



Sebastian Barona
President

Ana Moreno
Moderator

Laura Mojica
Conference Office

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



Dear delegates:

It is with great excitement that I welcome you to the United Nations Security Council at the Southeast Mexican Model United Nations this year. My name is Sebastian Barona and I will be serving as your President for the Committee. I have participated in twelve MUN's since 2011, as a delegate, chair and part of the Organization Committee. I'm currently a Senior at UNAM studying Nursing and I also enjoy to workout and listen to live music.

This year, you will be debating topics that are extremely important because of their scope and potential impact. This committee will be extremely enriching as challenging for all of you, even the most experienced delegates. The proposed solutions will have to be broadly applicable but also specific to have not only a global, but also a meaningful impact. And finally, you will be constantly kept on your feet as the world acts and reacts to your discussions.

Our Moderator and Conference official, Ana Laura and Laura, are incredibly skilled and passionate people who will be thrilled to serve as mentors to you.

I cannot wait to meet you all and embark on this journey together. Until then, feel free to reach out to me or any member of the Chair if you have any questions, want to say hi, or have a great story to tell.

Enjoy it and live it!

See you soon!

Sincerely,

Sebastian Barona

President United Nations Security Council

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



SMMUN 2017

♦ The Security Council

The UN Charter established six main organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council which has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and may meet whenever peace is threatened. It has 15 Members, each Member has a vote and five of them have the right of Veto.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.

All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.

Maintaining Peace and Security

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach agreement by peaceful means. The Council may:

- Set forth principles for such an agreement;
- Undertake investigation and mediation, in some cases;
- Dispatch a mission;



- Appoint special envoys; or
- Request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.

When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council's primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:

- Issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;
- Dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions, separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought.

Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:

- Economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans;
- Severance of diplomatic relations;
- Blockade;
- Or even collective military action.



General guides for Delegates to Get to Know Their Country

1. Official name of your country:
2. Head of State (President, King, etc...):
3. Secretary of Foreign Relations:
4. Contribution to UN budget (according to GPA):
5. Contribution to peacekeeping budget (Or any other contributions to peacekeeping operations):
6. Does your country have any sanctions?
7. Has your country been part of the UNSC before? If yes, how did it contribute?

Information that should be researched for both topics:

1. Organizations that may help to solve the problem besides the UN.
2. Statements from government officials in your country.
3. Past UNSC resolutions.
4. Ways to enhance solutions that almost worked in the past.



Topic A

Assessing the Threat of the Korean Hydrogen Bomb

History of conflict:

- 50's: United States had an economic deficit after the Korean War.
- January 1958: Rhee Syngman, president at the time, instead of reducing armed forces, introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea.
- 1960: As a result, North Korea created a program of underground construction and vanguard armament.
- 1963: North Korea asked China and Russia for help to develop nuclear weapons but both countries answered negatively.
- 1970: North Korea began its own nuclear weapons program and four years later South Korea did
- 1985: North Korea acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- 1994: North Korea and the United States sign an agreement. North Korea pledges to freeze and eventually dismantle its old, graphite-moderated nuclear reactors in exchange for international aid to build two new light-water nuclear reactors.
- 2003: North Korea withdraws from NPT after U.S. allegations that the country was pursuing an illegal uranium enrichment program. Also, The Six-Party Talks began and aimed to peacefully dismantle North Korea's nuclear weapons program.
- 2005: North Korea tentatively agrees to give up its entire nuclear program, including weapons. In exchange, the United States, China, [Japan](#), [Russia](#) and South Korea say they will provide energy assistance to North Korea, as well as promote economic cooperation.
- 2006: First nuclear test.
- 2007: North Korea agrees to close its main nuclear reactor in exchange for

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



an aid package worth \$400 million.

