

Manual para las
DELEGACIONES

The logo of the United Nations Security Council, featuring a world map surrounded by a laurel wreath, is centered in the background.

**UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL**

UADYMUN
2024

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Rector's letter

Estimadas y estimados estudiantes:

Con gran entusiasmo y orgullo me dirijo a ustedes como Rector de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, en vísperas del Modelo de Naciones Unidas de nuestra institución, UADY MUN en su décima edición. Es un honor contar con su participación en este evento de gran relevancia académica y cultural.

UADY MUN es una plataforma excepcional que les permitirá desarrollar habilidades de debate, negociación y liderazgo, mientras abordan asuntos globales de gran importancia. A través de este ejercicio, tendrán la oportunidad de representar a diferentes países, discutir problemáticas internacionales y buscar soluciones en conjunto.

Es fundamental reconocer la importancia de esta experiencia para su formación académica y personal. UADY MUN fomenta el pensamiento crítico, la investigación, la comunicación efectiva y el trabajo en equipo. Estas habilidades son esenciales en el mundo actual y les serán de gran utilidad en su futuro profesional.

Además, este evento les brindará la oportunidad de interactuar con estudiantes de diferentes programas educativos, escuelas y facultades, fomentando el intercambio de ideas y la construcción de redes de colaboración. Les animo a aprovechar al máximo esta oportunidad para establecer conexiones duraderas y enriquecer su experiencia universitaria.

Como Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, nos enorgullece ser anfitriones de este evento y brindarles un espacio propicio para su desarrollo académico. Confiamos en que su participación será fructífera y enriquecedora, y que llevarán el nombre de nuestra institución con orgullo durante las actividades.

Les insto a ser respetuosos, tolerantes y empáticos durante las discusiones y debates, recordando que el objetivo principal es buscar soluciones y promover la cooperación internacional. Su capacidad para escuchar, comprender diferentes perspectivas y encontrar puntos en común será fundamental para el éxito del evento.

Agradezco su compromiso y dedicación para hacer de este Modelo de Naciones Unidas una experiencia memorable. Les deseo a todos un evento lleno de aprendizaje, crecimiento personal y amistades duraderas. ¡Mucho éxito en el UADY MUN2024!

Atentamente,

Carlos Alberto Estrada Pinto

Rector de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán

Secretary General 2024's letter

¿Alguna vez soñaste con cambiar el mundo? o ¿que tus ideas inspiren a más personas? Si la respuesta es sí, felicidades estás en el lugar indicado porque ya eres parte de la Décima Edición del Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán o mejor conocido como UADY MUN, un evento que durante diez años se ha caracterizado por brindar una experiencia única de aprendizaje y oportunidades.

Somos la generación que está decida a tomar las riendas del futuro, alzar la voz ante las injusticias y transformar nuestra realidad, es por ello que UADY MUN es más que un ejercicio académico donde desarrollamos habilidades como negociación, liderazgo o persuasión, es un espacio que nos permite conocer el mundo en el que vivimos. Al representar a un país o personaje estás ejerciendo una labor que va más allá de cualquier circunstancia, te estás dando la oportunidad de aprender y resolver conflictos de manera pacífica.

Desde mi primera participación aquí pude ver que es un espacio donde puedes desarrollar al máximo todo tu potencial, pero lo más importante, es que te darás cuenta que es un camino que harás en compañía de personas con las cuales conectarás por sus causas, ideales o valores y que el camino al éxito no tiene porque ser solitario, por ende quiero agradecerle a todo el equipo por su compromiso para asegurarse que esta edición sea una realidad.

Te deseo el mayor de los éxitos en tu paso por UADY MUN, prepárate para vivir una experiencia inolvidable, aprovecha cada espacio para negociar, escuchar, conocer y resolver. No te preocupes si al inicio sientes miedo o te equivocas, créeme cuando te digo que a la mayoría nos ha pasado, lo importante es aprender de tus errores y celebrar cada uno de tus éxitos.

En tus manos tienes un mundo lleno de posibilidades y aquí tienes todas las herramientas para hacerlas realidad, no subestimes el poder que tienes ¡Nos vemos muy pronto!

