



Security Council

***Topic: “Addressing the threat of terrorist attacks in
Europe in the context of rising immigration”***



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Dear Delegates, it's a great pleasure to welcome you to NICMUN's Security Council committee. We are truly excited to see such young and creative minds gathered in such a place to find a solution to a global problem. Your mere presence on this committee demonstrates a willingness to change the world for the better.

MUN is an incredible experience that's not just debating but discovering the power of teamwork, communication, and leadership. Our recommendation is to listen carefully, think objectively and critically, but most importantly, speak confidently. At NICMUN, every idea is a great idea that matters, and every delegate has valuable ideas to contribute.

By being in this MUN, you're doing the first step of being a leader, a voice that the world needs, and a good that is needed in this corrupted world. As Eleanor Roosevelt once said, *“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.”*



Committee History



The United Nations Security Council was first established in 1945 following the end of WWII as one of the six principal parts of the UN. Its main goal is to maintain worldwide peace and security. It was first held on 17 January 1946 at Church House,

Westminster, London. But then the headquarters were moved to New York City. Initially, the council had 11 members (such as China, France, the UK, USA), which then increased to 15 by 1965. This expansion led to a more balanced representation of the world to ensure fairness among different representatives of the world. Later, in the next decade, two major changes happened: in 1971, the Republic of China (Taiwan) was replaced by the People's Republic of China as the official representative of China at the UN, and in 1991, Russia took over the Soviet Union because of its disappearance.

At the moment, the Security Council is the only committee that has the authority to legally make binding decisions for all the members. This means that its members can investigate disputes, authorize missions, impose sanctions, approve military movement, and others. Rightfully, it also has a crucial role shared with the committee of the General Assembly to make decisions on admitting member states to the UN.

Going back to the Cold War, the committee's effectiveness was limited due to the use of veto power by the USA and the Soviet Union, often blocking and making resolutions near impossible because of the lack of interest of both parties. However, after the Cold War ended, the Security



Council became much more active by making new peacemaking agreements and addressing global issues more formally. Despite its success and help throughout the world, the Security Council has faced criticism and orders to reform. Their argument is that parts of Africa, Latin America, and South Asia can be under-represented in some aspects.

Committee Faculties

According to Article 24 of the UN Charter, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the main body of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Among UN bodies, it has special authority because, in contrast to General Assembly resolutions, which are only recommendations, its rulings can be legally binding on all member states. The Security Council plays a central role in responding to international crises, preventing conflicts, and ensuring global stability through diplomacy, sanctions, and, when necessary, the authorization of force.

Functions and Powers

Under the UN Charter, particularly Chapters V, VI, and VII, the Security Council has several key faculties:

- *Identifying threats to peace:* The Council determines the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression (Article 39). This authority allows it to assess international situations such as civil wars, terrorist activities, or nuclear proliferation that may destabilize regions.
- *Peaceful settlement of disputes:* According to Chapter VI, the Council can call upon states to settle disputes through negotiation, mediation, or arbitration (Articles 33–38). It may recommend procedures or terms of settlement to prevent escalation.
- *Imposing sanctions:* When peaceful measures are insufficient, the Council may impose binding sanctions under Article 41. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.



- *Authorization of the use of force:* Under Article 42, the Council may authorize military action if non-military measures fail to restore peace.
- *Administrative and Elective powers:* The Council recommends the admission of new UN members (Article 4) and, together with the General Assembly, participates in the appointment of the Secretary-General (Article 97). It also elects judges to the International Court of Justice.

Limitations and Constraints

Despite its extensive authority, the Security Council is subject to several restrictions imposed by the UN Charter and political realities:

- *Respect for State Sovereignty:* Under Article 2(7), the UN cannot intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of states, except in cases involving threats to international peace. Therefore, the Council cannot directly alter a nation's internal policies unless they endanger global security.
- *Veto Power:* One of the most defining characteristics of the Council is the veto power held by its five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). According to Article 27(3), any substantive resolution can be blocked if one of these members votes against it.
- *Dependence on member states:* The Security Council lacks a permanent military force. It depends on the voluntary donations of troops and resources from member nations (Articles 43–47). As a result, carrying out resolutions relies significantly on global collaboration and political determination.



