

Anahuac Mayab University

UN Model: Mayabmun 2017

October 23rd - October 26th

SECURITY COUNCIL:

Crisis Committee

Chairperson: Javier Ruiz Pérez

Director: Mariajosé Ávila Franco

Rapporteur: Gabriela Rejón Ruiz

Dear delegate,

First of all, I would like to congratulate you on the decision of participating in this UN Model Mayabmun 2017, specifically in the Security Council Committee. On behalf of this year's Secretariat and Security Council's Chair, welcome and the best of luck!

I really look forward to working with all of you, to come up with resolutions that can help find peace in this troubled world. We are pleased to see you have taken the great responsibility of being part of this year's Security Council. The topics that will be debated on this year's model are truly important for today's world and global society. I would like to encourage all of you to prepare yourselves by researching about both topics and especially about your country's position on the matter. We have put all of our effort on preparing this magnanimous event, I am sure that you and your delegations will enjoy.

You are the most important person of this model, as the delegates are those who give life and meaning to it every year. You are that whom the conferences will be addressed to; the convivial will be prepared for; the debate will be enriched, and the resolutions will come from. My goal this year is that every delegate who participates in the Security Council Committee gains a great deal of knowledge on the topics and learns to analyze the global situation to come up with viable solutions to the problems presented. Thank you for choosing Security Council to participate.

Looking at our world and the variety of problems involving no peace and without a solution on the horizon, I have chosen the following topics for our debate, which I think reflect the worries the Security Council in the United Nations has. The Topic "A" is: ***"War on Terror: Threats to International Security Caused by Global Terrorism"***. The Topic "B" is: ***"North Korea: Evaluating Human Rights and the Threat of Nuclear War"***. Both topics are of an urgent matter as human lives are being jeopardized and this Security Council has the power of rendering a solution amidst all of the problems for the restoration of peace in every corner of Earth.

Security Council is a Crisis Committee, for which you will not only debate on actual circumstances, but also on real life crisis that will be taking place during the Model, that will allow you to solve them. The new protocol for Security Council that will be implemented this year will help the committee to be more dynamic and resourceful. In this Handbook, you can find a briefing on both topics and the arguments and point of discussion we will discuss during the sessions. This briefing includes background of the conflict and the current circumstances upon which we will debate. I invite you to go deep into the issues arousing the conflicts, so that we together can find solutions to them.

I expect only the best from those who participate in Security Council. Please take diligent care of your personal presentation, assist every session with perfect punctuality and active participation, and always address the Chair and other delegates with the upmost respect. Also, following flawlessly the established protocol will be demanded from every delegate, as well as the members of the Chair. Finally, I would expect from every delegate to have a wide knowledge about the topics, in order to have a fluent and prosperous debate.

There is a lot of information out there that needs to be placed on the dialogue board. I will create a secret facebook group, where I will be uploading news pieces, opinion articles, videos and any material that can help on your preparation. I recommend you read them so that you can prepare yourselves for the sessions. Do not constrain your participation to the information we are providing, this is only a guideline and a starting point; go further into the knowledge of the problem so that you can come forward with a solution.

Thank you again for deciding to be a part of the UN Model MayabMun 2015, and welcome to this great experience! I hope that you can take the best of it.

Sincerely,

Javier Ruiz Pérez

Chairperson of the Security Council MayabMun2017

¿What is the Security Council?

The Security Council is meant to be the main guardian of world peace. While the General Assembly may discuss any international issue, the Security Council only deals with issues related to peace and security. All members of the United Nations have agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. The impact on the world that is discussed in this committee is enormous, since it involves topics of the major conflicts in the world.

1. Members

Security Council consists of 15 members. Five of them (China, the United States, the Russian Federation, France and the United Kingdom) are permanent members. The other 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods, and represent different regions of the world. The characteristic that differentiates the permanent members from the rest of the members is the veto power in the resolutions. There may also be observer delegates who actively participate in the debate, but cannot vote on substantial matters.