- 2008: When The Six-Party Talks started to make progress North Korea completely withdrew from the talks in response to international condemnation of its attempt to launch a satellite in April.
- 2009: Second nuclear test.
- 2013: Third nuclear test.
- 2014: North Korea fires hundreds of shells across the sea border with South Korea. In response, South Korea fires about 300 shells into North Korean waters and sends fighter jets to the border.
- 2015: North Korea states that it could strike U.S. mainland if it “forced their hand”. Also says that it has the ability to miniaturize nuclear weapons and that the country has added a Hydrogen Bomb to its arsenal.
- 2016: Hydrogen bomb test. North Korea announces that it has miniature nuclear warheads that can fit on ballistic missiles and also detonates a nuclear warhead with the power of 10 kilotons.
- 2017: Kim Jong Un claims that North Korea could soon test an intercontinental ballistic missile. US military has deployed sea-based radar equipment to track long-range missile launches by North Korea. North Korea test-fires a ballistic missile. It travels 310 miles from North Pyongan Province to the Sea of Japan/East Sea. North Korea fired four ballistic missiles, three of which landed in Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone. The move comes as South Korea and the United States are holding their joint military exercises.

Most involved countries

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



Six-Party Talk countries:

- North Korea
- United States of America
- South Korea
- China
- Japan
- Russia

United Nations Participation on the Topic and Resolutions in the last four years

- Since 2012, the UNSC has adopted eight resolutions concerning this topic.
- Most of them are about sanctions against North Korea and condemnations towards the nuclear tests this country has made in the past, also they call upon same country to rejoin the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Six-Party Talks.
- These resolutions were passed unanimously by the Security Council.
- To this date, UN Security Council resolutions have been largely unsuccessful in preventing North Korea from advancing its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, although the sanctions have slowed development in these areas.
- The United Nations continues to closely monitor these programs.
- The 1718 Committee, established by Security Council Resolution 1718 in 2006 and renewed its mandate by that same council multiple times since that , oversees implementation and enforcement of sanctions against North Korea.
- A Panel of Experts, also established by Security Council Resolution 1874 in 2006, produces regular reports to the Security Council on the status of the sanctions and enforcement.
- In the February 2015 report , the Panel found that “the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea continued to defy Security Council resolutions by persisting with its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes” and also found “no evidence that the country intends to cease prohibited activities.” The panel also offers

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



recommendations to strengthen enforcement of the sanctions.

Key Points To Be Discussed

- Why does North Korea seek international recognition through the development of nuclear weapons while at the same time, aims to receive economic aid and national security? Which countries would aid North Korea's economy and security?
- Why can't North Korea can't unilaterally dismantle its nuclear weapons without the withdrawal of US forces and nuclear "umbrella" in South Korea?
- Is the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense System from the U.S. the best solution to this problem? How does it affect other countries?
- What other actions can be taken against North Korea's actions besides unsuccessful sanctions?
- Can an agreement be reached with North Korea? How?

Guiding questions for this topic:

1. What's your country's position on North Korea's Nuclear Program?
2. Does your country have nuclear weapons? Has it signed any treaty about that topic?
3. How is your country's relationship with the countries in the council and how has it changed because of this conflict?
4. How has your country contributed to solve this issue?
5. What does your country think that should be done?



Topic B

The Situation in Somalia: Measures to Take Against Forgotten Terrorism (Boko Haram and Al-Shaabab)

What needs to be known about Al-Shaabab

Who are al-Shabab? Who form part of it?

- It emerged in 2006 as the radical youth wing and men in the armed militia of Somalia's now-defunct Union of Islamic Courts, which controlled Mogadishu at the time, before being forced out by Ethiopian forces.
- There are numerous reports of foreign jihadists going to Somalia to help al-Shabab, from neighbouring countries like Kenya, as well as the US and Europe.
- It is banned as a terrorist group by both the US and the UK and is believed to have between 7,000 and 9,000 fighters.

What drives al-Shabab? What are they doing in Kenya?

- The Union of Islamic Courts in Somalia has been fighting the country's Western-backed government and its allies in a war to impose a strict interpretation of Islamic law.
- Al-Shabab advocates the Saudi-inspired Wahhabi version of Islam, while most Somalis are Sufis.
- Al-Shabab says it is targeting Kenya because it has sent its troops into Somali territory, where they have joined the 22,000-strong African Union (AU) force battling the militants.
- Al-Shabab has also set up a recruiting network in Kenya, including around the port city of Mombasa, which has a large Muslim population.



How much of Somalia does al-Shabab control?

