



Security Council
TecMun Morelia 2022

Security Council



Committee:



President

Sofia Becerra León



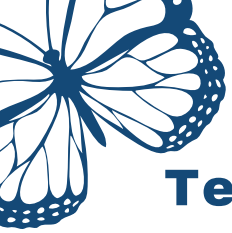
Moderator

José Carlos Aguirre Mares



Conference Officer

Abril Hernández Mejía



TecMun Morelia 2022

Welcome to the Security Council Committee

The United Nations Charter established six main organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council. The UN Charter gives primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to the Security Council, which may meet whenever peace is threatened.

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Westminster, London. Since its first meeting, the Security Council has taken permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

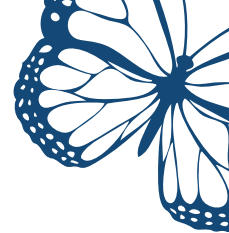
Five permanent members (United States, China, Russia, UK, France) and ten members elected every two years in groups of five, join the Security Council consistently and discuss the international peace and security of nations, debating the policies and practices that must be assessed by the United Nations and are being carried out by other countries.

Under Article 25 of the Charter, all UN members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the UN make recommendations to Member States, the Council alone has the power to make decisions which Member States are obligated to implement.

Each of the 15 members of the United Nations has the right to vote. But only the five permanent members can exercise their right of veto in any resolution, while the elected members cannot. The veto and permanency come from a natural-given right that those five countries have earned with the contribution and creation of the United Nations after World War II. The right of veto that these five permanent members have, is exclusive to the Security Council, which means that no other committee has the power to grant this right.

Due to the right of veto, the Security Council makes its decisions based on the principle of 'consensus' through voting, because the resolution can be disapproved even with the majority of votes in favor of a permanent member exercising the power of veto.





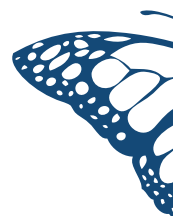
Topic A: Crimes committed by troops of the Russian Federation in Ukraine

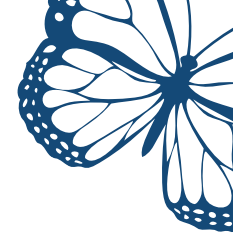
What is the issue:

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the biggest threat to peace and security in Europe since the Cold War. Conflicts between Ukraine and the United States go back a long time. In February 2014, a demonstration took place in which President Viktor Yanukovich, who was a person of interest of the United States, was overthrown by the citizens and was forced to run away. Due to more than 100 deaths within the demonstration, the interim government decided to agree to a trade deal with the European Union.

In April 2014, Russia invaded and controlled the Ukrainian's Crimean Peninsula, taking advantage of the president's running away. The conflict continued in the eastern of Ukraine known as Donbas, and then extended to the western. For years, front lines barely moved and over 13,000 soldiers and civilians died in that conflict. As a result, the United States and The European Union, sanctioned Russia economically. Therefore, Russia, Ukraine, France, and Germany signed a series of agreements to ceasefire, called the "Minsk Protocol" signed in September 2014.

Between 2021-2022, Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, requires security guarantees from the OTAN, to assure that Ukraine never joins the group and the alliance of countries dropping out the troops inside the countries that joined in 1997. On February 21st, 2022, United States' President gave a bizarre speech questioning the legitim of Ukraine's identity. Nevertheless, Russia is still planning to dominate Ukraine economically, politically, and militarily.

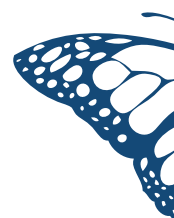


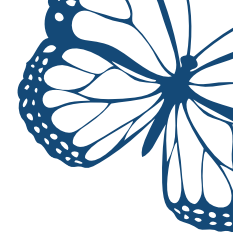


Russia's population has been affected economically, as well as all of Europe. Prices of Russian wheat and gasoline have been high. Prices of foods have also risen. "The war between Russia and Ukraine will further accentuate this phenomenon: disruption of exports (transit infrastructure interrupted or destroyed), possible destruction of reserves, difficulties in launching the next cultivation campaign and / or difficulty in maintaining crops. As a consequence, international trade and the production of this product are strongly threatened in the short and medium term and, ultimately, the accessibility of this product for the poorest households." (Acción Contra El Hambre (ACH), 2020 in Responsable Diarie, 2022).