Introduction to the Topic

The constant rise of terrorism in Europe has become one of the most oppressive challenges of the modern-day world. This problem has acquired complexity in the context of increasing immigration, as many European countries are continuously receiving immigrants and refugees fleeing war, poverty, or persecution

Addressing this kind of topic is necessary because terrorism is a threat not only to citizens but also threatens the values of coexistence between countries and unions. This constant fear of attacks has led to controls, increased surveillance, and the rise of extremist political movements, which can deepen divisions within societies. Furthermore, the association of terrorism with immigration often leads to discrimination and xenophobia, affecting innocent people seeking protection and new opportunities.

This committee will explore subtopics such as how **radicalization pathways** operate in the context of immigrant communities and post-migration environments, the effectiveness and limits of current policy responses (border control, intelligence sharing, de-radicalization programs, immigration law), and the role of public perception, media, and political discourse in shaping both migration and counter-terrorism policies.

By addressing this issue comprehensively, we aim to highlight not only how lives are affected through trauma, displacement, fear, belonging, etc, but also how Europe's social and political fabric is at stake and a threat to future generations. We expect solutions that aim for the right balance between security and humanitarian values will determine whether policies protect not just borders, but also the dignity and cohesion of communities across Europe.



Background Information of the Topic

As said, the threat of terrorist attacks in Europe and the recent rise of immigration are two overlapping issues that have reshaped public debate, policy priorities, and daily life across the continent. European security assessments have informed and reported continuous terrorist activity in Europe, while humanitarian agencies and border patrols track large, persistent movements of refugees and migrants from conflict-affected regions. Both of these conflicts intertwined influence public safety, political agendas, agreements between countries, and social cohesion, making this topic urgent for policymakers and society to put a stop to this.

Concerns about terrorism in Europe arose just after the terrorist attack of 9/11 and furtherly surged again with major attacks inside Europe, such as the attack on Madrid in 2004 or London in 2005, and later the wave led by the terrorist organization ISIS directed attacks in 2010. Afterwards, the 2014–2016 period had a migration crisis in which large numbers of refugees and migrants sought protection in Europe, coinciding with heightened public anxiety about possible security risks, even as the + relationship between migration and terrorist violence remained contested. Global analyses also showed that most terrorism deaths happen in active conflict zones outside Europe, which complicates simplistic links between migration flows and higher domestic terrorism rates in European countries.

The problem, however, is not simply locating the terrorists or just preventing the attacks, but identifying which aspects of the social condition allow this radicalization to occur. Marginalization, unemployment, displacement, and cultural isolation among immigrants or second-generation citizens are the causes that can lead to feeling disconnected from the societies they live in. Also, terrorist organizations often exploit young generations' beliefs and persuade them through propaganda, manipulation, or online to join them. Europol made a report that online manipulations and especially radicalization remain the greatest challenges to European security, as extremist content is continuously spreading across all kinds of social media.



This kind of digital environment has made it easier for extremist networks to transcend continents, making terrorism a more global and less centralized threat than in previous decades.

Organizations worldwide and governments have been attempting to respond to creative and preventive methods to this problem. On one hand, the European Union has launched deradicalization campaigns, strengthened border security through agencies like FRONTEX, but on the other hand, critics argue that these actions often emphasize security over inclusion, sometimes criminalizing entire communities or limiting human rights. The tension between maintaining national security and respecting humanitarian principles has become one of the defining dilemmas of this current century. According to the European Parliament, anti-terrorism policies must also “preserve the values of democracy, freedom and human dignity”

