



UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE

SECURITY COUNCIL

04.28.2017- 04.28.2017

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LETTER FROM YOUR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Teachers, Parents, and Prospective Delegates,

It is my honour have you attend the University of Windsor Model United Nations 2017 high school conference. UWindsor Model United Nations (WinMUN) is proud to be hosting it's third annual conference with students coming together to compete and debate. I can promise that WinMUN's secretariat team has been hard at work making this conference the best one yet.

Since its inception in 2014, WinMUN has striven to provide realistic and engaging simulations of the United Nations and its associated bodies to inspire diplomacy among students and foster an interest in global issues. In only 3 years, WinMUN has grown exponentially in terms of membership, travelling and winning in conferences, campus involvement through our first annual gala and panel discussions, and of course our high school conference. We are excited to once again offer the top- notch debate quality and will bring the same effort and enthusiasm that we have when planning all our events.

Over the past few months, our Secretariat team has worked hard to prepare the best conference to date and we are excited to share some of our work with you. We are thrilled that delegations from around the community continually express their interest in our work. The committees for this year provide students with a diverse array of options depending on their interests. All of our chairs are well trained and committed to providing delegates with the best experience possible.

In addition to offering a diverse and educational experience, WinMUN also offers great social and networking events. Taking advice from previous delegates and faculty advisors, we look forward to hosting events in which delegates will be able to connect with each other as well as the secretariat members.

The conference will be hosted at the beautiful Center for Engineering and Innovation with spacious rooms that allow for good flow of debate. It is at the edge of campus so students will be able to go and explore the university while also having many restaurants nearby to explore.

It is my sincere hope that you will enjoy WinMUN 2017 and that you have such a great experience that you come again next year or even join our team once you start attending university. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact rodri118@uwindsor.ca, or peruse our website.

On behalf of the WinMUN Secretariat and staff, thank you for your time and consideration. We are thrilled to have you as our honoured guests!

Regards,

Arianne Rodriguez Saltron

Secretary General

WinMUN



LETTER FROM YOUR CHAIR

Distinguished Delegates,

Welcome to the 2017 WinMUN High School Conference! Your committee chairs are looking forward to meeting all of you and guiding you in the analysis of international issues in hopes of formulating potential solutions.

As stated in Article 1 of its constitution, the United Nations was founded upon respect and for the principles of equal rights and the self-determination of people. As your Committee Chairs, we expect that these principles be maintained within every faction of the conference. It is for this reason that your committees will proceed in a very professional and mediated fashion, with an emphasis on the assumption that each delegate will be heard and respected.

We are simulating the United Nations Security Council in regards to Air Threats and Security after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, and our topics will be as follows:

1. Aerial Terrorism
2. International Border Security

This committee will be introduced historically, however it will take on the format of a post hoc crisis committee with the succession of the debate. This Background guide was designed in a way that would help maximize your understanding and will

hopefully contribute to a better committee overall. It will include an overview of the structure of the council, historical information on the topics as well as information that will guide your research and preparation. Please note when researching that we will be simulating the 4370th UNSC Council meeting that took place on September 12th, 2001. Ensure that any Statutes, UN Resolutions or Associations/Organizations that are referenced have all been **created before this date in time**. This guide will also include information to help guide you in writing your resolutions. When preparing for this conference, please pay attention to the specified mandates and powers each country has within the Security Council. We will allow the use of technological devices including but not limited to: laptops, ipads, notebooks and/or phones. Keep in mind that in order to respect your fellow delegates and uphold the sophistication of the debate, we will **not** be permitting the use of these devices while delegates are speaking.

Sincerely,

Jessica Paglia, Chair

Nick Scali, Co-Chair

TBA, Crisis Director

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Committee Structure

The United Nations Security Council was created on October 24th, 1945 following the end of the Second World War. It was created among the five victors of the war - China, the Russian Republic (former: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), France, United Kingdom and the United States of America. These five members were established with permanent presence in the council. They were also each allowed veto power for any decisions that were to be voted on. ^[1] 'Veto', Latin for 'I Forbid', is interpreted in the UNSC as a state's refusal to adopt a resolution. The five founding states are the only members of the UNSC with these powers. ^[2]

Furthermore, there are 10 non-permanent members of the UNSC that are re-elected every 2 years by the United Nations General Assembly. Members are divided into 2 groups and elected bi-yearly. So as to maintain equal international representation within the security council, each of these non-permanent positions are allotted to certain geographical areas. There are usually three seats designated for African countries, two seats for Asian countries, one seat for an Eastern European country, one seat for a Latin American or Caribbean country, and two seats for Western European or any other countries. The 10 non-permanent members of the council during the attacks of September 11, 2001 were Mali, Tunisia, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Singapore, Jamaica, Colombia, Ireland, Norway, and Ukraine. ^[3]

Mandate and Functions

Article 24 of the The United Nations Charter states that "In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf".^[4] Furthermore, Article 39 of the UN Charter outlines that "the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security."^[5] The United Nations, therefore, has the jurisdiction to call for an emergency meeting to address any threats to peace and security.