2. Functions

- * Investigate any dispute or situation which might create international friction
- * To recommend methods and conditions to come to a solution.
- * To recommend measures against any threat to peace or act of aggression
- * To start military action against any aggressor
- * To recommend to the General Assembly the designation of the Secretary General

3. Voting

Voting in the Security Council differs from the one that takes place in the General Assembly. To approve any resolution, nine of the members of the council must vote “yes”, but if any of its five permanent members votes “no”, what is known veto, the resolution is not approved.

In difference of the rest of the UN departments, which are exclusively enabled to give recommendations, the Security Council’s decisions are binding. This according to the Letter of the United Nations, that all of the member states decide to accept, and comply with its dispositions.

Topic A: ***“War on Terror: Threats to International Security Caused by Global Terrorism”***.

The world has not known peace, at least in recorded history. Today the Security Council of the Mayabmun has the opportunity to give the world possible solutions to the numerous threats to international security involving all the countries, to avoid global terrorism. The bloodshed and the fear that the world is witnessing are an outrageous reality.

Different countries in the United Nations have been trying for year to give a proper and global definition to the word “terrorism”. Maybe because of the complexity of the subject, many attempts failed. In 2004, the United Nations Security Council condemned Global Terrorism with the following words:

“Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by

considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature”.

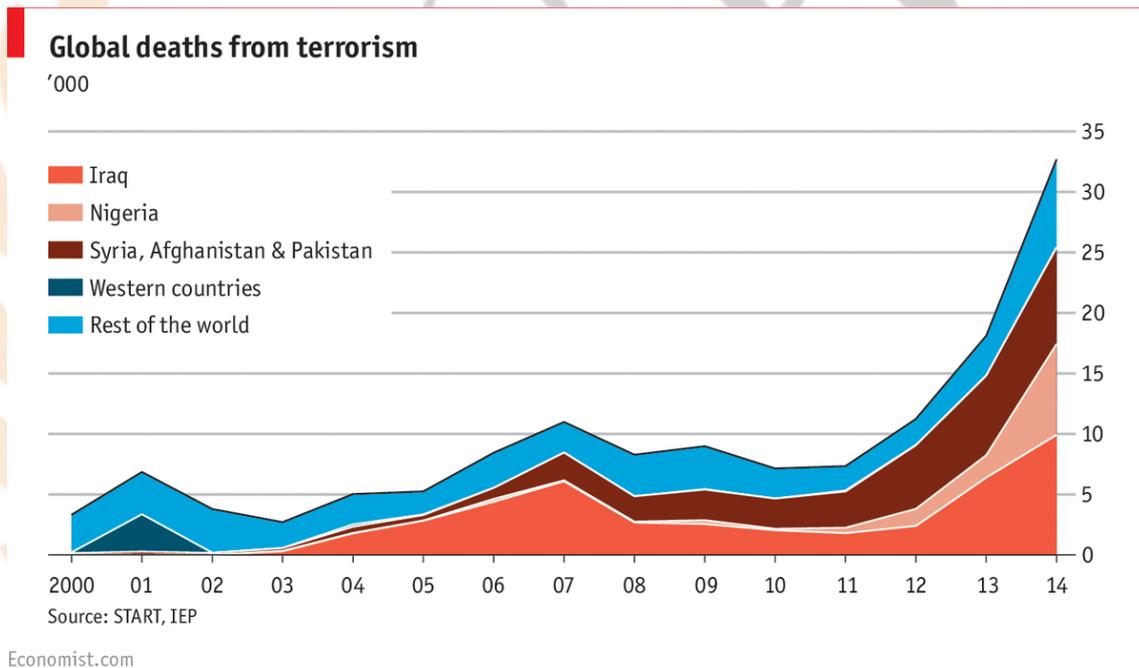
It seems like the terror is the main purpose of terrorism, in order to obtain a benefit, to spread an idea, to induce fear on others and so many objectives of terrorism already described above. The international community has been trying for decades to fight terrorism and end it, but it seems like it is a many-headed monster, which results in being difficult to defeat, because when a terrorist group is ended, some more appear.