Br. Seidy Montserrat Celaya Barbosa
Secretaria General UADY MUN 2024

Chair letter

Dearest delegates,

First and foremost, we would like to thank you greatly for taking the initiative and choosing the United Nations Security Council as a committee to participate in. As members of the chair, we undoubtedly believe that this will be an enriching experience in which we hope you can learn as much as we want to learn from you, whether it is the first model United Nations you participate in, or if you have vast experience in said models.

By the desire to take action and inform oneself to make a remarkable change. By the principle of not being quiet and making as much noise as possible to make the change the world needs, By the idea that uplifting young people is not a detriment to society, but an investment in creating safer communities, well-rounded individuals and comprehensive approaches to some of the world's greatest threats. From what you learn, we encourage you to open your eyes to your own surroundings and focus not only on world-level threats but regional situations as well.

We hope that by participating in the UNSC we can make this committee a safe place for all people.

Additionally, we expect that you open your arms to all forms of diversity both in and out of the committee. Remember that we are all here because we aspire towards a common goal and don't lose sight of the importance of respect and mutual collaboration throughout this project. Don't be afraid to step out of your comfort zone and make new and astounding friendships that can indeed last a lifetime.

Once again delegates, thank you for being the representation that no one is too young to take an interest in some of the world's biggest problems and that our ideas are worthy of consideration as well.

Delegates, the floor will soon be opened, be prepared to build strong bridges and tear down walls.

Sincerely,

Mar Santos, Jimena Diego and Gerardo Castro

United Nations System Chart

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations System, working alongside other five organs, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice and the Trusteeship Council. Principal organs count with subsidiary entities, in this case, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT), and the Military Staff Committee, among others. The UNSC comprises five permanent members, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, these members can veto resolutions. If a P5 country doesn't find the resolution convenient, the resolution will be blocked. Additionally, there are ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly every two years, resulting in a total of fifteen members of the organ.

Topics discussed in the UNSC

The United Nations Security Council bears the responsibility of addressing a diverse range of topics about international safety and peace. These may include arms control and their disarmament, threats caused by terrorist acts, peacekeeping operations, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the resolution of armed conflicts, etcetera. The UNSC is also involved in humanitarian crises that involve the violation of human rights.

Objective of the UNSC

The main objective of the Security Council is maintaining international peace and security; fostering friendly relations among nations; cooperating in the solution of international problems and in the development of respect for human rights, as well as serving as a center that harmonizes the efforts of nations. In June 1992, the Security Council examined a report entitled "An Agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping" which contained recommendations on ways to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.

Functions and Powers

The United Nations Charter (UNC) establishes that the United Nations Security Council also has the following labors:

- a. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations; the UNSC adopted the Resolution 1970 and 1973 to impose measures and demand a ceasefire to the situation in Libya.
- b. To investigate any situation which might lead to international friction; the Report of the Security Council Mission to Rwanda held consultations regarding the problem of the return of refugees.
- c. To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement; the UNSC demanded Iran and Iraq to withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries on Resolution 598.
- d. To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments; Resolution 1696 regulated Iran's nuclear program.
- e. To determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken; Resolution 660 condemned the invasion of Kuwait and recommended the withdrawal of Iraq's forces.
- f. To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression; the UNSC adopted Resolution 418 prohibiting all member states from selling, supplying, or transferring arms or related material to South Africa.
- g. To take military action against an aggressor; a military campaign to expel Iraq's forces from Kuwait was authorized by the Security Council.
- h. To recommend the admission of new Members; Resolution 1996 recommended admitting South Sudan as a new member of the United Nations.
- i. To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas"; transitioning territories to self-government. Resolution 181 recommended the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states.
- j. To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the ICJ. On recommendation of the UNSC António Guterres was elected in 2017 as the ninth Secretary-General.

Topic A: Addressing the issue of child soldiers: a global concern for security.

Description

This topic refers to taking care of children who are in an armed conflict which they are the soldiers who are in the middle of the battle.

Child soldiers are any people under 18, who are summoned to be part in an armed conflict. This includes not only direct combat, but also roles as messengers, cooks, spies, or even sex slaves, causing several damage in many aspects, including the physiological generating traumas and causing irreparable damage, that if they come out of the conflict alive, these traumas will bring problems in their personal lives, making them violent, bringing problems in their homes and separating them from the people they love. In the same way, participating in an armed conflict will bring physical injuries in the best of cases, with which they will carry for the rest of their lives, preventing them from being able to live in a dignified and happy way.

