



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

President: Frida Sophia Chico Cruz

Moderator: Maria Jacobo Hernandez

Conference Officer: Regina Carrillo Martinez



"Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.
Education is the premise of progress."
- Kofi Annan

Esteemed delegates,

It is an honor and a privilege to extend the warmest welcome to TOLMUN 2023. On behalf of Tecnológico de Monterrey and the Organizing Committee, we greet you and express our gratitude for being a part of our Model United Nations 2023.

TOLMUN has always been a unique opportunity for you, the leaders of tomorrow, to explore and address the most important and compelling global challenges of our time. Over the next few days, you will have the chance to represent different nations and play a crucial role in seeking solutions to complex international problems, harnessing the power of research and debate.

There is no doubt that the most significant aspect of a model is all of you, the delegates. Your enthusiasm for participation fosters a diplomatic and competitive environment. The best delegates are those who are committed to their goals, who advocate for their positions, and, above all, those who drive forward the ideas that will contribute to building a better world. We understand that debating and defending a position can be demanding, but your effort and willingness to do so make a difference.

The primary objective is for you to enrich yourselves with an experience that broadens your perspective on the world we live in. As delegates, you will develop diplomatic skills, make connections, and foster that much-needed spirit of global awareness in today's world. This experience will shape you as individuals and contribute to your academic and, more importantly, personal development. Although the challenges, stress, and debates may be demanding, we assure you that in the end, it will all be rewarding.

Never cease to participate, debate, listen, and, above all, learn.

On behalf of the entire organizing committee, thank you very much for your valuable participation in TOLMUN 2023. Good luck, delegates, and we wish you great success.

Sincerely,

Juan Pablo Sánchez Saldívar
Secretario General

Valeria Tapia Morales
Subsecretaria General



Dear, delegates

“Peace cannot be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding.”
—*Albert Einstein*

It is an honor for us to have you on this committee for the next few months and to be able to guide you in this new experience that the chair hopes will be as pleasant and unforgettable as it was for me one day. We are very grateful to be the person who will guide and teach you in this new experience that we know you will all enjoy. We have no doubt that you will take with you great learning, friendships, tools, and many other skills that will let you grow as a human being and that we know will help you in a future. So too, just as we hope you will learn a lot from this TOLMUN 2023 edition, we also hope to learn a lot from you. As well, the chair deeply hopes that we can all have a good trusting relationship to make this model a rewarding experience.

This committee was created with you in mind, and of course, the problems we are currently facing, so that together, great minds like yours, with great imagination, creativity, and intelligence, can give viable solutions to these conflicts.

The chair fully trusts you to make this debate flow properly and in the best possible way. We know that this is not an easy topic to acknowledge, that's why never hesitate to approach us when you have any questions, comments, or anything you need in the process of preparation for TOLMUN 2023.

Of course, it is not easy to put yourself in the role of someone else and much less to represent a country; a model of nations requires a lot of effort and work, as all things in life, but remember, “there is no success without hard work” - Sophocles.

Finally, we want you to see it as a new opportunity to change the world for the better, for peace, for a sustainable world, and for a better quality of life for which we have been fighting so hard in recent years.

Sincerely,
The United Nations Security Council Chair,
President, Frida Sophia Chico Cruz
Moderator, Maria Jacobo Hernández
Conference Officer, Regina Carrillo Martinez



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Security Council, formed in 1946, is the UN's body tasked with global peace and security. It operates under the UN Charter and holds the primary responsibility for safeguarding peace. The Council can convene whenever peace is threatened.

Its four main purposes include maintaining peace, fostering international relations, resolving global issues, and harmonizing nations' actions. The Security Council assesses threats and recommends peaceful solutions. Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it can enforce peace through sanctions or military force.

Member states are obligated to follow the Council's decisions. Its functions encompass peace maintenance, dispute resolution, arms regulation, addressing aggression, economic sanctions, military action, new member admission, trusteeship, and appointing key UN officials.