Conclusion

The United Nations Security Council has a crucial role to play in the international realm. In this Committee, we will be exploring the authority and mandate of the security council at one of the most crucial times in history. This is the first time the UNSC has met since the 9/11 attacks. The international community is in turmoil and is scrambling for a Security Council decision. It is up to you to establish a course of action in accordance with the events that have occurred.

Topic Overviews

Aerial Terrorism

On September 11, 2001, the United States experienced what has been deemed the worst attack in world history. Four LA bound planes were hijacked and flown into the World Trade Centre Buildings, the Pentagon and a field in Pennsylvania. Casualties were unfathomable: over 2,800 had died and almost 9,000 were injured.^[6] The world watched as one of the most powerful countries on the planet was infiltrated by 19 Al-Queda militants posing as travellers on national commercial planes. This event shook the international system to its core; the United Nations Security Council met on September 12th, 2001 for its 4370th meeting in order to assess the situation and form a resolution. We will be simulating this historical committee.

International Border Security

Boarding a domestic or international flight before September 11, 2001 was a very different experience than it is today. There were very few security checks, and the employees that were conducting the checks were likely unarmed, untrained and paid minimum wage (which was \$5.15USD/hour in the United States)^[7]. Many weapons and illegal substances were permitted on planes and the security agents relied on passengers claiming possession, which was not always the case. If someone did not have a valid government-issued Identification in their possession at the time of boarding, they would still most-likely be allowed to board. Cabin doors of the plane were never locked, and pilots would sometimes even invite young children to come sit in the cabin. We will be discussing the fallacies of this seemingly naive system, and attempt to create a resolution outlining global standards and commitments on international airport and border security in order to ensure that innocent lives are never again taken because of informal security standards.



TOPIC A: AERIAL TERRORISM

Introduction

Terrorism has been exercised by individuals or groups throughout history as a means of achieving political, religious or ideological objectives. The instilling of fear within a nation is imperative in the commissioning and execution of these attacks, as is the public rhetoric that may result. Terror attacks are usually calculated uses of violence in public places in order to instill fear among the public, but are not limited to these specific scenarios.

A Moment In Time:

A Chronological Account of September 11, 2001 ^[8]

At **8:45AM** on September 11th, 2001, a hijacked passenger jet, American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston MA, crashes into the side of the World Trade Center in New York City, NY. At **9:03AM**, hijacked United Airlines Flight 175 out of Boston MA crashes into the south building of the World Trade Center. Both Buildings are now on fire. At **9:30AM**, President Bush declares these incidences as “apparent terrorist attacks”. At **9:40AM**, the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) halts all air traffic nationwide for the first time in the history of the United States. At **9:43AM**, American Airlines Flight 77 from Dulles, VA crashes into the Pentagon. At

10:05AM, the south building of the World Trade Center collapses on itself, with massive shards of metal and other harmful materials raining onto the streets below. At **10:09AM**, a portion of the pentagon between corridors 4 and 5 collapses. At **10:10AM**, a third hijacked plane, United Airlines Flight 93 hailing from Newark, NJ, crashes in a field southeast of Pittsburgh. At **10:24AM**, all inbound transatlantic flights are being diverted to Canada. At **10:28AM**, World Trade Centre's north tower collapses. At **1:27PM**, a state of emergency is declared by the city of Washington. At **2:00PM**, Senior FBI sources notify CNN that the four planes that had crashed were hijacked by terrorists. At **2:30PM**, the FAA announces that all commercial air traffic will be suspended until further notice. At **4:00PM**, CNN correspondents report that according to U.S. officials, Saudi militant Osama bin Laden is involved in the aerial terrorist attacks. At **4:10PM**, there are reports that Building 7 of the World Trade Center Complex is on fire. At **4:25PM**, the American Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ state that they will remain closed until further notice. At **5:20PM**, Building 7 of the World Trade Center Complex collapses. At **6:00PM**, explosions are heard in Kabul, Afghanistan - allegedly the location of Osama bin Laden. The United States claimed to have no involvement in attacks; attacks are later credited to Northern Alliance (a coalition of anti-Muslim and anti-Taliban militants). At **7:02PM**, CNN Reporters provide contact hotlines for families of victims; CNN also states that New York bridges are now back in operation and buildings around attack site are still ablaze. At **7:45PM**, NYPD releases that 78 officers are currently missing, and that as many as 200 firefighters had died on scene of the attacks. At **8:30PM**, President George W. Bush addresses the nation, stating that "a great people has been moved to defend a great nation"^[9]. He later states that the United States "will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them"^[10].

