



Security Council
United Nations

President: Mariana Alcántara Millán
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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

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the 37th edition of TOLMUN. It is an honor to be working along with you for this amazing project. We are truly grateful for your interest in our committee and in advance for the hard work we know you are accepting.

TOLMUN; an event that is not only about making exhaustive researches and being three days discussing about global problems or international agendas; it is also about understanding that there are many things bigger than us, that there are problems that we can't even imagine how complex they are. And despite that, believing in the change we could make, not only as individuals, also as a generation. Taking the chance to explore new postures, to put yourselves in a position that may not agree with your ideals but that still you have to defend it and make it as if was your own, it is a challenge, definitely, but it is an experience full of satisfactions and growing. Being able to empathize with every group of society, respecting interests of the majorities but at the same time taking consideration of minorities is something that will transform your way of thinking and also your way of acting.

For these three days you will be defending a country, seeking the best for their citizens; protecting them. And as you assume the responsibility of representing an honorable delegation, it is crucial for you to stay truly loyal to the interests of the population, not only majorities, but also minorities. Many voices of young people have been silenced, and this event provides each one of us an opportunity to deepen in international concern issues and raise our voices and opinions about them.

The objective for this edition of the Security Council is to evaluate high concern global problems, understand the complexity of them and most importantly to formulate innovative, viable and creative solutions. To make the best out of this committee, delegates, we need your full commitment, give the best of you, work hard and especially use this experience as a chance to learn the most you can from others. Be passionate about your ideas and defend them through everything.

The world is suffering, every type of problem is devastating us globally, and as the incoming generation is our duty to make this planet a safe place to live again, before it is too late to make it up. Listen carefully to every idea in this forum, all voices are worth hearing.

Sincerely,

President: Mariana Alcántara Millán

Moderator: Javier Vilchis García

Conference Officer: Estefana Bermeo Severiano

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

“WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,... to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,... to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.”

-Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations and statute of the International Court of Justice

After the Second World War, there was a global crisis devastating the international community. Debts between countries, unconformities due to the war results and recession of countries were playing a key role in the upcoming challenges to fulfill a complete recovery post war. Due to all the consequences each nation suffered, a fear of going through a similar conflict grew among state leaders and their populations. Dialogue was considered the perfect mean to offer solutions to the problematics the world could face, so a forum for discussion was created, aspiring to avoid future disputes and offer nations mechanisms to get through international and internal crisis. On October 1945 the United Nations Charter was put in effect and the United Nations was officially born. Along with the creation of the organization there were established six principal organs: The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The International Court of Justice and The Secretariat; each one with the purpose of treating specific affairs.

ABOUT THE COUNCIL

Maintaining global peace and security is one of the main objectives of the United Nations and to achieve that it was established the Security Council, which meets and takes actions whenever peace is threatened.

The first session of the Security Council (SC) was celebrated on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Ever since the Security Council has established permanently in the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, United States.

Unlike other commissions, the SC meets at the request of any member for the attendance of an specific topic, and does not hold regular meetings.

According to the Charter of the United Nations the Security Council has four purposes:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to collaborate and achieve the respect of human rights and the solution of international disputes
- and to mediate the behavior of nations.

The Security Council is formed by five permanent members that have the right to veto, which means they have the power to dismiss a resolution only by voting against in order to defend their national interests or to uphold a principle of their foreign policies: People's Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States of

America, and 10 non-permanent members with a two-years term which are elected by the General Assembly under the criteria of geographical representation.

The right to Veto is a privilege granted to the previously mentioned nations (permanent members) due to their importance in the founding of the United Nations. With this right they have the absolute power to dismiss a resolution that does not agree with their interests. Historically the Russian Federation has vetoed more resolutions than other permanent members, followed by the United States of America. The use of this right has raised since the conflict in Syria, especially an increment in China's use of the Veto has been recently registered. For almost two decades there has been in the General Assembly's agenda the consideration of the expansion of members in the council as well as the request of many countries; especially from Africa, to revoke the Veto right.

This right is a privilege and due to the impact of UNSC resolutions it shall be used wisely and measured.

A resolution, in order to pass shall be voted in favor by 9 of the 15 members, but if one of the five permanent members votes against (veto) the resolution will be dismissed.

