



SECURITY  
COUNCIL

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## WELCOME LETTER

Honorable delegates,

Receive a warmful greeting from the general secretary and presidents of the commission. It is a privilege for us to be the presidents of this excellent commission such as the Security Council during MUNGV 2021. We are delighted by the opportunity we are given to work with you on this Model that has formed leading people, and that we hope you can develop as such.

The expectations we have regarding this year's work are indescribable. We expect your best performance from you, in which you put your talents into practice, as long as you maintain respect for the other people who will be accompanying you during this time, and stay within the fundamental objectives of the commission such as the maintenance of international peace and security. Likewise, we hope that they will foster dialogue among delegations to find a solution and guarantee the objectives of the year of peace and confidence.

We invite you all to participate in this model of a united nations, an enriching project which helps us all to learn about the global problems we are currently experiencing and how to arrive at the best solutions. and to be part of our wonderful commission; as chairmen of this we are ready to help in whatever you need, do not be afraid to ask about any doubts you may have.

Cordially,

Presidents Daniela Giraldo and Carol Ramos

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## ABOUT THE COMMISSION

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It was founded on October 24, 1945. It has 15 members and each member has one vote. There are five permanent members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. There are also 10 non-permanent members elected by the United Nations General Assembly for a term of two years. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Overall, a decision requires at least an affirmative vote of nine members.

Unlike other UN agencies that can only make recommendations to the government, the Security Council can make decisions (called "resolutions") in accordance with the provisions of the International Charter and compel members to comply.

Under the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- investigate any dispute or situation which may create international friction;
- recommend methods of adjustment of such disputes, or terms of settlement;
- drawing up plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- determine whether there is a threat to peace or an act of aggression and recommend what action to take;
- urge Members to implement economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force, in order to prevent or stop aggression;
- take military action against an aggressor;
- recommend the entry of new Members;
- exercise United Nations trusteeship functions in "strategic areas";

**TOPIC # 1:** Frequent attacks against the civilian population in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1.1. Involvement and influence of outlaw groups and countries involved in this conflict.

### **Introduction**

Armed groups have alarmingly increased their attacks on the civilian population in the Congolese province of North Kivu. In addition to hundreds of killings, there have been systematic human rights violations and mass displacements that expose people to diseases such as Ebola and COVID-19 given the precariousness of makeshift settlements where they seek shelter.

### **Background**

Hope flourished when the long and costly civil war ended in 2003, but instead has begun to see sporadic waves of violence, especially in the eastern parts of the country. Since 2016, a new wave of violence has also affected the Kasai region, a vast area in the south and center of the country. Now, thousands of civilians are again in a struggle to survive. While many people have returned to Kasai, they often find themselves in a situation of poverty, where businesses and educational facilities are in ruins and their family members have been killed. Human rights violations are still widespread, including physical mutilation, killings, sexual violence, arbitrary arrests and detention in inhuman conditions.

Although these conflicts have forced many Congolese to flee their homes, the country also hosts more than half a million refugees from neighbouring countries.

### **Brief explanation.**

Since January, attacks attributed to the outlaw group Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) have killed nearly 200 people, leaving dozens injured and displacing some 40,000 people in Beni territory, in the province of North Kivu, as well as in neighbouring villages in the province of Ituri.

In less than three months, ADF has reportedly raided 25 villages, burned dozens of houses and kidnapped more than 70 people. To this is added the murder of 465 Congolese attributed to the ADF group in 2020. Widespread

attacks and human rights violations also continue in other regions of North Kivu province.

The main motivation for these attacks is reprisals at the hands of the groups against the military operations, the search for food and medicines and the accusations they make against the communities to share information about the location of the ADF group.

Last months, forcibly displaced persons have fled to the towns of Oicha, Beni and Butembo in the Beni Territory, many on motorcycles. The majority are women, boys and girls, while men are left to protect property and risk attack.

The displaced population is living in dramatic conditions without shelter, food, water or medical care. In the current context with Ebola and COVID-19, the lack of access to toilets, drinking water, soap or hygiene products for menstruation is very worrying. In addition, families do not have enough essential materials such as blankets, sleeping bags or cooking pans.

Prior to the latest mass displacements, it is estimated that there were already some 100,000 internally displaced persons in need of protection and assistance with shelter materials in Beni.

## **Glossary**

**ADF (Allied Democratic Forces armed group):** refers to the rebellion of the allied democratic forces of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo against the governments of these two countries.

## **Brief questions**

- What are the potential reasons why outlaw groups have subjected the territory to this difficult time?

**TOPIC # 2:** Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts and the magnifying of these trends by the current health crisis.

2.1. Intervention and influence of different countries and military groups in the conflict, and seek a basis for a just and equitable agreement for all parties involved.

### **Introduction**

Twenty years ago, the Council took a momentous step towards strengthening the fight against the threat of terrorism to international peace and security. There is a need to put an end to negative and illegal foreign interventions in the conflicts in certain areas. Such interventions often fuel and exacerbate conflict and prolong the cycle of violence, retaliation and extremism. This increases the work and burden of security institutions, undermining their efforts and creating an enabling environment for the activities of terrorist groups.

