

## **Future Security Council: International Missing Persons Crisis**

### **Introduction**

Welcome to iSchool's second iMUNC! We are excited to see you participate in our creative and interactive committees. This conference takes place in the year 2050, when hundreds of thousands of people have disappeared around the globe. Nations have been trying to find the root of the problem and are here to discuss what can be done to stop these disappearances from happening.

Best wishes,

Elena Rubiera '18

Wittika Chaplet '18

Chair

Co-Chair

### **About Security Council:**

The Security Council is the most powerful body in the United Nations. It's main purpose is to maintain international peace and security, and to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction. The Security Council determines the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and recommends solutions and formulates plans to regulate armaments. When there is an international crisis, this council is the first to be called into session. It was first formed in 1945 when the allies ratified the UN charter. There are five permanent members: Russia, China, United States, United Kingdom and France. These five countries have the ability to veto any resolution proposed by any other country. Every country has one vote.

Powers of the Security Council include the ability to call on delegates to apply sanctions, members can take military action, allow the admission of new members.

**Background information** (make up history of the world at this point):

In the beginning of this century, China and India were quickly gaining influence and power on the global stage. By the year 2027, the G4 nations (India, Germany, Japan, and Brazil) became permanent members of the Security Council, narrowly reaching the requirement of a two thirds security council agreement. Meanwhile tensions between India and China rose over ownership of Tibet. In 2031, China entered a depression. India seized this opportunity to take over Tibet in 2035, which remains an Indian territory today. China's economy began to recover in 2037, mostly due to their budding lucrative arms trade. Virtually all of the money China previously allocated for the public sector has now been shifted into military spending. This began the arms race and Cold War between the superpowers India and China. Around this time, huge numbers of young adults began disappearing around the world. At first, most of the reports of missing people were coming from Tibet but more countries have recently been subjected to this crisis. For reasons mysterious to most of the world, China attacked France, a prominent ally of India, in 2041. While there are suspicions it had something to do with the production of new weaponry, the details are vague to say the least. The proxy war is still raging and shows no sign of stopping. On top of that, India declared war on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, an ally of China, last year - 2049 - for unknown reasons. Today, in the year 2050, hundreds of thousands of people have gone missing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tibet, Mongolia, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia, and Somalia. The crisis has reached unprecedented proportions.

## **Current Situation:**

It's the year 2050. Over the past years, people have been disappearing in mass numbers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tibet, Mongolia, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia, and Somalia. This is a suspected human trafficking issue. Efforts by human rights organizations to prevent this catastrophe have been fruitless. Meanwhile, India and China have been locked in a vicious Cold War since 2037. This Cold War has entailed an arms race, various medical advancements, and proxy wars. In 2041, China attacked France, a prominent ally of India, the fight has raged ever since and despite our best efforts, seems only to be worsening. In 2049, India launched an assault on the Democratic Republic of Congo. The motivations behind this attack are unclear, but it is suspected that China has been using the Democratic Republic of Congo to conduct medical tests.

## **Position of Countries**

### **China**

China has denied all accusations of conducting medical tests in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. China is aggressive towards India but has not yet taken any direct military action, hence the cold war, but engages in proxy wars in Democratic Republic of the Congo and France. They have taken great strides to support the DRC in the recent proxy war started by India. China has created an national organization to find the missing people, called the Chinese Coalition for the Retrieval of Missing Persons (CCRM). They have had multiple meetings but have proven to be ineffective and unable to produce any concrete solutions. After China's depression in 2030, it's power index score dropped. However, during In recent years, due to the cold war, it's started

to climb the ranks. China's global fire power ranking is 0.0721, surpassing the United States for highest power index in 2045.

### **India**

Like all countries India wants to come to a common solution to find missing the people. Since 2017, India's global fire power rank risen greatly to a score of 0.0987- a close second to China. India has been making bold acquisitions against China and remains certain that they are behind the missing persons across the globe. The government still has not come out with a formal statement explaining its motivations to attack on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### **United States of America**

The United States of America has taken a backseat in this Cold War. They have taken isolationist approach for the past 30 years and have remained as neutral as possible in order to recover from its major depression in 2020. The USA still trades with China but has been trying to cut it down. Although their military is still very strong with a global fire power ranking of 0.1231, they have not had a large deployment of soldiers in the past few decades. If the conflicts cannot be solved through peaceful actions, making a military response absolutely necessary, they are prepared to take military action. Their main focus of this meeting will be to find a way to peacefully resolve this human trafficking issue for the lowest cost.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

The recent proxy war has taken a toll on the Democratic Republic of the Congo's up and coming economy. Before the war they had Africa's 5th largest economy, however after just a

short year of fighting, they've dropped to an expected 15th continentally. Their global fire power ranking is 0.4302 Although there have been allegations of China conducting medical tests on Congolese land, the DRC has remained a close ally of China and claims that - to their knowledge - China has not been conducting tests on their land.