- Although it has lost control of most towns and cities, it still dominates in many rural areas. It has also regained control of several towns, following the withdrawal of some Ethiopian troops. And also although the military operations are weakening al-Shabab, the group is still able to carry out suicide attacks.
- It was forced out of the capital, Mogadishu, in August 2011 following an AU-led offensive, and left the vital port of Kismayo in September 2012 which has hit al-Shabab's finances, as it used to earn money by taking a cut of the city's lucrative charcoal trade.
- Ethiopia said it had pulled them out because of the financial cost of maintaining them in Somalia.

What are al-Shabab's foreign links and supporters?

- There have been numerous reports that al-Shabab may have formed some links with other militant groups in Africa, such as Boko Haram in Nigeria, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and less known Hizbul Islam based in the Sahara desert.
- Al-Shabab gained support by promising people security.
- It is also known that Boko Haram fighters are crossing Africa to receive specialized training from Al Shabaab fighters in Somalia.

How has Al-Shaabab Harmed the Region?

- Al-Shabab has carried out more than 360 attacks in Somalia in the last decade, not only in Somalia but also on neighbouring countries like Kenya.
- It prevents Somalia from being politically stabilized and receiving humanitarian aid. In 2007 Al-Shabaab made a video warning African Union peacekeepers to avoid coming to Somalia, claiming "Somalia is not a place where you will earn a salary — it is a place where you will die."
- It has imposed a strict version of Sharia in areas under its control, including stoning

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**



to death women accused of adultery and amputating the hands of thieves.

What are other countries doing about it? What about the UN?

- African Union armed forces, mostly Ugandan, Burundian and Kenyan, has won back large areas of land.
- President Barack Obama authorised in 2016 an unprecedented number of drone strikes in Somalia. Many of al-Shabaab's top commanders from the group's more internationalist, hardline faction have been killed.

Most involved countries

- Somalia
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- United States
- United Kingdom
- France

United Nations Participation on the Topic and Resolutions in the last four years

- The UN has tried to take action to solve the situation in Somalia since the 90's with UNOSOM, which failed and left the region in 1995
- UNSC has made nearly 20 resolutions the last four years
- Most of the UNSC resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia are about renewing or extending AMISOM and UNSOM'S mandate and also re enforcing anti-piracy measures such as sanctions.
- There are currently two UN operations in Somalia: UNSOM and AMISOM



Key Points To Be Discussed

- Strategies and policies to avoid future terrorism happenings and to stabilize the so-troubled region of Somalia
- Measures to protect civilians affected by terrorist attacks by Al-Shaabab and other terrorist groups in Somalia and the neighbouring regions?
- Is it possible to get to an agreement with the members of these terrorist groups?
- How to avoid tensions among the African Countries are affected by terrorists actions?
- Is there a need of using armed forces to stop Al-Shaabab or Boko Haram?

Guiding questions for this topic:

(When talking about a terrorist organization, it is best to focus on Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab)

1. Is your country related to any terrorist organization?
2. Is your country affected by terrorism? how?
3. How does your country counter attack terrorism?
4. Has your country aided Somalia in any way?
5. What does your country think that should be done to finally end terrorism in Somalia?



Last recommended resources:

- United Nations websites which include the UN Press, UN Missions website and the Security Council Reports (Presidential statements and UNSC resolutions can be found there)
- Credible news sources like The New York Times, BBC, The Telegraph, Dailystar
- Pages like: <https://www.armscontrol.org/> and <https://www.start.umd.edu>
- Youtube videos from channels like Seeker Daily

Note:

Remember to stay tuned to the daily news!



Farewell

Dear Delegates:

Whether this is your first or fifth time participating in a Model United Nations, our main objective is not only to reach an effective resolution on the topic but to make you fall in love with the concept of diplomatic debates and negotiations, to light up your interest and passion on what's happening around you and to motivate you to be the change you want to see in the world.

Thank you delegates, for choosing to participate in the UN Security Council, we promise to be the best Chair possible for you to enjoy and really take profit of all the sessions, we'll do our best to guide you through the difficult, beautiful, unique and unforgettable process that is being a delegate in a Model United Nations.

Good luck!

**Southeast Mexican Model of the United Nations for Children 2017
(SMMUN 2017)**