Ukraine's security is deteriorating faster, and violence intensifies in at least eight regions. As the conflict arises, humanitarian needs are interrupted supplies and essential services. The Organization of the United Nations established that over 12 million people inside Ukraine are going to need medical attention, and over 4 million of Ukraine's refugees are going to need attention in foreign countries. The conflict is forcing over more than 6.9 million people to be displaced internally. Ukraine women are confronting violations and threats to their security and wellbeing, including sexual abuse, trafficking, and exploitation.





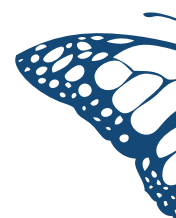
Current Relevance of the Situation

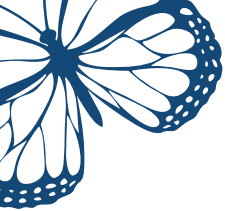
February 2022, United States and OTAN refused to sign an agreement with Russia related to the security of Europe, that also included the incorporation of Ukraine to the OTAN. Due to this, in February, Vladimir Putin signed the recognition of Donetsk and Luhansk and sent Russian troops to the conflict zones.

In march 2nd 2022, The General Assembly of the United Nations approved a resolution called “Aggression against Ukraine”, which reaffirms the importance of respect to the sovereignty, independence and unity, and Ukraine's territorial integrity, and also demands Russia to stop the use of force against Ukraine.

The attacks in Ukraine have affected the closure of schools and educational institutions, more than 1.5 million matriculated students have deserted school. The presence of Russia’s military forces is a constant threat to Ukrainian cultural heritage; Babyn Yar in Kyiv, a Holocaust memorial, has been reached by Russian missiles. Freedom of expression has also been affected. Groups of journalists and communication professionals have been threatened and have suffered physical attacks.

After the finding between 100 and 300 people buried in Ukraine, the American president Joe Biden, President Emmanuel Macron, and Prime minister Boris Johnson have called Russian actions as “armed conflicts crimes”. Russia has committed numerous indiscriminated attacks and deliberately targeting civilians. Russia’s forces have destroyed schools, critical infrastructure, civilian vehicles, shopping centers, ambulances, buildings that have been in-use by civilians, leaving thousands of citizens killed. Russia has used the same tactics in other countries like Syria, to break the will of people.





Human Rights Watch has documented cases of Russian military troops committing violations against human rights in various regions. These entail cases of repeated rape, two cases of summary execution, every one of six men, and other cases of unlawful violence. Russian forces have been gathering people and executing them in Kyiv, Zabuchchya, Vorzel, Kharviv, and other villages.

Other laws of armed conflicts forbid willful killing, rape and other types of sexual violence, torture, and inhumane treatment of citizens, pillaging and looting. Anyone who attempts those acts, commits a crime.

Countries around the world have been affected by these attacks. The energetic crisis due to the evolution of prices of petroleum, gas, rights of emission of carbon dioxide, has been damaging the world economy. Prices of bread, meat, beer, have been affected and are scarce. According to UNHCR more than 2.3 million people have left Ukrainian territory, and most of these people have gone to Polonya, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, etc.





General Statistics

- In September 2022, UN Human Rights corroborated 14,059 civilian casualties, with 5,767 people killed and 8,292 injured. (UNHR, 2022)
- More than 5.6 million of refugees from Ukraine have registered across Europe, and there are more than 7.1 million of internally displaced persons in Ukraine. (UNHCR, 2022)
- Ukraine has lost control of 20 percent of its territory due to Russian forces and their proxies in recent years. (NY Times, 2022)
- Military losses have been heavy on both sides, with about 9,000 Ukrainians and as many as 25,000 Russians said to be killed. (NY Times, 2022)
- The destruction has already cost Ukraine at least \$113.5 billion, and it may need more than \$200 billion to rebuild. (UN News, 2022)
- Donor nations have pledged to give Ukraine more than \$83 billion in total. (NY Times, 2022)
- UNICEF says 17 percent of the schools it supports in eastern Ukraine have been damaged or destroyed. (UNICEF, 2022)
- In March 2022, the price index of FAO food reached a new all-time high; 12.6% more than in February and 33.6% more than a year earlier. (FAO, 2022)
- Approximately 50 countries depend on the Russian Federation and Ukraine to cover at least 30% of their wheat import needs. (FAO, 2022)
- The Ukrainian government has estimated that it needs \$5 billion a month to keep essential services running. (NY Times, 2022)





