



SECURITY COUNCIL

President: Elías Zarco González

Moderator: Damián Zurita García

Conference Officer: Eduardo Martínez Morales





Toluca, State of Mexico, 2022

Change will not happen if we wait for someone else or wait for the right moment. We are what we have been waiting for; We are the change we crave.
(Barack Obama)

Dear delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we give you the warmest welcome to our Model United Nations Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2022.

We are incredibly excited to see you again after facing a whole stage full of changes and adaptations that have arisen from the epidemiological crisis that has shaken us for 2 years now. Without a doubt, receiving them again in our facilities fills us with joy and happiness. And we are sure that each of you will make this model a unique, memorable, and incomparable experience after so long without seeing each other.

During these three days, we hope not only to enrich your knowledge regarding issues of relevance to the international community; but also, to develop an immense number of new skills such as participation, diplomacy, critical thinking, teamwork, and global vision.

It is generally believed that the best delegate is the one with the most powerful delegation, the most influential, or the most developed; we have to confess that this is a hoax. Well, the best is who puts their full effort inside and outside the forum, who questions and questions themselves but above all, who dares to be a leader and provides a guide for others. Well, a leader is not one who only focuses on his own success, but one who knows the path walks it, and shares it.

Debate and argue, but above all listen and analyze. Keep this in mind during each of your discussion sessions, and we assure you that by the end of the model, you will have collected great lessons that will translate into enormous personal satisfaction. We are sure that this will be possible thanks to the incredible team of tables that we have formed this year. Without every chair, moderator, and conference officer it would not be possible to bring this sublime experience to you.

Finally, we want to express our pride in each delegate who is willing to participate. We are eager to hear from you and your proposals. Much success!

Sincerely,

Secretaria General
Natalia Alcántara Millán

Subsecretaria General
Valeria Vizcaino Sánchez



Dear Delegates,

The Security Council committee gives you a warm welcome to the 2022 edition of the TOLMUN. Since its foundation in 1945, the goal of the United Nations has been to maintain global peace and security, promote the values of friendship and cooperation among nations, impulse social progress and protect the human rights of citizens all around the world. This committee has achieved several accomplishments that have shaped the outcome of history and established a new precedent in foreign policy. Furthermore, this committee thinks that it is essential that delegates experience and work with the true abilities and values that have helped the United Nations change our world for the better: dialogue, communication, and mutual consensus and understanding between delegations.

This committee thinks that the best way of developing these expected competencies is to be completely involved and focused on being part of this exciting process where you can represent and take transcendental diplomatic decisions on behalf of an entire country. This is an excellent opportunity for the delegates to expand their multicultural horizons and sensitize to the precarious humanitarian crisis caused by the conflicts that will be discussed in this committee. We are well aware that diversity of thought between delegations may pose an important obstacle in the process of developing a solution to these conflicts. However, we are sure that the delegates' dialogue and cooperation abilities will sort this out and this committee will produce an outstanding resolution.

Finally, the committee wants to remind the delegates of the importance of enjoying this experience and discovering new things and abilities that will impact your present and future lives. The delegates will have the opportunity to meet new friends and learn things they never thought they would understand; this committee is looking forward to working with all delegates and reaching excellent results.

Sincerely,

President: Elias Zarco González
Moderator: Damián Zurita García
Conference Officer: Eduardo Martínez Morales



ABOUT THIS COMMITTEE

The Security Council was one of the first six principal organs established by the UN on October 24, 1945, alongside other transcendental institutions like the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the UN Secretariat. The Security Council was originally made of 11 countries, five of them being permanent members (the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States) and the remaining six being non-permanent members being elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. In 1964 a UN charter amendment increased the membership council to 15, which added 4 new non-permanent members. It is important to mention that permanent members have been replaced on two occasions: in 1971 the Republic of China was replaced by the People's Republic of China, and in 1991 the Soviet Union was replaced by the Russian Federation.

In nearly 75 years of history, the Security Council has been a vital actor and mediator in the several wars and conflicts that have happened in the second half of the 20th century and the first two decades of the new century. Unfortunately, during the Cold War it was very difficult and conflicting to reach a common consensus between two of the most important permanent members, the United States and the Soviet Union; mostly because of the ideological differences and the conflicts they were involved in. However, in the late 1980s and the early 20th century, the committee was proven useful by coordinating and developing successful operations in several conflict-affected areas like the Balkans, Liberia, Angola, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

The Security Council has the coercive faculties to:

1. Sanction any country with economic sanctions, weapons embargoes, economic restrictions, and travel prohibitions
2. Rupture diplomatic relations
3. Blockade any country
4. Authorize military collective actions

Since the Security Council's actions can have a major global impact, the first step to be taken when a complaint is to be treated in this organ is to always recommend to all parties involved to reach a solution via diplomatic means.

If a controversy escalates into hostility, the second step before any coercive action authorized by this Organ is to:

1. Issue ceasefire directives oriented toward stopping further violence escalation
2. Send military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions, separate the parties involved and create a peaceful environment to reach solutions

As said before, this committee is capable to destabilize the world, and we highly suggest all delegates have a diplomatic approach while the discussion happens.