Participating in this conflict will also deprive children of access to a decent education, they will not be able to attend school and eventually university and with this their opportunities to get a job and thus survive will be limited, which according to studies, will lead these children that when they become adults, they will not have the necessary preparation to compete in a work environment. which will lead them to a path of delinquency or psychological problems.

Areas to approach

Recruitment Prevention: In this area, measures to prevent children from being called to participate in armed conflict in any of the roles mentioned above will be discussed.

Consequences on minors: minors can suffer various consequences in various areas of their lives, not only those mentioned above, in this area we will seek to talk about the problems that can cause them and society in general

Promotion of Peace and Conflict Resolution for Children: In this area, we will seek to bring solutions to the conflict, as well as to know the position of international organizations, as well as solutions already proposed to end this problem.

Glossary

1. **Child Soldier:** According to the Paris Principles, a child soldier is any person below 18 years of age who is or has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity.
2. **Recruitment:** This can be voluntary or forced, and includes both boys and girls.
3. **Conflict Zones:** Ongoing conflicts create environments where children are vulnerable to recruitment.
4. **Lack of Education:** Limited access to education and employment opportunities can make military involvement seem like an attractive option.
5. **Political Instability:** Weak governance and the collapse of state structures can lead to the rise of armed groups that exploit children.
6. **International Humanitarian Law (IHL):** Prohibits the recruitment and use of children in hostilities
7. **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC):** Considers the conscription, enlistment, or use of children under the age of 15 in hostilities as a war crime.
8. **Psychological Trauma:** Many child soldiers suffer from severe psychological trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder
9. **Reintegration Challenges:** Former child soldiers often face stigmatization and difficulties reintegrating into society.
10. **Perpetuation of Conflict:** The use of child soldiers can prolong conflicts by providing a continuous supply of fighters
11. **Regional Instability:** Countries and regions affected by child soldier recruitment often experience long-term instability and insecurity.
12. **Demobilization Programs:** These programs aim to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate former child soldiers into civilian life
13. **Vocational Training:** Offering vocational training and education to help former child soldiers build sustainable livelihoods.
14. **Psychosocial Support:** Providing mental health services and support to address trauma and facilitate reintegration
15. **Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in prevention efforts and raising awareness about the consequences of child soldier recruitment.

Guide questions

1. How does the delegation currently stand regarding the current global situation of child soldiers in security issues?
2. In the assigned country, is there any record of the presence of child soldiers in any historical conflict previously experienced?
3. What are the main causes or factors that precipitated the recruitment of child soldiers in the nation?
4. What consequences have been experienced in the country to be represented at a social, cultural, economic, and political level caused by the presence of child soldiers?
5. What is the role played by child soldiers in the armed forces in which they are recruited?
6. How could the problem affect the delegation in the future (short and long term) if measures are not prepared to combat it?
7. Has the country to be represented carried out strategies or concrete actions to prevent the worsening of the problem of child soldiers? Which are?
8. What obstacles would arise for developing post-conflict childhoods and at work for their reintegration into society?
9. What legal framework (laws, international treaties, norms) does the delegation have that contributes to managing the topic presented?
10. In what way has civil society, the government, the private sector and the population in general been involved in the confrontation of child soldiers in the political region represented?
11. What actions do you propose to carry out to cushion and prevent the worsening of the problem?

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Recommended sources

- The United Nations official website, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Red Cross Committee (ICRC), Save the Children.
- Main resources:
- *Child Soldiers: Childhood's End.* (s. f.). Save The Children. <https://www.savethechildren.org/us/charity-stories/child-soldiers>
- *Child soldiers | How does law protect in war? - Online casebook.* (s. f.). https://casebook.icrc.org/a_to_z/glossary/child-soldiers
- *Six grave violations against children in times of war.* (s. f.). UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/children-under-attack/six-grave-violations-against-children>
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Topic B: Measures to fight drug, weapon and human trafficking in developing countries.