Perspectives on the Solutions

Security Council Member States should review the Charter of the United Nations to know their rights and responsibilities in proposing a solution within the committee, and throughout the debate determine the best course of action regarding “Crimes committed by troops of the Russian Federation in Ukraine”. Following a deep analysis, the perspectives in solution that ought to be addressed to compose the resolution are:



Demand the immediate cessation by the Russian Federation of any attack or further harm to civilians, schools, as well as the defense of the right to education.

Also demands that the Russian Federation immediately withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.

Urges an immediate peaceful agreement of the conflict through political dialogue, negotiations, mediation and other peaceful means.





Key Questions

- What is the position that my country has taken on the topic?
- What actions has my country taken on this topic?
- What actions should my country take in this regard?
- What were the reasons that led to this crisis?
- How is this conflict affecting the Russian population? How is this conflict affecting the Ukrainian population?
- What is OTAN and why is it important for the conflict in Ukraine?
- Which consisted of the so-called “Minsk Protocol” agreements?
- How have the actions taken by the troops of the Russian Federation affected the international community?
- How would the human rights violations committed by the Russian troops be regulated?
- How would these regulations affect Russian people?
- What are the elements that my country has to help to solve this situation?





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Topic B: Sanctions over North Korea's ownership of nuclear weapons



What is the issue:

North Korea is the world's most isolated and secretive nuclear power. In 2002, US President George W. Bush called North Korea, Iran and Iraq part of the "axis of evil" in his State of the Union address. "In pursuing weapons of mass destruction, these regimes represent a grave and growing danger". (George W. Bush, 2002). In October of the same year, Washington revealed that North Korea had admitted to operating a secret nuclear weapons programme in violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

On 10 January 2003, North Korea left the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as an act of response to the Bush administration's alleged threats against its nation. Three months after leaving the NPT, North Korea declared that it had nuclear weapons. It was not until 2006 that North Korea claimed to have successfully tested its first nuclear weapon, prompting the UN Security Council to impose a wide range of sanctions, as well as pass a resolution demanding that North Korea suspend the programme.

The following year, North Korea agreed to shut down its main nuclear reactor in exchange for a \$400 million aid package. However, by the end of the year North Korea failed to meet the deadline for disabling its weapons facilities, and in 2009 it announced that it conducted its second nuclear test.





In violation of the Security Council resolutions, North Korea keeps growing and advancing its military capability, with the intention of threatening its neighbors and even to put the United States within a range of strike.

“U.S. allies Australia, Japan, and South Korea, as well as the European Union (EU), have sanctioned North Korea beyond the measures imposed by the UN Security Council. Each expanded their sanctions in 2022 in response to North Korea’s increased missile testing.” (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022)

North Korea has undertaken a broad range of activities that have drawn international condemnation in sanctions. North Korea’s leader considers the making of nuclear weapons its key to survival. Several attempts of bilateral and multilateral negotiations of denuclearization have failed over the years since 1990.

The United Nations Security Council has passed over twelve resolutions condemning North Korea for its nuclear pursuits. The United States has imposed several sanctions on North Korea that restrict more economic activities. From 1988 to 2008, North Korea has been labeled as a state sponsor of conflict.





Current Relevance of the Situation

North Korea is one of the largest conventional military forces, combined with the missile, nuclear test and aggressive rhetoric, has raised concern worldwide. According to KCNA information, North Korea has approved a law that declares itself to be a nuclear weapon state. Remaining on the most poor countries in the world, North Korea spends a quarter of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on its military forces. (U.S.State Department). The current president, Kim Jong-un, has stalled the negotiations on denuclearization since 2019.

Pyongyang has tested nuclear weapons six times and developed ballistic missiles capable of destroying the United States and its allies Japan and South Korea. The first trial was in October 2006 and then in May 2009 under the ex-president Kim Jong-il. North Korea regime knows how to make nuclear bombs with contained uranium and plutonium weapons. In 2022, North Korea will have enough fissile material for more than 100 hundred nuclear weapons. A Rand Corporation report, declared in 2021, North Korea could have more than 2 hundred nuclear weapons. Kim Jong-un, has controlled four nuclear tests, February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017, and then 160 missile tests.