Along with all the actions said before, this committee can make the following actions during the next following sessions:

1. Recommend actions to be taken to the General Assembly
2. Recommend adjustment methods to controversies
3. Elaborate systems to establish regulation to the armament market
4. Recommend the entry of new members

Despite this committee being highly powerful in the UN organization, these are some of the actions that cannot be done by the Security Council:

1. The creation of new nations
2. Accept new members into the UN organization
3. Create any budgetary issues in the UN organization

As an example of the application of all the faculties this committee has, we share one of the several actions the Security Council has done to limit weapons funding in the Middle East:

In December 2021 the Security Council approved a historical resolution presented by Mexico to limit the arms trafficking of small weapons to reduce the ISIL combat capacity.

Resolution 26-16 makes several actions towards destroying the ISIL founding with several actions such as:

1. Recognize the importance of private enterprises
2. Contemplates the necessity for capacitation and formation of the customs office's personnel and control of land frontiers
3. Condemn the arms flow that comes from non-statal sources
4. Summons for compliance on the resolution of the matter of all countries
5. If any country doesn't accept any of the actions taken to solve the matter, they will be at risk to have severe economic consequences
6. Promotes and demands several joint exercises and cooperation between countries and regional actors via land, sea, and air to deal with weapons trafficking
7. Promotes and demands more information and communication between countries about arms dealers

As we have seen, this resolution is a perfect example of what is expected.



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TOPIC A: Measures taken to address the humanitarian crisis caused by the Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar

The origin of this crisis can be traced back to the discriminatory policies introduced in the 1970s by the Myanmar government against the Rohingya, a Muslim minority in a predominantly Buddhist country, which caused the Rohingya to be excluded for society and therefore many of them fled their houses and migrated to more tolerant countries like Bangladesh and Indonesia.

The former discrimination and non-statal recognition of the Rohingya population have created the largest stateless population in the world, and therefore this population has limited access to education, jobs, and health services, resulting in chronic poverty and marginalization. Over the last several decades, violence targeting the Rohingya population has driven several mass displacements most notably in the years 1978, 1991, and 1992, however, the escalation that happened in August 2017 is the largest and latest humanitarian crisis in the country.

In August 2017 the government forced Rohingyas to carry verification cards that would identify them as foreigners and would not grant them Myanmar citizenship. As a response, the ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army) carried out several attacks on the State police and army posts.

The Myanmar government responded with violent attacks that destroyed hundreds of Rohingya villages and worsened the immigration crisis. UN General-Secretary Antonio Guterres has described this crisis as a violent act of ethnic crisis, and he expresses that this humanitarian crisis should be addressed immediately.

Key Questions:

- How has the Rohingya exodus affected the economic, social, and political landscape of my delegations?
- What is the stance of my delegation regarding the human rights violations the Rohingya have to endure?
- What is the relation of delegation with the current military junta of Myanmar?
- What solutions have my delegation proposed to terminate this humanitarian and civil crisis?
- What does my delegation think about the violent responses the Rohingya insurgent groups have sent? Are they justified?

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TOPIC B: Solutions to the enduring Yemen Civil Crisis

Yemen has a very complex history of political instability and civil conflicts that have affected the economic conditions and the quality-of-life indicators of this Middle Eastern country. In 1994, there was a bloody civil conflict between the armies of South Yemen and North Yemen. This conflict concluded with the ultimate reunification of the country and the establishment of an authoritarian form of government. However, this conflict left various unsolved political and religious struggles that eventually caused the present civil crisis.

Yemen was ruled for 33 years by a repressive dictatorship led by Ali Abdullah Saleh, therefore, this political situation sparked sentiments of discontent among the rebel group known as the Houthis. Tensions between opposing groups reached alarming heights when the Arab Spring wave arrived in Yemen. There were several anti-government demonstrations in the streets of Sana'a and the clashes between demonstrators and police forces left between 200 and 2000 people dead.

According to the Global Conflict Tracker, the Yemeni Civil Crisis began when the Houthi rebels took control of Sana'a, which is the largest city and capital of Yemen. The Houthis, with close links with the Iranian government, demanded the Sunni government lower gas prices and let the Shiite minority have more involvement in the country's religious and political decisions. After several failed negotiations, the rebels violently seized the presidential palace in January 2015 and forced the government to resign.

In March 2015, a coalition led by Saudi Arabia and several Gulf countries launched a campaign that included economic isolation, naval blockades, and airstrikes against the rebels. There have been several foreign involvements in this conflict, the main example is the logistical and military support provided by the United States to Houthi-opposed groups and Saudi Arabia. The Iranian government also plays an important role in this conflict because it is the main weapons and resource provider of the Houthi Rebels.

The involvement of foreign terrorist organizations like the Islamic State and Hezbollah has worsened the probability of reaching a feasible armistice that will end this devastating conflict. It is important to note that the Security Council has taken specific measures to bring down the violence that is caused by this conflict. For example, a Security Council resolution imposed an arms embargo on the Houthi rebels and other terrorist organizations.

However, the most concerning consequence of this conflict are the heart-breaking circumstances that Yemeni civilians have to endure as the quality of living is getting worse because of this Civil conflict. It is estimated that 233,000 civilian casualties were indirectly and directly caused by the conflict. There are almost 25 million Yemenis that need assistance and 5 million are at risk of famine. It is very important that in this committee we reach a viable solution that will help the people of Yemen and bring back peace to this country.



Key Questions:

- How has my delegation been involved in this conflict?
- Has my delegation provided military or logistical aid to any parties involved in this conflict?
- What actions have my delegation proposed or done to ease the humanitarian crisis in Yemen?
- What solution does my delegation propose to bring back peace into the affected region?

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NOTE: The delegate's position paper should be delivered to this email.