

# TSMUN VI

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# UNSC

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United Nations Security  
Council

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# **Historical United Nations Security Council**

*UNSC*

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## Message

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### **Salome Orozco Escobar**

Delegates, my name is Salome Orozco Escobar. I'm a student of Liceo Taller San Miguel, currently in grade 11, and I'm honored to be able to share this space of debate with you. I welcome you to TSMMUN VI and to this Security Council Committee-Ad Hoc. Up to now I've had experience in 12 UN models from which I've always taken away an enriching experience. I have many expectations from this model and specifically from this committee; especially to interact with all of you in the most constructive way. So I ask and expect your best attitude and disposition to achieve our common objectives.

I look forward to being a source of support for you in any situation and if you have any concerns do not hesitate to ask. Use this model as an opportunity to develop yourself in all aspects. As president I am committed to ensuring that the committee is a space where we can progress both academically and personally, and that the ideals of the United Nations are fulfilled in the most diplomatic, ethical, and responsible way possible. Speaking on behalf of the other committee directives I would like to say that we expect the greatest commitment from you. In essence that you will have your focus of debate well established, but mainly that you will see this experience as something that will contribute to your knowledge. We will be open and receptive to any need, doubt, or concern you may have.

Thank you very much for giving me a chance to have this great experience with you all, see you soon.

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## **Committee introduction**

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As the principal organ responsible for sustaining international peace and security, the Security Council operates with 15 Members, each possessing an equal vote. Mandated by the United Nations Charter, all Member States are in the obligation to adhere to the decisions of the Council. The Security Council assumes a crucial role in assessing the presence of threats to peace or acts of aggression, taking the initiative to encourage disputing parties or any state in disagreement to seek peaceful resolutions while providing recommendations for settlement methods or even terms. In instances where peace negotiations are unsuccessful, the Council may employ measures such as sanctions or in more extreme cases, authorize the use of force to safeguard international peace and security. This authoritative body plays a crucial role in reducing global conflicts and promoting diplomatic solutions to ensure the well-being of the international community.

### **Mandate**

The United Nations charter has established six main organs, including the Security Council. It gives the main responsibility for maintaining international peace whenever peace is threatened. According to the charter, the United Nations have 4 purposes:

1. Maintain international peace and security.
2. Develop friendly relations among nations.
3. Cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights.
4. Be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

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 in the obligation to implement under the rights of the charter.

## **Functions, powers and objectives**

The United Nations charter has certain requirements for any of the functions and powers that the Security Council Committee is allowed to use.

The Security Council plays a varied role in maintaining international peace and security. Its responsibilities include:

### *Investigation of international tension*

The methods employed by the Security Council in investigating potential sources of international tension, include: the gathering of intelligence, establishment of diplomatic channels, and collaborative efforts with member states.

- a. Investigation of potential sources of international tension along with the formulation of methods for dispute resolution and settlement terms.

### *Armament Regulation*

Developing comprehensive plans to regulate armaments globally, emphasizing the importance of arms control in preventing conflicts and maintaining a balance of power.

- a. The Council is tasked with developing plans to regulate armaments globally. It holds the authority to determine threats to peace or acts of aggression and recommend appropriate actions, from economic sanctions to military intervention.

### *Other functions and objectives include*

- a. Maintain international peace and security.
- b. Investigate disputes or situations that may create international friction.
- c. Impose embargoes or economic sanctions.
- d. Authorize the use of force to enforce mandates.
- e. Deploy military observers or a peacekeeping force in a conflict zone (Blue Helmets).
- f. Monitor the work of peacekeeping operations on an ongoing basis.
- g. Adopts decisions that Member States are obliged to implement.
- h. Recommends new Members for membership.
- i. Exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas".
- j. Recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General.

- k. Elect the judges of the International Court of Justice in conjunction with the Assembly.

### **History of the committee**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established in 1945 in response to the devastation of World War II and the failure of the League of Nations to prevent conflict. The UNSC, is outlined in the UN Charter. It became a principal organ with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Including five permanent members (P5) with veto power being: The United States, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, China, and France. The Council aimed to involve major powers in global security decisions. The Cold War era witnessed frequent dilemmas, but the UNSC adapted to address post-war challenges, including decolonization and expanding its membership. It played a crucial role in authorizing peacekeeping operations and developed in response to the changing geopolitical landscape after the Cold War. The historical context shapes the Council's functions and decision-making processes, culminating in its ongoing role in global peace and security.