The purpose of this handbook is to acquire a minimum knowledge on the different threats on international security due to terrorism, in order to be able to do proper research on the topic, when you prepare yourselves for the debate. The major threats will be listed and explained briefly below:

1. State Terrorism: totalitarian governments to impose their absolute will on their subjects use this type of terrorism. This is a very particular kind of terrorism for the full state apparatus is used to inspire fear in their own citizen. This kind of terrorism is harder to fight because of the sovereignty of each nation. Modern examples of this kind of terrorism would be the killing of protestors in Venezuela and North Korea, as well as the Saddam Hussein's regime.
2. Religious Terrorism: terrorism could be motivated by ideologies and religious belief. This is the most common kind of terrorism and maybe the most dangerous one, as faith does not answer to reason, but to beliefs. This kind of terrorism is the one that has got more attention over these past few decades. It is logical as it has been the one that has taken more lives for it. Examples of this kind of terrorism would be Al-Qaeda, ISIS and Boko Haram.
3. Right-wing Terrorism: this kind of terrorism aims to combat the change of the way things work in a society. These people want a conservative government, with all the characteristics of the right. Liberal government and ideas are fought constantly as well as minorities such as racial minorities, sexual diverse people, not God

believing individuals and obviously women. Modern example would be Klu Klux Klan and neo-fascists groups.

4. Left-Wing Terrorism: these kind of people wish to overthrow any government ruled by traditional democracy and capitalism, in order to install socialism and/or communism. Some examples would be The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front in Turkey, and The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC).



These four different kinds of terrorism are the most important and the ones upon which the debate will circle. There are unlimited kinds of terrorism, as the center of it is the extremism. We should never forget that the motor for a terrorist person y to radicalize on an idea, and finally take it to the limit of imposing terror for it. A person who is not organized and radical, cannot call their act terrorism, but common crimes.

As you may see, only one of the four classifications listed above was about religion. And only a part of it is due to Islam. The religion of Islam is not the owner of terrorism as many people around the globe filled with ignorance think. It is just one way to be radical in your own religion. There is definitely terrorism in the other mayor religions. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon states, "it is not a faith issue, but rather a way to control the region and the economic resources. Muslim leaders don't recognize these groups as

related with the Islam, but rather with conflict, death and fear, and thus must certainly not be referred as a state.”

Remember that this handbook is only a guide on which information is to be investigated. Terrorism is and will always be brake to progress and freedom. I hope the debate on this topic approaches the problem from the various fronts it has got, and not only on one, due to ignorance and fear, because then we could be victims of terrorism and its ideas.

Topic “B”: ***“North Korea: Evaluating Human Rights and the Threat of Nuclear War”***.

The Korean Peninsula has been at war far too much time. This piece of land used to be a unified country under the name of Korea. World War II ended and the winners divided the Korean Peninsula, just as they had divided Germany. Korea was now two different and somehow independent countries. The North became allies with the URSS and the South became allied itself with the USA. It is important to notice that the north had chosen a communist way of government, while the south had chosen a capitalist economy for their nation. Both choices were driven from their alliances.

In 1950, North Korea tried to conquer the South and unify Korea under their regime. The south was defeated, until the USA came to their rescue and succeeded. In the last decade of the twentieth century, the URSS fell and separated, and both Korea joined the United Nations.

Since those times a great conflict has been building up between the USA and North Korea. It is important to understand what has happened in this conflict, before we can make any proposition or offer any solutions. The world had not been so close to any nuclear episode since the ending of the Cold War, between the USA and the URSS.

North Korea has been for decades, investing around a fourth of his GDP in military defense. This would mean, an increase of soldiers, technology, and also development of Nuclear Weapons. The International Community, led by

the USA, do not want North Korea to possess any type of nuclear weapon, or for that matter, any kind of Weapon of Mass Destruction. There is an ideological fight between the main actors in this conflict, NK and USA.

