

Security Council Committee

Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to the 8th edition of the TJMUN Campus Queretaro. As we know, global peace has been a common goal for humanity at least since the creation of the United Nations in 1945. However, our best attempts have failed to do so.

We leave the international security and thousands of lives in your hands, delegates. We are hoping to see the strength, the courage, the leadership and transparency that a proper leader of a nation must show. Well-informed and well-researched delegates who are not only unafraid of speaking and writing extemporaneously, but also thrive on the challenge presented by the most demanding committees the high school circuit has to offer must do something about the current situation. We are firm believers that teamwork is essential to arrive to the best solution possible. The cooperation and participation of all delegates is necessary to achieve peace and viable solutions. In this committee all of your proposals, ideas and plans will be taken into consideration, please make your words count.

The Security Council consists of the world's most powerful and dynamic bodies, in which delegates are forced to confront volatile international conflicts requiring immediate resolution.

Best regards,

Pamela Ortiz and Ximena Denegre

Security Council Chairs

Security Council Topic A Background Paper: “Threats to International Peace and increase of tension in Europe due to Terrorist Attacks.”

Introduction

There is not yet such thing as an agreed definition for the word “terrorism.” However, this does not impede us from knowing its true meaning. According to the FBI, terrorism engages all “violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law.” In order for terrorism to take place, there has to be terrorist groups who participate as means to an end. In most cases, this end is to create a statement by propagating fear through violent ways. Terrorist groups emerge due to different reasons. The main motifs are political aims such as the expansion of territory, extreme religious principles or personal causes; clear examples are Kamikaze pilots from Japan, who acted because of the love for their country. On the contrary, ISIS and Al Qaeda are groups that act “in name of the God,” they are blinded by their religious fervor.

The recent terrorists attacks perpetrated in countries like Belgium, Paris, Nize and the one on cartoonist Charlie Hebdo have dragged more attention towards terrorism. On the other hand, international peace in the eyes of the UN is something vital to find a path towards a peaceful solution to global issues, instead of only resolving internal conflicts. Although peacekeeping has its cons, it is a cost-effective tool necessary everywhere around the world, even more so today, considering all the uprising conflicts and challenges the world is facing.

Topic Outline

According to the 2014 edition of The Global Terrorism Index from the Institute for Economics & Peace, “within a single year the world has experienced a 61% increase in terrorist attacks.” Terrorist attacks can be traced as far back as World War II, with the kamikaze forces as a clear example. These pilots worked as suicide bombers from Japan’s 201st Navy Air Group, whose mission was to sink U.S. aircraft carriers and battleships cruising the Pacific. Proving there is a clear historical record of said

mischievous activities. It is the duty of all delegations to take the next step and find effective security strategies to prevent further attacks.

For instance, ISIS the largest, most powerful and well-known terrorist group, which has been responsible throughout the last two years for an overall estimate of four different, attacks in Europe. Recent terrorist attacks such as the Brussels and Paris' have showed us the seriousness of this issue. Terrorist groups mostly target ordinary people in ordinary places, attempting to impact the physical and moral integrity of a population.

In the pursuit of their goal, these groups focus on fighting against the most basic of values such as peace, human rights, tolerance, and rule of law. This issue is occurring today, not tomorrow. It is fundamental for us to realize that we are already involved in this matter either directly or indirectly. And although several nations might not be experiencing these threats firsthand, it doesn't mean they are not happening. We can help solve this issue by working together and being informed on such serious matters.

Essence of the Debate

Some of the consequences terrorist groups have led to are the propagation of fear within civilians while being in crowded public places, an increase security and vigilance systems, deficiency in transportation of goods across the globe, and the opportunity for manufacturers to produce goods sold internationally. These side effects can become more preeminent and could cause greater damage if not addressed at the moment. However, this doesn't mean there are not measures already being taken.

In this committee we want to focus on some of the most important aftermaths of this situation. Islamophobia, for example, is one of the frightening consequences that terrorist groups have led to. This new concept works as any other type of phobia, making people reach an extreme level of fear towards a certain group of the population.

Security amongst civilians is also a matter of great importance, as they have the right to feel safe in their own country, thus making protection from the Government a fundamental resource for a population. Other fundamental issues are the protection and hosting of refugees, which is also a topic we would like you to take into consideration, since it has become affecting many countries all over the world. The economy is also an area affected due to the same fact that civilians don't want to be in crowded places because of the uneasiness they feel. A clear example was the lack of public gatherings after the terrorist attacks in Paris, consumers around Europe decided to stay at home over the weekend instead of visiting busy shopping areas.