**Delegations present in the committee**

Federal Republic of Germany	Republic of India
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Republic of Iraq
Federative Republic of Brazil	Republic of Lebanon
French Republic	Republic of Turkey
Hellenic Republic	Russian Federation
Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan	State of Israel
Islamic Republic of Iran	State of Palestine
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic
Kingdom of Thailand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
People's Republic of China	United States of America



## **Previous Concepts**

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An Ad-Hoc committee or board can be created for any purpose. In order to discuss specific problems the United Nations not only uses this type of group, but also community action boards, institutional academic committees, ministerial meetings, etc... . An Ad-Hoc committee works as a normal committee making use of the same parliamentary language, however the only way of being able to create solutions is through press releases after each debate comes to an end. The press release must communicate the context and the solutions reached in the committee. It is very important to remember that the official topics will be given to the delegates in the form of a crisis. Therefore, preparation for different contingencies is key in order to face any given situation.

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism, a persistent global threat, has far-reaching implications for international security, notably influencing diplomatic relations, such as U.S-Russia and U.S-Iran relations. The impact extends beyond geopolitical alliances, as regions respond with clear strategies to counter-terrorism. In Europe, concerns over Islamic base terrorism have risen to regional efforts to increase security measures and cooperation, particularly relevant in the aftermath of incidents like the 2015 Paris Attacks. Additionally, the complex issue of terrorism is intertwined with the Lebanese Civil War, where regional dynamics and counterterrorism initiatives play critical roles. Addressing the root causes of terrorism it emerges as a common importance, cutting across various contexts and influencing efforts to prevent radicalization, not only in the Middle East but also addressing factors contributing to the rise of extreme right-wing movements globally. The multifaceted nature of terrorism demands comprehensive strategies, emphasizing international collaboration and proactive measures to reduce its impact on both security and geopolitical relationships.

### **Islamic extremist organizations**

Islamic extremist organizations represent a significant global security concern, with their activities that are rooted in radical ideologies that drive acts of terrorism. The role of extremist

ideologies in shaping the objectives and actions of groups like Al-Qaeda, ISIS, and Boko Haram is a critical focus in understanding and countering their impact. International cooperation plays a critical role, battling against the financing of these organizations, ensuring that efforts are collaborative and comprehensive. This cooperation intersects with broader global initiatives, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, emphasizing the interconnected nature of security challenges. Additionally, addressing the root causes of radicalization is essential, giving rise to the implementation of deradicalization programs and community engagement initiatives. These efforts not only work to rehabilitate individuals influenced by extremist ideologies but also serve as preventive measures, contributing to a holistic response that extends to mitigating the rise of extreme right-wing movements globally.

### **Media and terrorism**

Media plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions of terrorism, persuading the need for a delicate balance between preserving freedom of the press and ensuring responsible reporting as outlined in international frameworks like the Geneva Conventions and International Humanitarian Law. The challenge lies in avoiding sensationalism while delivering accurate information. Countering terrorist narratives through strategic communication is imperative, particularly in the aftermath of significant events like 9/11 and the rise of groups like Al-Qaeda. Recognizing the influential role of social media in the spread of extremist ideologies, recruitment, and radicalization efforts to understand and regulate online platforms become integral tools aligning with the objectives outlined in international agreements such as the Biological Weapons Convention. Navigating these intricate dynamics requires a comprehensive approach that respects journalistic freedom, counters terrorist narratives effectively, and develops the role of social media in the context of terrorism.

### **Rise of extreme right**

The rise of extreme right-wing movements has become an important point in contemporary global affairs, needing a comprehensive examination of the multifaceted factors contributing to their rise. This inspection intersects with the media landscape, as understanding the role of media in shaping perceptions and fostering an environment conducive to extreme ideologies is crucial, as outlined in the context of Media and Terrorism. Additionally, the complexities surrounding the

rise of extreme right-wing movements extend to issues like the Ireland-UK Independence debate, where factors of nationalism and identity play an important role. Strategies for preventing radicalization and mitigating hate crimes are of greatest importance, requiring a multifaceted approach that involves community engagement, education, and legislation. Recognizing the transnational nature of far-right ideologies, international collaboration is quite essential. This collaboration extends efforts to share intelligence, implement consistent legal structures, and promote inclusive narratives, aligning with broader goals outlined in international agreements and frameworks. The multifaceted nature of addressing the rise of extreme right-wing movements needs an interconnected and collaborative response at local, national, and international levels.

### **QARMAS**

1. Does your country have the power of veto?
2. Does your country count with any terrorist groups?
3. Has your country been affected by any terrorist attacks?
4. What is your country's position on Islamic extremist organizations?
5. What is your country's perception of Islamic ideologies?
6. Has your country ever supported, in any way, a terrorist group?
7. How are the relationships of your country with other countries that count with terrorist groups ?
8. What has your country done to suppress terrorist insurgencies?

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