The current members of the UNSC are:

1. People's Republic of China
2. France
3. Russian Federation
4. United Kingdom
5. United States of America
6. Belgium (2020)
7. Côte d'Ivoire (2019)
8. Dominican Republic (2020)
9. Equatorial Guinea (2019)
10. Germany (2020)
11. Indonesia (2020)
12. Kuwait (2019)
13. Peru (2019)
14. Poland (2019)
15. South Africa (2020)

The presidency of the Council will be held by a member, rotating in monthly terms. It will follow the English alphabetical order to determine the orderliness.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

As established in the United Nations Charter among the powers and functions of the SC are:

- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;

- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor.

The SC, in agreement with the 194 members of the United Nations, was granted with the power not only to recommend measures but also to impose resolutions whenever they determine the existence of a threat, which means that the decisions made in this council shall be adopted by every member without exception. If this is not made the Council has also the faculty to sanction whenever is considered necessary in order to make pressure on those nations that haven't adopt the resolution, these sanctions could be: economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans; severance of diplomatic relations; blockades or even collective military action.

Sanctions would also be imposed when a nation is corrupting a principle established in a treaty or a previous resolution. Since the SC is the only organ with the power of direct sanctioning, it receives the exhortation of other commissions to sanction countries that are taking practices that the international community has condemned, in this cases the Council has the last word to decide if the sanction is appropriate.

WORKING METHODS

When a dispute is presented in first instance, the Council will seek for pacific solutions and aims to get to an agreement by peaceful means. In some cases the Council may; dispatch a mission or request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.

If the dispute does not stop after this firsts measures and leads to hostilities between the parties and in case, they don't get to an agreement, the Council's priority becomes to end it in the shortest time possible. If these cases are presented, the Council shall proceed to apply the official working method that contemplates:

- involving directives or authorities that have the possibility to intervene in the conflict expansion
- dispatching military observers and peacekeeping forces to create a peaceful and conducive atmosphere for agreements.

As last instance and after making efforts to end the dispute, the Council will consider imposing the most appropriate sanction to the responsible of infringing practices that threatens international peace and security.

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TOPIC A:

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks

Terrorism can be defined as a mass violent method that intends to broadcast a specific political, religious or ideological doctrine, at the expense of the general population. Many causes can be identified, as well as many forms but most of these acts have a background of a group of society with a strong creed oppressed by other with different convictions.

Through history terrorist acts have triggered global conflicts, such as the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 that led to the First World War. Other terrorist attacks have been main part of long-lasting campaigns to impose or demand political, social or religious ideologies. As this happened in Northern Ireland between 1969 to 1998.

Violence has been present in the social system since difference between opinions appeared. The start of modern terrorism can be traced to the reign of terror during the French Revolution, where mass violence was used for the first time to subjugate the opposition despite the lives it costed.

On the early twenty first century terrorist attacks have been present, memorable dates that have passed to history because of the monstrous massacres and the thousands of innocent people that were unfairly involved. A clear example is September 11th, 2001, date in which a series of terrorist attacks left 2,753 deaths after two airplanes were hijacked and crashed intentionally into the twin towers of the World Trade Center located in lower Manhattan, the same day another airplane was crashed in the Pentagon in Washington leaving 184 dead people. The responsible for these acts were identified as Al-Qaeda, an extremist paramilitary organization of the radical resistance of the political Islam.

More recently, terrorist attacks have been witnessed all around the world in many new forms and as technology and new weapons emerge the threat becomes even bigger.

On May 3 of the current year Sri Lanka was attacked by two suicide bombers that claimed to be part of ISIS. This extremist group had orchestrated attacks in Syria and Iraq benefiting from their impunity. Citizens blame the government and claim they allowed the murder of 250 innocent people for ignoring and not stopping these acts. It was imminent and the problem is getting graver since two dozen of Sri Lankans have recently joined the Islamic State.

Some days later in Pakistan a man bombed a police van near a Sufi Shrine, which is a very popular zone in Islamabad. Apparently, investigators have determined there were other two man who accompanied the bomber and before the explosion left the perimeter, there were no further reports after the United States statement where they strongly condemned these acts and described them as cowardly executed.

On June 27 Tunis suffered a suicide bombing, the second one in a time lapse of nine months (the previous one was on October 2018), the perpetrator was identified as a graduated woman that according to her family she was recruited online. Recruiting online has become a way of convincing people, especially the young one in difficult situations to act for extremist causes.