In 2018, North Korea declared that it shut down the entire nuclear-material production site (Yongbyon complex). Nevertheless, in August 2021, the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), reported that North Korea yet again started producing fissile material. IAEA was concerned by the mid-2022 that North Korea was preparing for a seventh nuclear test.





“North Korea has tested more than one hundred ballistic missiles with the ability to carry nuclear warheads, including short-, medium-, intermediate-, and intercontinental-range missiles and submarine-launched ones.” (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022) Other countries joined and supported North Korea’s nuclear programme; Moscow, assisted Pyongyang nuclear development from 1950s to 1980s, helped to create a nuclear research center, provided missile designs, light-water reactors, and nuclear fuel. China has also helped in the production of ballistic missiles. Pakistan emerged in the 1970s to declare itself a military collaborator with North Korea, in the 1990s North Korea had access to the Pakistani centrifuge technology and designs from a former director of the nuclear program militarization in Pakistan.

North Korea has been facing years of sanctions applied by the United Nations Security Council. In October 2006, the UN Security Council condemned North Korea's first nuclear test and imposed sanctions over supply of heavy weaponry, missile technology, and select luxury goods. In June, 2009: resolution 1874, reinforced sanctions over the second nuclear explosion of North Korea. In January, 2013: resolution 2087, condemns North Korea satellite launch and proliferation activities. March 2013: resolution 2094, imposed sanctions over North Korea’s third nuclear test. March, 2016: Resolution 2270, condemn North Korea’s fourth nuclear test and a submarine-launched missile. November 2016; Resolution 2321, bans the mineral exports, helicopters, etc, in response to the fifth nuclear test. September 2017: Resolution 2375, expands sanction over the sixth and largest North Korea’s nuclear

test. May 2022: China and Russia Veto the U.S. drafted resolutions that would impose more sanctions, such as banning the oil and tobacco exports to North Korea.





General Statistics

- As of 2019, North Korea is estimated to have acquired 30–60 kilos of plutonium and between 175 kilos (minimum) and 645 kilos (maximum) of enriched uranium. (Forbes Staff, 2021)
- North Korea's total number of nuclear weapons by 2027 is estimated to be between 151 and 242. (Forbes Staff, 2021)
- The United Nations estimates that around 13,080 nuclear weapons still exist and that more than 2,000 nuclear tests have been conducted to date. (United Nations, 2017)
- Military spending is estimated to account for up to 25 per cent of gross domestic product and almost all North Korean men must pass some form of military training. (BBC, 2019)
- North Korea has the fourth largest military in the world, with a staff of more than 1.1 million, which is almost 5% of its total population. (BBC, 2019)
- According to estimates by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the country is believed to have between 40 and 50 nuclear warheads. (CNN, 2021)
- North Korea has conducted six previous nuclear tests at the site, which is located north of Pyongyang, the last in September 2017. (CNN, 2022)
- The missile test conducted in May was North Korea's 13th this year, compared to eight in 2021 and four in 2020. (CNN, 2022)
- In 2016, the world's governments allocated 1.69 billion dollars to military expenditures, 227 dollars for each inhabitant of the planet. (United Nations, 2017)



Perspectives on the Solution



Member States should review the Human Rights Charter, as well as the Non-Proliferation Treaty or any other resolution to which North Korea has been part of. During the debate, delegates ought to discuss the sanctions over North Korea's ownership of nuclear weapons, respecting the sovereignty and ensuring the well-being of the civilian population. The perspectives in solution that need to be addressed to compose the resolution are:

1. Demands all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation in order to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear weapons.

2. Calls upon the international community to assess sanctions over North Korea's ownership of nuclear weapons without harming the civilian population.

3. Condemns that all States shall adopt and enforce effective measures to establish national controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.





Key Questions

- What is the position that my country has taken on the topic?
- Is my country a party to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty or has it signed/ratified a resolution regarding this topic?
- What were the reasons that led to this crisis?
- How is this conflict affecting North Korean people?
- How is this conflict affecting the international community?
- How will the sanctions over North Korea's ownership of nuclear weapons affect North Korean population?
- What have been the sanctions already applied to North Korea?
- What is the relationship between North Korea and my country?





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