



## The United Nations Security Council

**President:** Sebastián Alvarado Orozco.

**Moderator:** María Elena Rivera de la Rosa.

**Conference Officer:** Doris Teresa Vera Barrera.



## WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear delegates, it is a true honor to join you in the 2025 MUNMX. We are beyond excited to share experiences, time, perspectives, and valuable knowledge with each of you.

The purpose of these models is to encourage formal relations between students, foster tolerance towards different points of view, enrich ourselves through debate and investigation, and strengthen empathy with respect. We are confident that you will make the most of this opportunity and obtain skills that will be useful in our future. Use your abilities to their fullest, exchange ideas, gain a new perspective on international diplomacy, and be open to new learnings; be sure that our entire team, the chair, and the secretariat are committed to making this experience both meaningful and enjoyable.

As the president of this committee, I encourage you to turn this model into an unforgettable adventure. It is a privilege for me to accompany you throughout this process, until the end of our model, to hear your ideas and enjoy the experience.

MUNMX provides a unique space to explore new cultures, build friendships, address global challenges that in one way or another affect every single one of us, and develop decision-making and critical thinking skills. Our role is to guide and support you so that you can achieve your full potential as delegates.

We recognize the value of your participation, your willingness to analyze complex issues, and your commitment to contribute solutions that have a positive and ethical impact. Together, we will seek understanding, cooperation, and effective proposals that meet the ideals and values of the United Nations and fulfill the needs of people who are suffering.

Finally, we deeply appreciate your initiative in joining this event and for choosing this committee. As mentioned, we will do everything possible to ensure that you feel welcomed, supported, and inspired throughout your experience.

See you at the committee.

Sincerely,

President: Sebastián Alvarado Orozco.

Moderator: María Elena Rivera de la Rosa.

Conference Officer: Doris Teresa Vera Barrera.

## **ABOUT THE COMMITTEE.**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is a principal organ of the United Nations responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It facilitates cooperation among nations to address conflicts, respond to global crises, and promote stability worldwide. By working closely with the UN General Assembly, the Secretary-General, and regional organizations, the Security Council plays a vital role in preventing conflict and promoting diplomatic solutions.

The Security Council was established in 1945, following the end of World War II, as part of the United Nations' founding framework. It emerged from the recognition that global peace required a permanent forum for negotiation and rapid decision-making to prevent future large-scale conflicts. Since its inception, the Council has been at the heart of international diplomacy, addressing conflicts, implementing sanctions, conducting peacekeeping missions, and addressing threats to global security.

The primary goal of the Security Council is to safeguard international peace and security by mediating disputes, authorizing peacekeeping operations, imposing sanctions, and, when necessary, approving the use of force to restore order. Its decisions are legally binding for all UN member states, making it one of the most powerful bodies in the international system.

A unique feature of the Security Council is its composition. It has 15 members: 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) with veto power, and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. This structure ensures a balance between global representation and the influence of the major powers.

The Council meets regularly to discuss urgent international matters, often convening at the UN Headquarters in New York. It has authorized peacekeeping operations in conflict zones such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, and Lebanon, and has imposed sanctions on countries or groups that threaten peace, including measures against terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

The presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly among its members, giving each country the opportunity to guide discussions and set the agenda. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, works closely with the Council to implement its resolutions and coordinate peacekeeping missions.

Through its decisive role in global governance, the United Nations Security Council continues to be a cornerstone of international peace and cooperation. Its work highlights the importance of collective action to address conflicts, prevent violence, and ensure a safer, more stable world for all nations.

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## **Topic A: Evacuation and protection of non-combatants (pregnant women, children, disabled population) in the Gaza and Israel conflict.**

Over the last few years, this conflict has become one of the most catastrophic crises. Israel has been fighting against Gaza in many ways, such as continuous airstrikes, ground operations and rocket attacks, putting all the people in great danger. Most of the territory has been destroyed and there are almost no basic needs. As a result, many of the most vulnerable people, such as pregnant women, children, elderly people, and people with disabilities, are facing very high risks. Their difficulties for doing basic actions turn the situation even harder. For them, finding aid is nearly impossible and with every day that passes, the chances of illness, injury, or death increase.