Internet connections and the threat it represents to the international community has become a latent challenge for the security council when it comes to counter terrorism strategies.

The SC, having noted the constant danger international population is under due to terrorism in their resolution 1373 (2001), article 6 resolves the establishment of a Committee (Security Council Counter-terrorism Committee) to ensure the complement of the previously mentioned resolution.

Through resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2368 (2017), the Council has emphasized constantly in some specific affairs of concern that should be treated and the measures that shall be taken; *Financing of terrorist acts*: terrorist acts have been characterized for the complex planning and execution which requires funds and economic support.

In the resolution 2368 (2017) is established as part of the criteria inclusion list to be considered as an action to be sanctioned have financed, planned, facilitated or committed those acts. As measures, the resolution establishes in paragraph 1, subsection a; the freezing of direct or indirect assets. In paragraph 13 is established that Member States are obligated to assure their citizens do not finance or donate to terrorist causes.

In the resolution 1373 (2001) In paragraph 3, subsection d, is mention the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, document in which the criteria and measures agreed by the international community have been granted and taken into consideration.

International cooperation: As a matter that concerns all of the countries and that has affected most of them is crucial the cooperation between countries to end this global problem. Subsection b, paragraph 2 of resolution 1373 (2001) resolves that exchanging information will facilitate the prevention of terrorist acts. Further in the resolution (subsection d), makes each State responsible for not allowing terrorist to use their territory to perpetrate acts against other nations. In paragraph 3 the SCl makes a call to nations to; find ways of accelerating the exchange of operational information, make use of bilateral and multilateral arrangements to suppress terrorism. These measures shall be taken into action to strengthen a global response against terrorism.

Through this resolutions States also compromised to deny safe haven to those who were involved in terrorist activities as well as to take them to justice and apply the pertinent laws to judge them for their crimes.

Key questions:

- Has your delegation been directly threatened or attacked by extremists' groups?
- What is the security action plan of your delegation to face terrorist attacks?
- Has the strategy provided in the resolution A/RES/60/288 been implemented in your delegation? Have the results been effective?
- Which Nations have been key allies of your delegation for the strengthening of effective measures against terrorism?
- In which ways the government of your country works towards the full complement of the resolution 1373 (2001)?

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TOPIC B:

The Non- proliferation of mass destruction weapons

“So long as any state has nuclear weapons, others will want them. So long as any such weapons remain, it defies credibility that they will not one day be used, by accident, miscalculation or design... It is sheer luck that the world has escaped such catastrophe until now.”

- Canberra Commission, 1996

Mass destruction weapons; a category of weaponry which defines any artefact, substance or toxic agent with the potential to kill thousands of people in a single release, jeopardizing the natural environment and leaving behind countless consequences for future generations of humanity. Despite the term of “mass destruction weapons” has been used in many different scenarios and to name a large range of weaponry, we can agree in the fact that this category of weapons are those that were created to damage huge quantities of people as well as the environment, becoming an international threat and a priority in the agenda of State Members.

Due to the precedence, substances contained and manufacturing process, mass destruction weapons are divided in three big categories: Nuclear, Chemical and Biological.

Nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons technology was developed during the Second World War; it consists in using the atomic fission process to cause an explosion, during the procedure the atom nucleus is divided into smaller parts, this division releases huge amount of energy that is canalized for the explosion. The atomic bomb and the nuclear bomb are two of the most lethal weapons that were created along with the discovery and development of nuclear technology, both use the principles of nuclear fission to create explosions. Atomic bombs have been only used twice, both times by the United States of America against Japan at the end of the second world war.

Chemical weapons

According to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, they can be defined as a chemical substance contained in an artefact that could trigger the liberation of the substance. However, a huge spectrum has been defined about what will be considered as a mass destruction weapon; according to the Chemical Weapon Convention toxic substances without a discharger, precursors and weapons destined to civil use with a possible double use will be part of the consideration spectrum.

Its first use can be located in the First World War in an attack infringed by Germany in 1915 using chlorine gas, it was used with the intention of acting as a momentaneous distractor, but its impact was even worse; causing millions of deaths. After this mentioned first use, a race between nations started to create the most lethal chemical weapon.