Articles 24-26 of the UN Charter outline the Council's powers and responsibilities, emphasizing its role in global peace and security.

I. FOCUS AREAS

The Security Council mainly focus on the border management, the counteract violence, the criminalize the type of terrorism, on the compliance with the law, in the information and communication technologies and on the international, regional and subregional cooperation to achieve peace and security worldwide:

II. MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY

The Security Council maintains peace by first seeking peaceful solutions among all parties. If hostilities persist, it intervenes promptly. It can enforce measures with General Assembly approval, such as sanctions, arms embargoes, and military action, to end conflicts faster. The Council aims to hold responsible parties accountable and minimize long-term harm to society, politics, and the economy.

III. MEMBERS

The Security Council has 15 members, each member has one vote and all members are obligated to comply with Council decisions. Those 15 members consist on:



5 permanent members: The United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, French Republic, People's Republic of China & The Russian Federation.

10 members who aren't permanent : these members are selected for two-year periods by the General Assembly.

More than 50 United Nations Member States haven't had the opportunity to be Members of the Security Council.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate without a vote in its discussions, the Council may either consider its arguments or not; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State. A representative of each of its members must be present at all times at UN Headquarters so that the Security Council can meet at any time as the need arises.

IV. VOTE

In order for the resolution or any motion to be approved in committee, member countries must vote either against or in favor.

Article 27 of the United Nations Charter states that each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of minimum nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

IV.I RIGHT TO VETO

The UN Security Council grants veto power exclusively to its five permanent members (USA, Russia, France, China, UK) due to their crucial roles in maintaining global peace. A negative vote from any of these members blocks resolution approval. If a permanent member disagrees but doesn't veto, they can abstain, allowing a resolution to pass with nine favorable votes.



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Topic A: Democratic situation in the republic of Congo

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), serious human rights violations, including mass killings related to armed conflict and inter-communal violence, repression of dissidents and ill-treatment of detainees have been among the many violations that have continued in the country, especially in the east. Its inhabitants have been among the most affected by the armed conflict; and as a result have been affected by massive displacement and the humanitarian crisis they are experiencing is deepening.

Since 1990 the conflict broke out, and since then the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced political repression and instability, the country has suffered more than 6 million deaths.

Congo is a country that is considered to have a great endowment of human capital and natural resources, however, the peace in the country and human security has not been properly addressed and this has caused its increase. Currently, this nation is a country with ethnic conflicts, and with a violent competition for resources involving ethnic militias, security forces, UN troops and complicated external interests.

The provinces of Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, Kasai-Oriental, Kasai Central, Kasai and Mai-Ndombe are part of the armed conflict, and owing to this, the military and political tension between the Republic of Congo and Rwanda has increased, causing a wave of protests against Rwanda and the UN.

The conflict continued, until in September it was reported that the violence produced during these months had already claimed approximately 150 lives, injured hundreds of people and forcibly displaced more than 11,000 inhabitants. The insecurity is increasing every day, causing houses to be burned and property to be looted, so much so that the provinces of Kwilu and Kwango have also been affected.

However, the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo have not shown any interest in resolving the conflict, they are actually demonstrating the opposite. They are showing a lack of political will to help human rights violations and this has unleashed armed groups to the streets, generating massive sexual violations, as well as extreme poverty.

The current president Tshisekedi promised to improve the economic and social problems of his country, pledged to guarantee universal access to human rights, especially basic education and improve the lack of health care. Nevertheless, the corruption of public resources persisted and much of it went unpunished.



Key Questions:

1. What is the country's position on the conflict occurring in the Democratic Republic of Congo?
2. What does your country consider most important to address regarding this topic?
3. How would it benefit your delegation to achieve security and peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo?
4. What are the consequences of this type of conflict and how do they affect your delegation?
5. What are the principal causes and how can your delegation contribute to eradicating them?
6. What does your country propose for the resolution on this topic?

