop, among these affairs, the returning of the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people over the occupied territory has been a critical topic. Therefore, it is common for the Second Committee to be convoked to special events or meetings with the Economic and Social Council or certain commissions to profoundly deliberate specific

Now more than ever, the Second Committee is looking forward to global partnerships to increase the cooperation between the United Nations and all possible partners for maintaining the stability of the economic flow and forwarding international commerce.

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TOPIC A:
Financing the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

In a world full of confrontations, sometimes is necessary the intervention of another party, that's the case of Darfur, located in western Sudan, where an armed conflict emerged in 2003, between the government and non-signatory armed movements, sometimes called rebels, because a systematic campaign of the government on an "ethnic cleansing" had as targets the civil population of the ethnic groups where the rebels belonged.

In July 2007, as a joint effort to combat the situation in Darfur, the United Nations and the African Union created the first hybrid operation to maintain peace in Sudan. In this hybrid operation, both organisations share the financial, military and logistic weights and use an adjusted agenda for them to discuss the advances and resolutions for the work done in Darfur.

The responsibility of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) is to protect all civilians without a preconception; ease the provision of humanitarian assistance and ensure the safety of all personnel, mediate the conversation between the Sudanese government and the armed movements using the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, as a guide through the peace reaching process.

To create more possibilities of progress, representatives of the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Sudan created the Tripartite Coordination Mechanism where they have agreed to an affable and supportive discussion on the strategic issues of the UNAMID.

Talking internationally, different representatives of various States have taken part in the search for an adequate solution. France, for example, has stated that given the violent situations happening in Darfur, is imperative for the authorities to do the given investigations for all the crimes committed. It was also expressed the support to the extension of the UNAMID mandate, saying that the situation in Darfur is volatile and fragile.

Over the time in which this conflict has developed, several resolutions have been proposed and adopted, the latter being resolution S / RES / 2479 (2019), where one of the approaches is the extension of the mandate of the operation until October 31, 2019, in addition to extending the withdrawal period for the troops.

Even though the peacekeeping mission is financed the same ways the other missions are, this is one of the biggest and most expensive operations the United Nations has ever created, not only that, the average funding for the last five years, just to tackle the principal necessities like food, health services and education, has been over 600 million dollar in donations.

Lately, the political and economic crises in Sudan have become a threat to the mission's efficiency and mandate. In case this problem is not being addressed properly, the current state of the operation could go backwards and worsen the possibilities of reaching a peace treaty, as well as menacing the troops' withdrawal process.

Key questions:

- What is the position of your delegation towards the mentioned resolution?
- Has your delegation stated a specific position about the UNAMID?
- How has your delegation contributed to ending the economic crisis in Sudan?
- What actions does your government propose for the immediate and/or future financing for the UNAMID?

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TOPIC B:

Economic and social consequences of the Israeli occupation for the living conditions and welfare state of the Palestinian community

The beginnings of the conflict between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel date back to the creation of the British mandate of Palestine, after the First World War. This mandate referred to the partition of the territories of the Ottoman Empire.

In the creation of Israel and the displacement of thousands of Palestinians, conflicts surged out of the discontent of the people and in 1967, an armed conflict befell. The Six Days War gave the opportunity to the Israelis take control over the regions of West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula, which were part of the Palestinian territory. Ever since, all those territories have been kept under the mandate of the Israeli government, but not without consequences.

Over fifty years of occupation have left a deep scar in the people and the country itself. For instance, over 750,000 Israelites have occupied the taken territories, making them their fields of cultivation, or exploitation of resources, as well as for settling entire communities. All of the above are activities considered illegal according to international law.

Another source of various problems of the region comes from the existence of a wall that separates the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories, as well as the presence of the movement restriction on the West Bank, making the obstinance of basic rights such as education, medical treatments or education an almost impossible task for the Palestinians.

The difficult conditions in which the Palestinian state is has also impeded its development and economic growth. The constant insecurity has led to a decline in tourism, the lack of land affects agriculture and the various restrictions prevent productivity. The development of the territory as a viable nation has been stalled and its prospects for reconciliation have been weakened.

Throughout history, there have been many attempts to achieve peace, in addition to seeking Israel's acceptance of all the illegal actions it has carried out. As an example, we can find resolution 478 and resolution 497 of the Security Council that declines the setting of Jerusalem and Golan Heights. On the other hand, the 2013 European Union (EU) directive for 2014 to 2020, is a framework for the areas of cooperation between the EU and Israel such as economics, academia science and culture, to name a few.

One of the principal collaborations made looking for peace was the Oslo accords, signed in the 1990s by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the set of agreements set a timeline for the peace process in the Middle East, they treated topic like the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip or the establishment of a Palestinian police force. The Oslo accords marked a starting point in the peace negotiations.



Key questions:

- What is the position of your delegation towards the already created resolutions?
- What actions has your government taken politically and humanitarially speaking towards the development and growth of the States involved?
- What does your delegation propose to improve the economical situation of both parties (Israel and Palestine)?
- Does your country have a specific norm for humanitarian crisis? if it does, has it been applied to this situation?
- Which countries have been key allies towards the solution of the conflict? How and why?

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