Bloc Positions

United States

The United States government and its civilians are currently in a state of extreme turmoil. At the beginning of the committee, there are still not a confirmed amount of civilian deaths accounted for or terrorists identified. The US is globally the most vulnerable country at this moment in time, and will do absolutely anything to protect its civilians and political figures as well as the security of its borders.

China

At Midnight on September 11th, 2001, President Jiang Zemin sends a telegram addressed to George Bush expressing his condolences for the victims and their families of the terrorist attacks earlier that day^[11]. He also expresses that the Chinese government continues to condemn and oppose terrorism. China is willing to help aid in relief programs and hopes to strengthen the relationship between the United States in order to further facilitate cooperation within the United Nations.

Russia

Alleged casualty reports state that approximately 100 Russian speakers were in the World Trade Centre in NYC at the time of the terrorist attacks. From September 9th to September 14th, Russia is conducting aerial training exercises and missile tests that are being monitored by NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command); Russia cancels these exercises in order to 'avoid misunderstandings'^[12]. President Vladimir Putin also sends a telegram directly to US President George W. Bush stating that Russian troops will stand down so as to not further tensions.^[13] President Vladimir Putin also includes in his telegram his condolences, stating that "The series of barbaric acts, directed against innocent people, has evoked our anger and indignation... The whole international community must rally in the fight against terrorism" ^[14].

United Kingdom

Approximately 67 U.K. Nationals have reportedly perished in the attacks at the World Trade Center. British security forces are placed on maximum alert; Prime Minister Tony Blair expresses Britain's full support for the United States. Britain believes terrorism is a battle that must be fought collectively.

France

French Newspapers were permeated with the sentiment, "^[15]. President Jacques Chirac released a statement within a few hours of the attacks; in it, he expressed his condolences and his belief that "the situation requires sang-froid [i.e. French expression meaning 'cool blood', or composure] as well as vigilance and mobilization^[16]. The President also expressed his belief in collective action, referencing his previous discussions with German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and the British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Focus Questions

Is terrorism actually a 'threat to global security', or is it simply a sui generis event that cannot be planned for?

How should the UNSC address the attacks of 9/11? How will it ensure these attacks do not occur again?

How should the victims of the families involved be acknowledged?



TOPIC B: INTERNATIONAL BORDER SECURITY

Introduction

The terrorist attacks of 9/11 were a 'wake up call' of sorts to the international community. Because of the progressive and congruent nature of international aviation travel, many countries felt that an attack on the United States deemed them all potentially susceptible to a similar fate. Before the 9/11 attacks, many countries relied on private companies to control their airport security screenings. Because of this, there were no extensive security screenings in place at the time of the attack, such as body scanning machines; "screeners, who were then hired by the airlines, often failed to detect threat objects located on passengers or in their carry on luggage" ^[17] Furthermore, there were certain items that were permitted onto planes, such as the box cutters and knives that assisted hijackers in successfully breaching the cabin and taking over each plane's flight controls. Locked cabins were not required during flight. There were no specific global requirements for valid government-issued identification to be shown while travelling; even if an individual was asked to show identification, they would still have a chance of boarding the plane even with an invalid ID. There was also no way to track if the individual who checked in a luggage was the same individual that was boarding the plane.

Bloc Positions

United States of America

The United States of America's airport security during September 2011 was privatized. A good majority of workers that day were "poorly-trained, minimum wage contract workers who were hired by the airlines."^[18] There was a computerized screening system in place, and "most checked luggage, particularly on domestic flights, went straight onto the plane without being scrutinized for explosives"^[19]. Most people blame the security screeners that day for apparent signs of ill-intentions, however the screeners were simply enforcing the rules that the airlines had established.

China

China had experienced many hijackings prior to 2001 because of Taiwan's ban on direct air links with Chinese mainland. After the September 2001 attacks, China increased the number of air marshals onboard, as well as taking further security measures^[20].

Russia

Russian commercial flight passengers are screened by AeroMASH Aviation Security, which was created in 1998 ^[21]. This private company enforces regulations in accordance with the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), which is a specialized body of the United Nations. ^[22]

Focus Questions

Should there be a separation between domestic and international standards of travel security?

Is the privatization of civilian aerial security checkpoints a sufficient method of ensuring security? If not, should federal governments be responsible for their own security screenings and standards or should there be international codified standards?

Should the responsibility to protect against terrorism be handled domestically? If not, who would inherit the responsibility? If so, should there be standards set by the international community? What should these standards be?

Are there certain security standards that infringe upon the privacy rights of individuals? If so, what should be done about this?

What about check-in points, waiting areas and lobbies of airports? Should there be security measures implemented?

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Country List

Russia

United States of America

United Kingdom

China

France

Mali

Tunisia

Mauritius

Bangladesh

Singapore

Jamaica

Colombia

Ireland

Norway

Ukraine