### **Background**

Over the past two decades (20 years), the threat of terrorism has persisted, and has evolved and spread, causing suffering and human losses untold. Despite having lost numerous leaders, Al-Qaida has demonstrated its resilience. It has pioneered the promotion of a dangerous transnational model of regional franchises that exploit instability and local conflicts. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), was able to take advantage of social networks to mobilize and recruit followers around the world, giving the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters on an unprecedented scale.

### **Brief explanation**

While the territorial aspirations of ISIL in Syria and Iraq were defeated, the Islamic State remains a threat in the region, where it continues to carry out attacks and to try to restore its capacity to conduct external operations. Urgent challenges remain, including ensuring accountability for ISIL crimes and the repatriation of thousands of foreign nationals associated with ISIL, most of whom are women and children who remain in limbo.

With the upheavals caused by the COVID-19 they have tried to benefit from the setbacks suffered by development and human rights programs, riding on the waves of polarization and hate speech that the pandemic has encapsulated.

The threat has become even more difficult to prevent, due to a resurgence of low-cost, low-complexity attacks on unprotected targets by so-called lone wolves.

Terrorists adapt to circumstances because they are willing to take advantage of cyberspace and new technologies, organized crime and the normalization that national capabilities lack manpower and technology. Its strategy is to attract new groups from all fields of ideology, including racially, ethnically and politically motivated violent extremist groups.

### **Glossary**

- **Lone wolves:** are individuals who carry out terrorist acts without the support or guidance of a group or organization and without the influence of a leader.
- **Al Qaeda:** broad-based militant Islamist organization founded by Osama bin Laden in the late 1980s.
- **ISIL:** terrorist group, widely known for its videos of beheadings and other types of executions, both of soldiers and civilians and even of journalists and humanitarian aid workers, as well as for the destruction of historical sites of cultural heritage.

### **Brief questions**

- The measures proposed to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law?
- What can be the consequences of each nation taking individual actions without taking into account international affectations?

## **TOPIC # 3: Dispute over the territory of the Republic of Cyprus**

3.1. To make known the interventions and/or affects of the nations involved in the conflict to the respective nation or vice versa, seeking in the same way a strategy to give an end point.

### **Introduction**

The Cyprus Problem, is a history of International Relations., the structure of International Relations can be seen evidenced at every moment in the history of Cyprus. From its beginnings, its Greek population, then the acquisition by the Ottoman Empire, the United Kingdom, the constant influence of its neighbours Greece and Turkey, NATO, the United States and the Soviet Union, Russia, among others. Each one displayed a different dimension of the International Relations: some the geostrategic importance of the island, others for cultural reasons, others for economic reasons, others for natural resources, others for financial facilities.

### **Background and brief explanation**

Tension on the island erupted in mid-July 1974 after a coup against the then President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios III. The Greek Cypriot Makarios III had been president of the island since 1959, when it ceased to be a British colony. And he had become the first elected president of the Republic of Cyprus after he agreed to desist from any plan to unify the island with Greece.

The divisions of Greece and Turkey by Cyprus began When the United Kingdom granted independence to Cyprus in 1960, a power-sharing Constitution was established between the two communities on the island: the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots. Thus the Republic of Cyprus was established with its two communities as founders and with several agreements to maintain rights of intervention together with Turkey and Greece. But the same Greek Cypriot movement that had fought against the British regime, the National Organization of Cypriot Combatants (EOKA), remained active in seeking the unification of the island with Greece. Three years after starting his term, President Makarios proposed a series of constitutional amendments, which would repeal the partition of power agreements and which were rejected by the Turkish Cypriots. This led to the outbreak of inter-communal violence and the withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot representation from the government.

And it was the basis of a decade of conflict between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots that culminated in the 1974 coup.

In 2003, the Turkish Cypriot authorities in the north were able to relax the restrictions on the Green Line and both communities were able to cross it for the first time in 30 years.

### **Glossary**

**Green Line:** is a demilitarized zone dividing the island of Cyprus, as well as its capital Nicosia, into two parts, a northern part under the power of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and the southern part under the control of the Republic of Cyprus.

### **Brief questions**

- In case of an agreement, who will act as guarantor?
- Is Cyprus already a member of the European Union, should the EU or the UK be a guarantor that has two military bases on the island?
- In case of reaching an agreement with decentralized power How much territory will be administered by each of the communities?

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Be sure to look for all the information necessary to have a good argument and active participation at the time of the debates, and remember that all the information must be from trustful sources.
- You should read the resolutions, information, news and reports of the official website of the UN and Security Council.
- Keep in mind all the purposes of the commission to look for solutions and redact the work papers according to those.
- Know deeper your delegation, its political ideology, its leaders, political system, the country's position regarding the issues we are going to discuss, which relevant actions have made and that be of great importance respecting the issues.

## **REFERENCES**

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