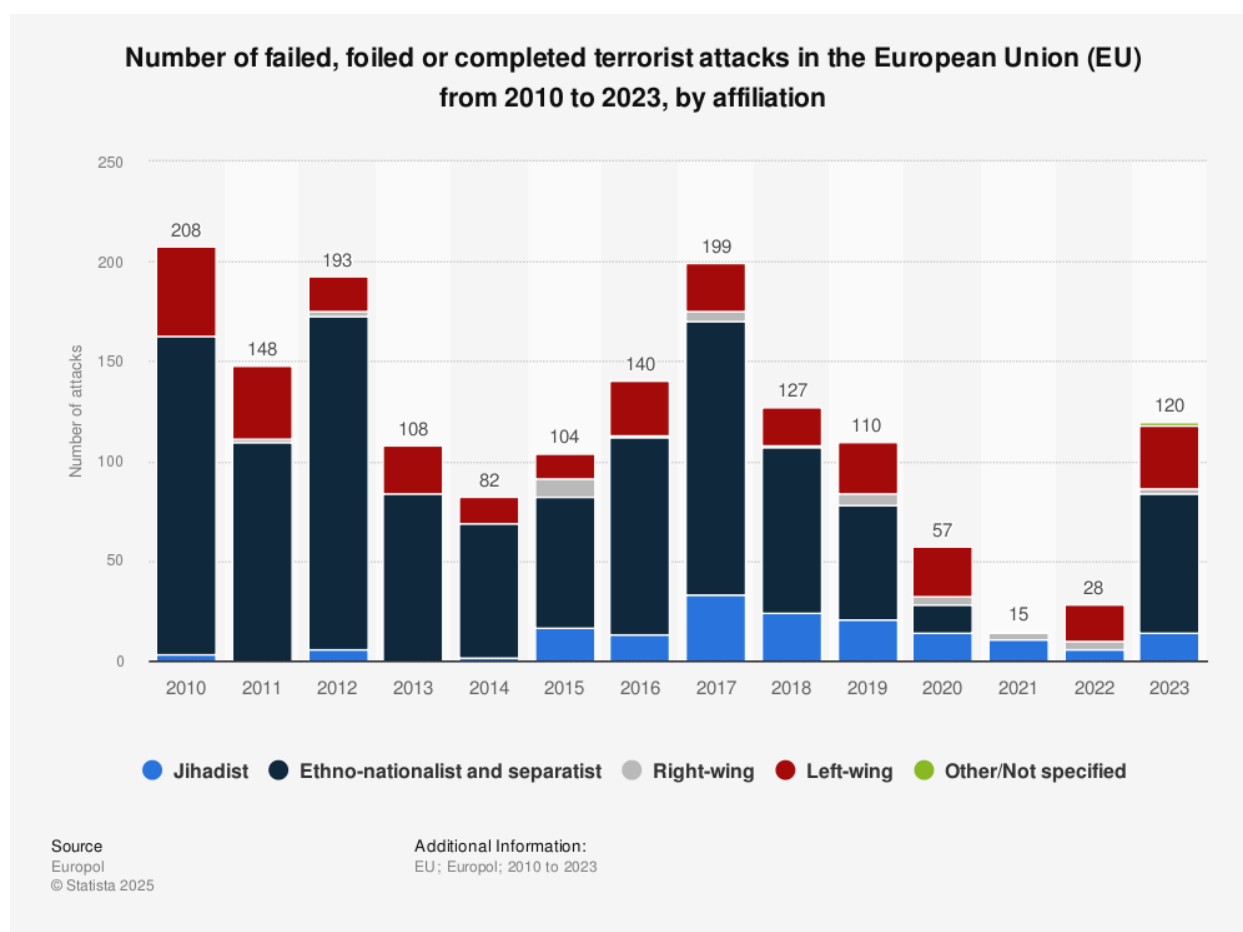
The impact of both of these responses is undeniable, but not in a positive way, since many refugees and immigrants arrive in Europe escaping the very violence that terrorism represents, only to encounter suspicion and hostility. There can be different types of exclusion, such as discrimination when searching for employment, education, and others. This situation has also affected the broader European public, leading to rising political polarization and the growth of far-right movements that capitalize on fears about immigration and security (A clear and current example being Spain).

Despite these challenges, progress has been made in understanding and addressing the issue from a more balanced perspective. This has been shown by studies from institutions such as the London School of Economics and the Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX), showing that most immigrants contribute positively to European societies and that terrorism is driven more by ideological, political, and mental factors than by migration itself. Moreover, initiatives that focus on education between communities have proven effective in reducing the idea and extremism of these far-right ideologies. Countries such as Sweden and the Netherlands have focused on rehabilitation programs for individuals returning from conflict zones, emphasizing reintegration rather than punishment for refugees and immigrants.