It is known that since 1948, the UN has helped end conflicts conducting successful peacekeeping operations in dozens of countries, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia and Tajikistan. There are also various prevention and security programs such as the "Guarding against terrorist and security threats" document proposed by the EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) in which threats are divided by categories according to their gravity and measures are suggested. In addition to these two measures, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) "works to bolster the ability of United Nations Member States to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions." This committee was introduced after the 9/11 attacks in United States and is also guided by the Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

Questions to consider:

- How to reinforce International Security so that civilians are more protected and less vulnerable during a terrorist attack?
- Can trade continue without so many regulations and steps when importing and exporting goods?
- How can people be more well-informed and educated in terms of terrorism?
- Where do we start from in order to reduce the impact of this issue on society?

References:

1. United Nations. (2016). *International Peace and Security*. Retrieved 19/05/16 from un.org, website: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/priorities/international-peace-and-security/>
2. Norway United Nations. (2016). *SC: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks*. Retrieved 20/05/16 from norway-un.org, website: <http://www.norway-un.org/Statements/Security-Council/SC-Threats-to-international-peace-and-security-caused-by-terrorist-acts/#.V9MH4DeCI5g>
3. United Nations. (2016). *Success in peacekeeping*. Retrieved 20/05/16 from un.org, website: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/success.shtml>
4. Asia Pacific Journal. (2005). *Japan's Kamikaze Pilots and Contemporary Suicide Bombers: War and Terror*. Retrieved 22/05/16 from apjjf.org, website: <http://apjjf.org/-Yuki-Tanaka/1606/article.html>

Useful links:

1. https://www.nps.gov/public_health/info/eh/threat_level_guide.pdf
2. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2012-05/lookup_c_gIKWLeMTIsG_b_8075181.php

Security Council Topic B Background Paper: *“The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security”.*

Introduction

The term “organized crime” appears to have emerged in Chicago in 1919, and it retains undertones of the bootlegging gangs prevalent during that era. But the phenomenon of organized criminal activity started far before this date and its manifestations such as the ones mentioned below in list 1.1, developed considerably since that time.

Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) poses a significant and growing threat to national and international security, with dire implications for public safety, public health, democratic institutions, and economic stability across the globe. Not only are criminal networks expanding, but they are also diversifying their activities, resulting in the convergence of threats that were once distinct and today have explosive and destabilizing effects.

Topic Outline

Transnational organized crime (TOC) encompasses virtually all-serious profit-motivated criminal actions of an international nature where more than one country is involved. There are many activities that can be characterized as transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering, trafficking of firearms, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property, and even some aspects of cybercrime. It threatens human peace and security, leads to human rights being violated and undermines the economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world.

The vast sums of money involved in TOC can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governance, such as corruption and the "buying" of elections. Every year, countless lives are lost as a result of organized crime, drug-

related health problems and violence. Firearm deaths such as the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers as well as migrant smugglers are all part of this. Each year millions of victims are affected as a result of the activities of organized crime groups.

1.1) Transnational Organized Crime has many roots and forms some of them are:

- Drug Trafficking
- Human Trafficking
- Smuggling of Migrants
- Illicit Trading of Firearms
- Trafficking of Natural Resources
- The Illegal Trade of Wildlife
- The Sale of Fraudulent Medicine
- Cybercrime

Measures being taken:

- The creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice)
- The adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition
- Mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation
- The promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

Essence of the Debate

The overall objective of this Debate is to unite Member States in common endeavor like the UN System, international organizations, and civil society. Therefore we seek to emphasize the value of a comprehensive approach and inclusive international partnerships, so we can collectively fight transnational organized crime.

Thus facilitating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and Global Security.

Some useful links for you investigation are:

<https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>

<https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/1.The-threat-transnational-organized-crime.pdf>

References:

White House. (-). Transnational Organized Crime: A Growing Threat to National and International Security. 2016, de Government of the United States of America Sitio web: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/nsc/transnational-crime/threat>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2012). The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime. 2016, de United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Sitio web: https://www.google.com.mx/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=unodc&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&qfe_rd=cr&ei=n2fLV52MKY2szQLRi6X4DA

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (-). Transnational Organized Crime: The Globalized Illegal Economy. 2016, de United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Sitio web: <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>