## **France**

After nine years of fighting, France's society has suffered greatly. Unemployment has skyrocketed, social security is almost non existent, nearly a third of the population is homeless. All funds have been dedicated to the war effort. The only thing that has benefitted from the war has been France's economy and its military. Its global fire power ranking is 0.1563 As far as the missing persons crisis, France supports India in accusing China of being responsible for the crisis as well as conducting medical tests in the DRC. France has also taken some of its troops and deployed them in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support India in their attack. Some French officials have called this decision unwise as it threatens to draw out both wars

## **Brazil**

Brazil has been trying to de-escalate tensions between China and India and has been pushing for a security council to focus on the missing persons crisis. They are hoping China and India can focus on finding a solution to this problem instead of using this council meeting as a medium to argue about the ongoing proxy wars. Nevertheless, they are partial to India. Their global fire power ranking is 0.3654.

## **Russia**

Russia is not pleased with the fact that people are going missing in their country while China and India engage in a lucrative arms race. Although throughout the Cold War they have been inclined to agree with the position of India and don't feel it was necessary for China to attack France without a formal statement of motivation. Their main focus will be finding a peaceful solution to the missing person issues, but they will not stand for any action that infringes on their country's safety. Their global fire power ranking is 0.1453

## **Iran**

Iran has been a supporter of India throughout the Cold war and have some troops deployed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the attack by India. Their global fire power ranking is 0.3765. They believe this missing persons crisis is a critical issue especially since thousands people have gone missing from Iran alone. Their focus is on finding the perpetrators of the disappearances and ensure that they are held accountable and a concrete solution is decided upon to recover the missing people and prevent future disappearances.

## **Germany**

Germany has been supporting their European Union ally, France, throughout all of this, they have supported France's statements through the cold war. They also have troops deployed in France and now the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Its global fire power is 0.2676. During the security council they plan to try and stayed focus on the missing persons issue but

believe that there maybe a link to the proxy wars and the missing persons, and that the two cannot be dealt with separately.

## **Nigeria**

Nigeria has taken little action to stop the missing persons crisis thus far, but has pushed for a United Nations security council meeting to get matters in order and hopefully pass a resolution. Throughout the Cold war they have supported China and the alliance has strengthened due to the attack on the Democratic Republic of the Congo as Nigeria is not happy that India attacked African soil. Their global fire power is 0.5991.

## **Bolivia**

Bolivia is allied with Nigeria and, as a result, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and China. Nevertheless, they have refused to take military action so far and support speedy and peaceful resolutions to both the missing persons crisis and the proxy wars. They have been insisting for a United Nations security council meeting on this subject for several years. Their global firepower ranking is 0.9397

## **Pakistan**

Pakistan has been greatly affected with the missing persons crisis and has accused India of being responsible for it. Their economy has spiraled due to the crisis. There have been riots by families and allies of the disappeared in an attempt to draw attention to the issue. Pakistan is

anxious to find the missing people as fast as possible and at any cost to return the country to a stable condition. Its global fire power ranking is 0.3347

### **United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom has supported its ally France through the proxy war, deploying many troops in the region to defend France against China. They are anxious for the conflict to end and they believe the missing persons crisis is linked to the Cold War. For the United Kingdom, the most important conclusion of this security council would be to find out who is behind the missing persons crisis as they believe that would be the key to understanding the motivations behind the proxy war and the Cold War in general. Their global fire power ranking is 0.2137.

### **Indonesia**

Indonesia is allied with China. Over the past thirty years it has built up its military exponentially with China's help. Indonesia's main concern is with building international influence. It hopes to help solve the missing persons crisis as a means to gaining that influence.

### **Japan**

Japan is allied with India but has decided not to involve itself in the proxy wars. Instead, the country has pushed for a United Nations security council meeting in order to get to the bottom of the missing persons crisis. Like Germany, Japan does not believe the missing persons



crisis can be evaluated separately from the Cold War, insisting the two issues are connected. Their global fire power ranking is 0.2131.

### **Responsibilities of Delegates**

Delegates are expected to adapt their understanding of the current situation due to the fact that this is a Security Council and there will be information proposed to the delegates that they did not previously know about. They must also understand the fact that this is not a current day situation. Therefore, the position of their countries will be different than the year 2018. Delegates are expected to try to work together to come up with a resolution for the current situation that is adapted to the new information given. As well as sticking to their country's beliefs unless a situation arises and the delegate feels the need to change their position due to the release of new information.

### **Questions to Consider:**

- What are concrete solutions to preventing more disappearances?
- What could be some possible reasons for the missing persons epidemic?
- What are concrete solutions to potentially finding the missing persons?
- Is there a connection between the Cold War 2.0 - along with its subsequent proxy wars - and the missing persons issue?
- Could this be a human trafficking issue?

**Helpful sources:**

Link to UN human trafficking information

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.htm>