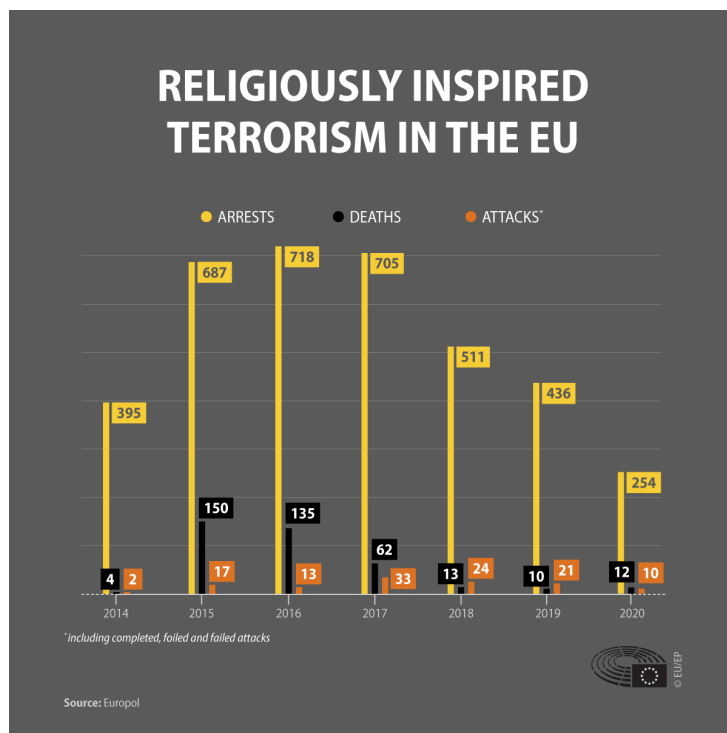


To this day, the European Union still struggles to find a concrete solution to this conflict because of the dualism of ensuring security while preserving the human rights of all who live within its borders. The issue of terrorism linked to immigration is no longer seen purely as a matter of defense, but as a question of identity and morality between citizens, governments, and continents. As the United Nations has stated more than once, preventing terrorism requires more than just force; it demands justice, equality, and cooperation across many nations.

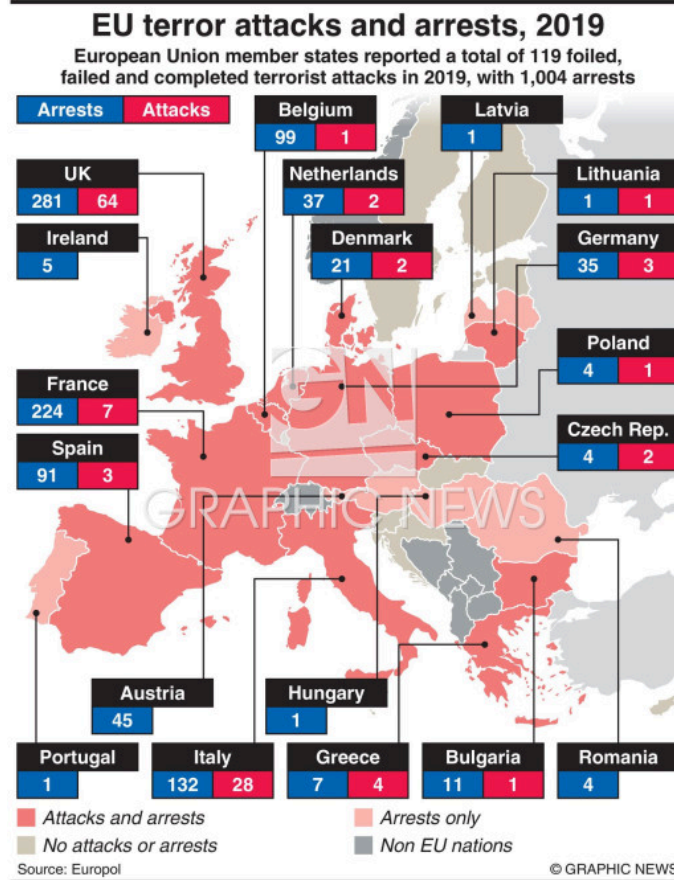
Graphs to be taken to consideration when making the Position Paper:



Stastita, 2023



Europol, 2021



Graphic news & Europol, 2019



International Actions

Several international frameworks and agreements aim to address the growing threat of terrorism in Europe while ensuring that migration is handled fairly and securely. For the last two decades, many organizations, countries, and committees have been working together to strengthen security, improve cooperation between nations, and protect human rights. This only shows that the mere purpose of these actions is to find global peace and stability via security and compassion.

Some international actions include:

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006)

This strategy is by far one of the most important global efforts to fight terrorism. It focuses on four main areas, which are addressing the conditions that lead to terrorism, combating and trying to prevent it, building states' capacity to respond, and fighting terrorism while protecting human rights. This strategy is still being held, and it reminds the UN that fighting terrorism should never come at the cost of justice or equality.