As well as in the First World War, the Second World War left behind serious consequences and millions of deaths in hands of chemical weapons, as the genocide infringed by Nazi Germany where different gases were used.

Having analyzed the scope of chemical weapons, Nations have joined efforts in their search for the elimination and prevention of the proliferation of these weapons. With these objectives in 1997 the Chemical Weapons Convention was signed.

Biological Weapons

Biological weapons, considered as the most dangerous weapon in a battlefield by some analysts due to their large scope, the simplicity of manufacturing, the low price and the ability to be spread unnoticed. This classification of weaponry that can be also called “germ warfare” is defined as the toxins and infectious agents that have a biological origin, as viruses, bacterias and fungus.

The history of the use of these weapons goes back to the time before Christ even though there is not an specific event that determines the start of biological attacks there have been many identified acts in which infectious agents have played a key role. The use of death infected bodies placed all over the city was how the Black Death plague in Europe spread all over the population, leaving over 25 million deaths. During the Second World War, the Allies managed to produce in huge quantities anthrax spores, brucellosis, and botulism toxins. They never accomplished to used them before the war ended. At the same time Japan achieved to spread the bubonic plague over the Chinese population using ceramic bombs.

Nations have continuously reunited to work on new measures and strategies to face the problem and eradicate the threat. As a result, in 1968 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed, few years later the Biological Weapons Convention was signed in 1972-1975, and in 1993 the Chemical Weapons Convention was also signed.

In each of this treaties and conventions is recognized the serious threat we face globally when it comes to weapons, especially those with the ability to destroy in mass. With the objective of stopping weaponry races, dismantling armaments and making a peaceful use of the technology developed, there were signed and later ratified those treaties and conventions that according to the nature of the weaponry establishes a framework for Nations to follow, to assure peaceful uses of technology and scientific advances as well as the prevention of accidents. The bases of this three agreements lies in the importance of international cooperation, as there are States with huge armaments there are also States that have no armament nor the technological or scientific resources necessary to benefit from the economic mobilization.

For the specific case of nuclear weaponry; the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty establishes that these procedures shall always be under vigilance to assure their pacific purposes as well it recognizes the individual capacity of each delegation to negotiate with others to achieve the established in the Statute of International Atomic Energy. The previously mentioned safeguards should not interfere in the economic development of activities related to nuclear energy.

Both conventions (Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention) compromises States to not develop, produce, stockpile, acquire, retain nor induce other Nations to use weaponry. As well as dismantling any arsenal remaining in their territories.

The UNSC in 2004, with consideration of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Atomic Energy Agency, drew up the resolution 1504 in which the Council refrains States from producing, acquiring or transferring nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Also prohibits member States to provide any type of support to non-states in the development of weaponry. The resolution forces every Nation to adopt the necessary measures to accomplish the established, such as national law enforcement and regional cooperation.

In order to provide support for the accomplishment of the past resolution as well as reporting the activities pursuant to this resolution, The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs works in three key areas:

- Facilitation of national implementation;
- Cooperation between international, regional and sub-regional organizations;
- Effective and strategic partnerships.

Recognizing that international cooperation is fundamental for the eradication of this problem, geographical alliances allow States to evaluate and resolve the problematic according to their regional needs; therefore the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe runs an specialized project that assists interested Members in the creation of national action plans and in building the legislative basis necessities. The organization provides tailored training, forums to intensify cooperation and encourages to work along with other organizations.

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific works towards the achievement of disarmament, working along with sub regional organizations and civil society groups, aids for the implementations of resolution 1540. Currently annual disarmament and non-proliferation conferences have been organized and assisted by the center in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

A weaponry race started after the Second World War and has continued growing till today and as long as even one Nation backs out of the treaties or starts failing deadlines for the accomplishment of agreements, other Nations will continue backing out. That's why it is a big challenge for the international community. People's lives are in danger, thousands of citizens could be killed if nothing is done about it soon.

Key questions:

- What kind of armament does your delegation owns or develops?
- In the case of owning weaponry of any kind, has it been used?
- What measures and protocols has your delegation implemented to eradicate mass destruction weapons?
- Which strategic alliances (bilateral and multilateral agreements) does your delegation has to implement disarmament procedures?
- Which challenges have the Country faced in the implementation of measures agreed to protect their citizens from mass destruction weapons?

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