Description

Developing countries day to day face the challenges of drug, weapon and human trafficking. This has caused various social, economic, and security concerns. Despite the strategies taken, the problem seems to persist and has an even greater presence in governance, political systems, social structures, and economic practices. According to UNODC, organized crime thrives worldwide, affecting governance and political processes, and weakening the advancement of the rule of law. It encompasses, inter alia, the illicit trafficking of firearms, drugs, protected species, cultural property, or falsified medical products and, among its most severe manifestations, human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. It also includes the laundering of proceeds of crime and obstruction of justice. Moreover, with all forms of organized crime shifting ever more to being dependent on or incorporating online aspects, including the use of virtual assets, its reach and capability of harm is increasing. (UNODC, n.d.)

The main business of organized crime groups are drug, weapon, and human trafficking, but all three are closely connected and related to many other security concerns. Drug trafficking is the main and most profitable of the three. If one exists, then the others will. Many people argue that drug, weapon, and human trafficking are here to stay forever and it is impossible to fight without causing even more violence.

In multiple countries such as Mexico and Colombia, two of the most affected countries by organized crime, the government has decided to take part as an enemy to organized crime by strategically declaring war on massive illicit corporations; this has only caused a bigger wave of violence and security crisis. Organized crime often responds violently to any stimuli to cease its operations. It has gotten so problematic that according to diverse sources, in regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean, organized crime is blamed for half of the violent deaths. (Migliorini, 2023).

Approaching drug, human and weapon trafficking must have a holistic perspective. Taking human rights, security and integrity into account. When discussing such impactful topics, there has to be constant questioning and not only staying in the superficial analysis. Material conditions in developing countries set the odds for these crimes to keep occurring, and if they are not correctly solved, they will not cease soon.

Areas to approach:

- Victim's security: the victim's security is important to take care of, after going through traumatic instances, they must not be revictimized nor put in danger. Victims should receive fair treatment and secure companionship.
- Vulnerable groups: When discussing this, groups such as women, the LGBTQ+ community, people with disabilities, people of color (POC), etc. should be brought into the debate.
- Causes: Why is this happening primarily in developing countries? How does this relate to human rights and what has to be done for this to stop happening?
- Consequences in global peace: This may be frequent in developing countries, but its consequences cross borders.
- Actions taken and to take: What has been done by the countries involved? Have these actions worked? What can be done to better these efforts?

Glossary

1. **Human trafficking:** The illegal trade of humans for purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or modern-day slavery. It involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons through coercion, abduction, fraud, or deception.
2. **Weapon trafficking:** The illegal trade or smuggling of weapons and ammunition. This can include firearms, explosives, and other types of armaments that are sold and transported illegally across borders.
3. **Drug trafficking:** The illegal production, distribution, and sale of drugs that are subject to drug prohibition laws. It encompasses the entire process from cultivation and manufacturing to distribution and sale on the black market.
4. **Governability:** The capacity of a government to effectively make and implement decisions, policies, and laws. It reflects the government's ability to maintain control and provide public services, ensuring stability and order within its jurisdiction.
5. **Holistic perspective:** A comprehensive approach that considers the whole system, including all of its parts and their interrelationships, rather than focusing on individual components in isolation. In policy and analysis, it means looking at the broader context and long-term impacts.
6. **Security enforcement:** The implementation and maintenance of measures designed to ensure public safety and protection from threats. This includes law enforcement activities, military operations, and other efforts to prevent crime and violence.
7. **Governance:** The processes, systems, and institutions through which societies or organizations make and implement decisions. Governance

includes the mechanisms and structures that ensure accountability, transparency, rule of law, and the effective management of resources.

Guide questions

1. What actions has my country taken to solve this issue?
2. What consequences does this issue have locally and internationally?
3. What is the importance of an international amendment to solve this problem?
4. Has the sovereignty of my country been in danger due to this problem? If the answer is yes, how?
5. What is causing this to happen? What is behind the palpable problem?
6. How can the environment change for this problem to cease?
7. Are there any international organizations working in my country to solve this problem?
8. Are there any civil organizations involved in this problem?
9. What legal framework is behind?
10. What are the consequences to anyone who is involved in this problem?
11. -Has my country used its armament to solve this? Or has the approach been pacific?

Recommended sources

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