United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)

Made in 2017, the UNOCT was made with the purpose of international cooperation against terrorism by helping countries develop national strategies, share intelligence, and strengthen



border management. IT also promotes the respect for international laws and the support of victims of terrorist attacks. This particular office works very closely with the European Union countries and agencies to make sure the efforts are not harming innocent immigrants or refugees.

The European Union's Counter-Terrorism Agenda (2020)

Since we mentioned the European Union, it's important to highlight this agenda made to improve protection across all member states. Its main focus is to anticipate future threats, protect public and common spaces, reduce radicalism and to improve cooperation between police. The plan also highlights the importance of community engagement and education to prevent extremism among vulnerable populations, including immigrant youth.

The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)

Made in 2011, this forum from more than 30 countries including many from Europe, works to share the best practices to prevent violent extremism. It focuses on deradicalization programs, and protection of vulnerable populations. The GCTF also supports education and rehabilitation efforts that help integrate migrants and refugees into society.

National Counter-Terrorism Policies in Europe

A large number of European countries have developed their own strategies to deal with the intertwined challenges of terrorism and immigration. An example could be France which launched its "*Plan National de Lutte Contre la Radicalisation*", which focuses on early prevention and education or Germany and the United Kingdom which have implemented community programs that encourage cooperation between authorities and local migrant organizations.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)



The UNHCR plays a vital role in ensuring that security measures do not violate refugees' rights. Even though it's not a “counter terrorism” action, it reminds governments that refugees are often escaping the same violence and terror that nations often seek to prevent

All these international actions show that the fight against terrorism in Europe is deeply connected to the protection of human rights. Focusing only on security is not enough; we all have to cooperate, educate, and understand that all countries and communities are equal.

Recommendations for further investigation

The following guiding questions are intended to help delegates develop their position papers and prepare for meaningful debate:



- How can the Security Council strengthen global cooperation to prevent terrorist attacks while respecting the rights of migrants and refugees?
- How can misinformation and xenophobic narratives linking terrorism to immigration be effectively countered through international communication strategies?
- How can European nations promote social inclusion and integration to reduce ideals that might lead to radicalization among new generations of immigrants?
- To what extent should countries be allowed to tighten immigration controls in response to terrorism threats, and how can this be done without violating international refugee law?
- How can the Security Council help Europe manage the large number of immigrants without increasing discrimination or fear?
- How can technology be used safely to identify potential terrorist threats without invading people's privacy?
- What kind of international support can help countries that are receiving the most migrants and refugees?
- How can the Security Council find the balance of protecting people from terrorists when its focus is on security with its mission to protect peace, equality, and human dignity?
- What are some fair and effective ways to protect borders while still allowing refugees and migrants to seek safety?
- What causes people, especially young immigrants, to become radicalized or influenced by extremist groups? How? Why? Can it be stopped?

Recommendations to do Resolution Paper

Delegates can use websites to receive support to elaborate a resolution paper. Some of the recommendations found are:

1. Find solutions that fit all the previous laws.
2. Use proper language and express your delegation's ideas in an extended way.
3. Use preambulatory and operative phrases.
4. Seek for sponsors to support your delegation's solutions.



5. Consider Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) to support your solutions.
6. Always maintain your country's position and abstain from contradicting yourself.
7. Specify the worldwide planning committee reached and make it realistic.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

Questions to consider while creating your resolution

1. How can your delegation express a solution that is fair for all the countries?
2. Where does your country stand while disputing the best quality of security systems?
3. How can you get a solution where all border countries win something?
4. Consider short and long term solutions. What can you do to improve your short and long term solutions so they can be successful?
5. Who should be involved in your solution?



6. Are there any monetary funds or NGO's considered for your solution?
7. How could you convince the delegations that they are against the solution?
8. Do you have any type of back up plan that will reinforce your plan?

Research and preparation questions

- What's your country's position on the topic?
- How is your country affected by this problem?
- How is your country trying to solve this problem?
- Does your country have received help from other countries?
- Does your country have helped others?
- What partnerships can emerge to secure the legal commerce of health products?
- Which activities can be promoted by the citizens of your country to reach a solution?

Bibliography

The resources must be in APA citation format. You can use as many resources as you need. They must be in a list format.

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