To understand this conflict, we must analyze it from every possible point of view, to master the topic from all sides, in order to give viable solutions. The problem has been stated, now some information will be provided to widen our knowledge on the subject.

The following graphic is a timeline of the conflict up to our days.



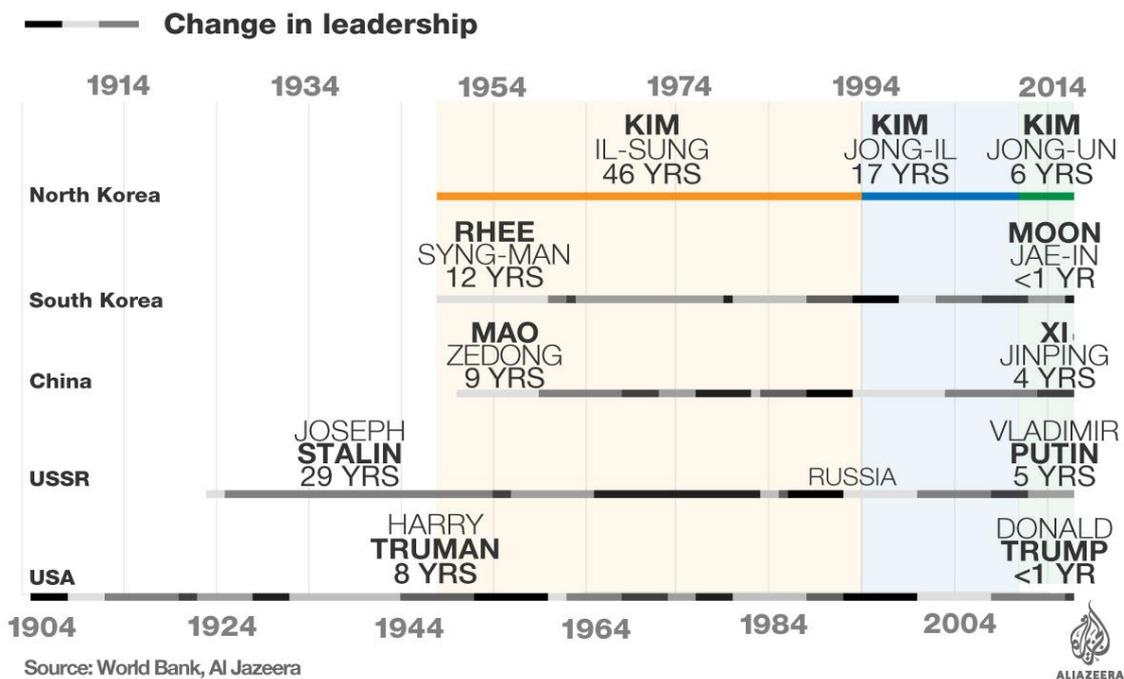
Anyone can easily appreciate the differences between these two Asian countries. I am not referring to the ideological and political differences, but those that every day people in the country live and have to endure.

The Human Rights violations in North Korea have reached alarming levels. First, the poverty is an all times high for this nation. Civil liberties are not respected, as the law of the Supreme Leader will prevail. Then we have no access to information through the Internet and only information that has been approved by the regime. We have to find the solutions to this violations as soon as possible, we the Security Council have the responsibility.

It is of vital importance to understand all actors of the conflict through time. The USA, both Koreas, China and Russia, which will all be part of this year's Security Council In this graphic we can appreciate the differences between the two political buildings we have in these two countries. Also we can find every leader of these nations through this conflict.