References:

- International, A. (2023). Human rights in democratic republic of the Congo. Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/east-africa-the-horn-and-great-lakes/democratic-republic-of-the-congo/report-democratic-republic-of-the-congo/>
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Topic B:

Peacemaking in Ukraine

Ukraine is a country that was part of the soviet union until 1991, before Ukraine independence, Ukraine was the second most powerful country of the soviet union only behind Russia.

The Ukrainian government since its independence looks forward to keeping close relations with western institutions like NATO, but it comes across with a problem, the different opinions of Ukrainians. In western Ukraine most people speak Ukrainian as their first language, and have more of a nationalist belief system where they support the country's independence and its intention to integrate with Europe, in contrast to east Ukraine where Russian-speakers are majority and have a more Russian point of view

Ukraine and Russia share most of their history and culture which makes Russian people think of the independence of Ukraine but most importantly the westernization of it is a threat to soviet values.

In 2014 Ukraine was getting closer to the EU which felt like betrayal to lots of Russians and Ukrainians more considering the fact that Russia invited Ukraine to the EAEU project. This unlikeness resulted in protests (that had many concerns not only this one like the government's corruption) this protests were made by conservative Ukrainians mostly, and they were silenced violently by the government. In the peninsula of Crimea protests resulted in the Russian federation stepping in to Crimea as a "Rescue operation" for protesters, after the invasion, the Russian government thought that the annexation of Crimea would be the best for citizens after a referendum made between Crimea's population. Crimea is now a part of Russia since March 18, 2014.

After the annexation of Crimea the Russian government had armories in borders with Ukraine, though Russia denied this, Ukraine with NATO reported this.

Beginning of 2015 Ukraine, France, Germany, and Russia started to work on diplomatic ways of solving the conflict throughout the Minsk Accords, where they tried to persuade the Russian government to withdraw all weaponry. Unfortunately all efforts were unsuccessful.

In April 2016 NATO announced that they were going to rotate troops in countries like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to prevent the Russian government from acting in Ukraine, later that year the USA placed some US army tanks on Poland.

In March 2018 USA sold lethal weapons to Ukraine later that year NATO and Ukraine performed some air exercises in western Ukraine.



After months of closely Analyzing Russia's movements in October 2021 USA knew they were just about to attack, so they did, despite the international efforts to stop it. In February 2022 the first military intervention to Ukraine from Russia was held, they said it was to stop all kinds of genocide made to Russians in Ukraine territory, UNSC tried in that moment to stop the invasion but failed. After that Russia's president Putin announced a full scale invasion to Ukraine from air to sea, USA considered this unjustified so they sanctioned Russia in many ways including stopping commercial connections with important Russian banks

Since then Russia's military has killed thousands of millions of people directly and indirectly. Russia's missiles have affected hospitals, schools, residential zones etc.

In April of the same year Russia took control of the Ukrainian city of Mariupol, in brutal and inhuman ways.

Conflict affected not only Ukraine, it also affected the whole world in lots of ways. A great example is the third asymmetric shock, as economists call it, an asymmetric shock is a sudden change in economic conditions that hurts certain EU territories more than others. By the way, the war in Ukraine is having a much bigger effect on neighboring nations thanks to the influx of refugees and their deep dependence on Russian gas.

The refugee problem consists of more than 6 million people escaping Ukraine to neighboring countries; this leads to more people in bad economical positions in those countries.

Europe consumed 512 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 2020, of which 185 came from Russia. At the start of 2022, Russia supplied 45% of the EU's natural gas imports. Because of the US sanctions on Russia's national banks, it's now impossible to pay for natural gas that comes from Russia which has made an important shortage of gas resources in all Europe.

Key questions:

1. What is the delegation's diplomatic position on the conflict?
2. How are the relationships between the delegation and the countries in question?
3. How does the Ukrainian conflict affect your delegation?
4. How is the delegation related to the conflict?
5. Has your country participated in negotiations to stop the war? how?
6. What does your delegation propose to the resolution?



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Contact:

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NOTE: the position sheet will have to be sent to this contact.

Submission date for review: between September 26 and 29.

Submission date to meet requirement: until before the first session on October 5