The International Humanitarian Law (IHL), especially the Geneva Conventions, establish that it is a legal and moral duty that all citizens must always be protected during any conflict, and that all sides should respect it. Governments should not harm any of those who are not participating. However, the situation is more complicated in Gaza; it is one of the most densely populated places in the world. In consequence, citizens are often in areas of active fighting, and military targets are close to the places they regularly go, blurring the line between combatants and non-combatants.

The delivery of humanitarian aid is very limited. The border crossings are controlled, the infrastructure of hospitals and roads are destroyed, and workers face severe risks. The United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross report that basic goods are lacking. Many civilians are being displaced from their houses, living in overcrowded shelters or camps. Children suffer malnutrition and lack of care, as pregnant women who have no safe maternity care, and people with disabilities are left behind because of their inability and because it's harder to evacuate them properly.

This creates a challenge for all the communities, especially for the Security Council. The delegates must not only respond to immediate crisis, but also address long-term protection. The council will discuss solutions respecting sovereignty and security of all and ensuring protection of innocent lives. International organizations are working to improve access to basic services, but they are being blocked or slowed by security concerns and lack of cooperation.

The Security Council faces the difficult task of finding balance between the obligation to protect the population and their right of states to defend themselves.

### **Key questions:**

1. It could be possible that the Security Council demands for humanitarian pauses to allow the evacuations?
2. How can the International Organizations like UN, The Red Cross and the NGOs support the cause?
3. How would civilians be safe not only on evacuation, but throughout the conflict?

4. Could the council create systems, sanctions, or humanitarian aid programs?
5. How would the nations respond in order to ensure that all sides of the way to transport the people respect the locations?

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**Topic B: Addressing North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile tests: Regional stability and international security.**

The nuclear and missile technology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents one of the biggest threats to international peace and security.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues developing its nuclear weapons program even though the numerous resolutions explicitly prohibit those activities. It hasn't stopped; this situation poses significant global challenges not only to regional security in East Asia but also to international peace and global stability.

The nuclear advancement of the DPRK has developed and has increased tensions with neighboring countries such as South Korea, Japan, and China, and global concerns about the risk of miscalculations, arms races, and humanitarian consequences.

It began its nuclear program in the 1980s and has expanded its capabilities, and recently the country has demonstrated technological advances, including the development of intercontinental missiles and sophisticated launch systems capable of damaging countries in the region and potentially areas besides Asia. It has been working on military installations such as the secret Sinpung-dong base near the border with China, which houses nuclear missiles and troops, scaring the civilian population at risk in the event of conflict.

Also, it has been helped with its military and technological cooperation with countries such as Russia, so it is accelerating the development of its program. The country has managed to evade sanctions through illicit trades by exporting and selling human hair products to China, generating millions of dollars to finance its program.

The conflict has had humanitarian consequences; organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Korea Peace Now have reported shortages of food, medicine, and other essential goods, affecting children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. It is well known that access to humanitarian aid is often limited or delayed due to complexity imposed by the sanctions and the North Korean government's inaccessibility. The United Nations has warned that the combination of economic restrictions and natural disasters has consequences like malnutrition and the increase in mortality among the population.

The conflict is so worrying because of the proximity of nuclear-capable military facilities to neighboring countries; this increases the risk of errors or accidental escalation. Several countries have already expressed their concern about missile tests that fly over their territories and could cause an accident, including China, which faces security dilemmas due to the potential impact of such tests and the presence of thousands of troops near its border.

The menace of an arms race is real, as other regional actors could seek to increase their own defensive or offensive capabilities in response, which could destabilize the entire region.

The DPRK justifies its nuclear program as a defensive measure necessary to protect its sovereignty against perceived danger that complicates the international community's diplomatic approach.

## Key questions:

1. How does the Democratic People's Republic of Korea justify its nuclear program despite Security Council prohibitions and regional concerns?
2. What measures does the Democratic People's Republic of Korea propose to address humanitarian impacts on its population and neighboring countries?
3. How can neighboring countries and the international community work together to reduce regional tensions caused by the DPRK's nuclear program?
4. What diplomatic, economic, or security measures should your country propose to encourage the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with international law while minimizing harm to its civilians?

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Upload your position paper via the following link. Deadline: October 8th

[Position paper.](#)

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