Two Koreas: History at a glance

NORTH KOREA		SOUTH KOREA	
25 million	Population	50 million	
70 years	Life expectancy	82 years	
20/1,000 births	Infant mortality	3/1,000 births	
23%	Military expenditure (% of GDP)	3%	

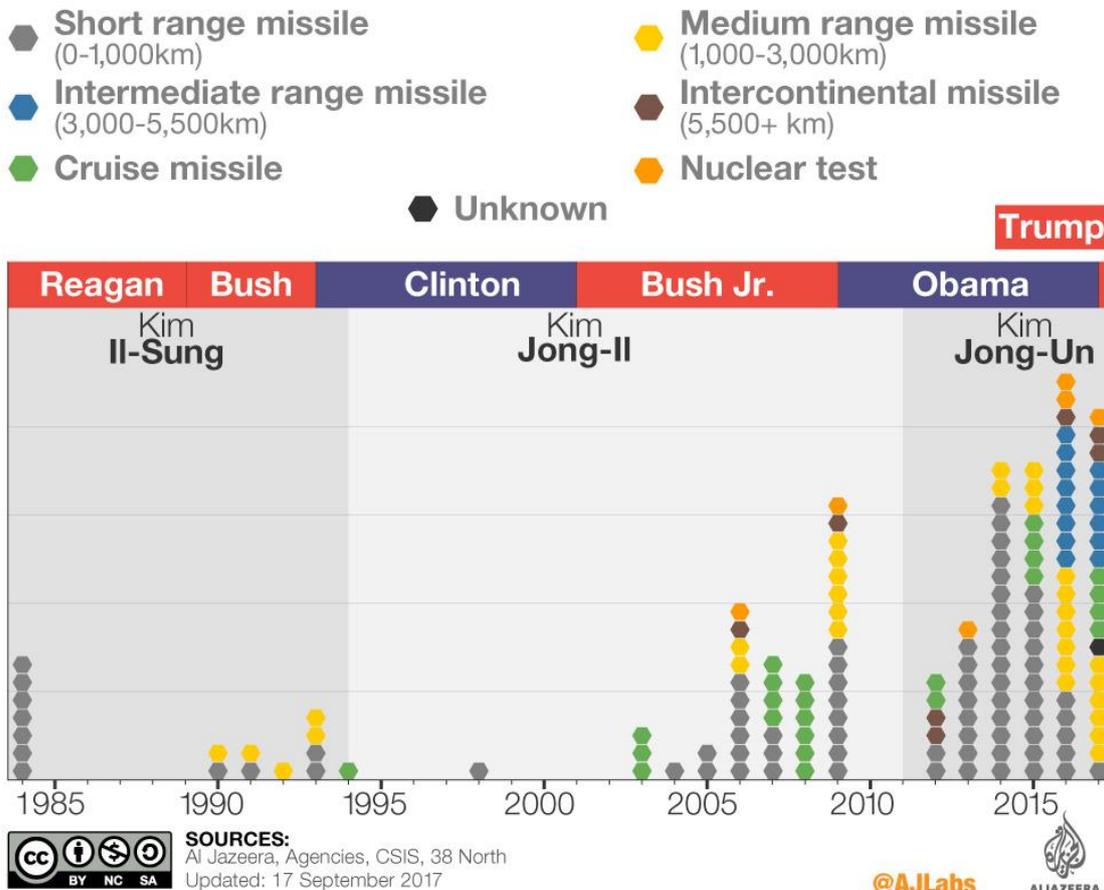


Now we have Kim Jong-Un as the Supreme leader of North Korea, who keeps threatening the USA and its allies with a nuclear strike. Many think he does not have the capability to manage a strike, but many say his word should not be taken lightly. Donald Trump, president of the United States, has threatened North Korea saying: "North Korea will be met with fire and fury like the world has never seen before".

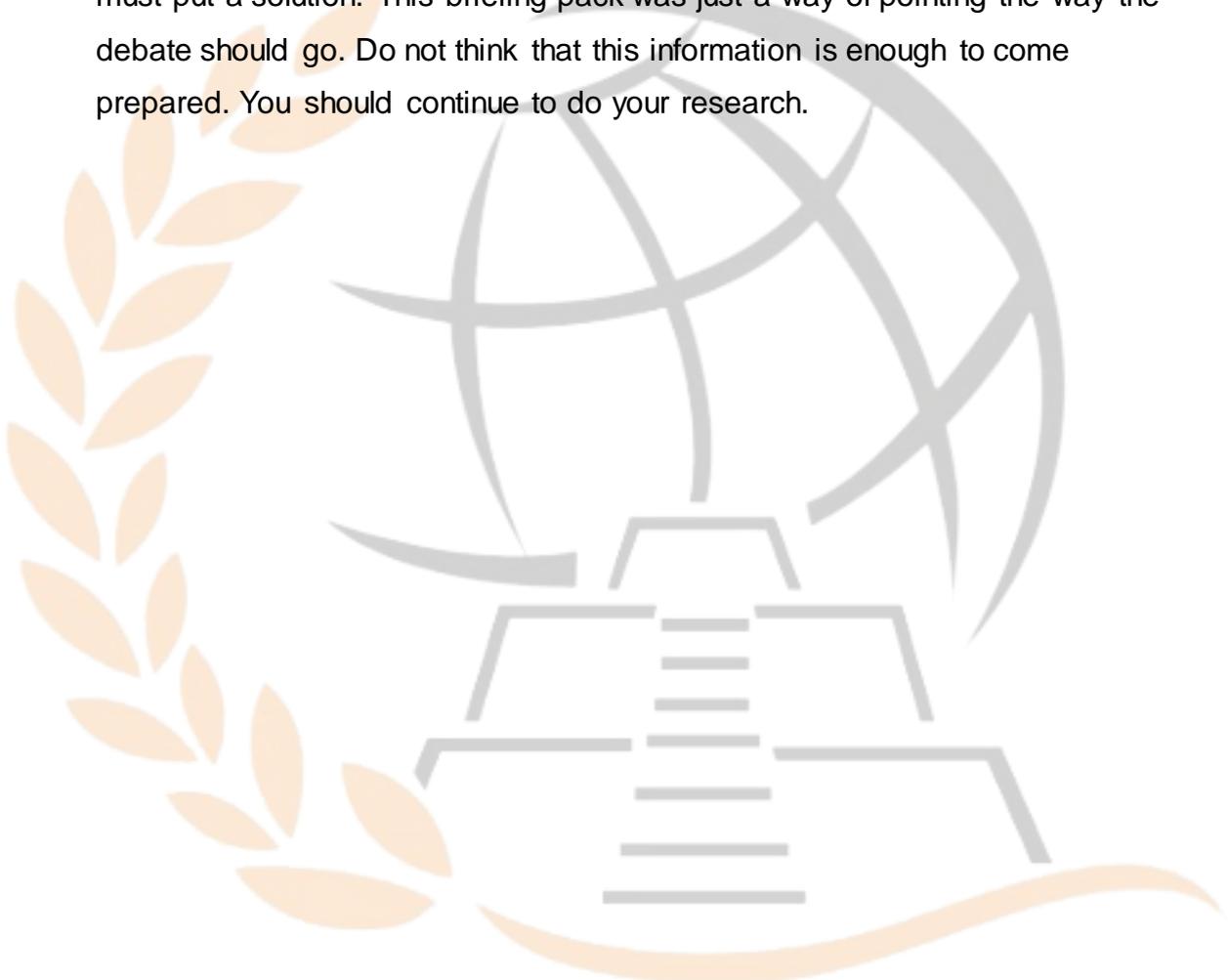
The following graphic show us how many nuclear tests have been taken out by the Koreans in the last decades.

North Korea's nuclear and missile tests

Since 1984, North Korea has carried out **more than 150** missile and nuclear tests. **Over half have been since 2011**, when Kim **Jong-Un** came into power.



Many actors are in play in this conflict that has the entire world terrified. We must put a solution. This briefing pack was just a way of pointing the way the debate should go. Do not think that this information is enough to come prepared. You should continue to do your research.



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