



SECURITY COUNCIL

Director
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Topic A : Addressing the evolving hostility that is developing between Russia and NATO.

Topic B: The mitigation of migration violence and the promotion of human rights on every migrant community

Committee: United Nations Security Council.

Director: Jimena Terón Gallardo

Moderator: Emilio Alejandro Longoria Cortez

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to this year's CIDEBMUN edition 2024. It is a pleasure for both of us to be part of the security council's chair this year. After many hours of work, we are finally prepared and thrilled to receive all of you delegates.

We hope you have a grateful and amazing experience at this Model of United Nations here at CIDEB. It is expected that during the event, new knowledge and skills will be taken from the model that will further promote your leadership capacity.

Our goal is to create a warm and comfortable environment for all of you delegates to have a memorable time. Have a wonderful experience, learn, grow, enjoy and most importantly, create new ideas to make a better world and surpass global challenges.

Do not hesitate to ask us any question that may arise during the event.

Good luck, delegates, do your best.

Sincerely,

SC Chair

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Security Council is a body within the United Nations, created in 1945 after the culmination of World War II as part of the United Nations Charter firstly signed on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco. Since then, the United Nations Security Council has been the main UN committee that has been addressing topics that threaten international peace and security. Some of the things the SC has addressed are the Korean War, the Suez Canal crisis, and the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s.

It has five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US) and ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods. The Security Council held its first session on January 17, 1946, in London. Since then, the Security Council has taken permanent residence at the UN's Headquarters in 45th St, New York, the SC has also been hosted in many parts of the world, hosting sessions in Addis, Ethiopia, Panama City, Panama, and in Geneva, Switzerland.

The UNSC also focuses on addressing the safety of civilians in moments of humanitarian crises, advocating for the protection of human rights and supporting the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation and mediation. This committee has been a key member of the United Nations committees roster, due to the tasks previously mentioned.

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.

Topic Introduction

Wars have been part of history since the start of human civilization, as most people cannot agree on simple terms and trust each other, as demonstrated in the Cold War. In this instance, the world saw a political conflict started between Ukraine and Russia, this was caused by a mixture of factors, which range from politics to territory conflicts. Europe was affected by this economically, since the European Union decided to prohibit import and export from the EU to Russia (European Council, 2022). This caused shortages in multiple goods such as cobalt, chrome, copper, gold, lead, manganese, nickel and many more precious goods (Economics Observatory, 2023).

On the 13th of September of 2024 the now United States president Joe Biden had a meeting with UK's prime minister Keir Starmer regarding the use of missiles in favor of Ukraine to attack designated strategical spots inside the Russian borders in order to change the course of the conflict, which Biden and the prime minister showed their support to (The White House, 2024).

This caused tensions to rise and the committee is now expected to find a solution to deescalate the situation.

Topic History and Timeline

On February 24th, 2022, the world watched as Russia mobilized armed troops to the borders of Ukraine with clear intent. The history of this topic starts on December 1st, 1991, when Ukraine gained its independence from the now fallen Soviet Union. On December 5th, 1994, six countries signed the Budapest Memorandum (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Russia, United States, and the UK.) This Memorandum regarded mainly the sovereignty of Ukraine and its rights to its territory, but also that Ukraine had to transfer all nuclear weapons from the Cold War to the Russian Federation (U.S. News, 2024).

A long time passed until April 3rd, 2008, when a NATO summit began with intense debate regarding the extension of a Membership Action Plan (MAP) to Ukraine to gain membership to NATO. Russian President Vladimir Putin states his opposition to Ukraine membership known to NATO leaders, at one point telling former president George W. Bush that Ukraine is “not even a real nation-state.” NATO doesn’t offer Ukraine a MAP to avoid escalations. Mayhem started in Ukraine as the former Ukrainian president Yanukovich changed the political direction of Ukraine and began to orient Ukraine towards Russia. This, along with multiple accusations of corruption, led to protests across the country, causing 130 people, primarily civilians to be killed. Yanukovich fled to Russia, as the new leadership committed Ukraine towards the EU (U.S. News, 2024).

In 2014, Russian troops occupied key sites of Crimea, which is a Ukrainian peninsula with a predominantly ethnic Russian population. Causing international outrage (U.S. News, 2024).

In 2019, a former comedian called Volodymyr Zelenskyy overwhelmingly defeated Petro Poroshenko in the elections. Zelenskyy’s party also won a majority of the seats in Parliament. One of their promises was to repel the Russian troops and to eliminate corruption of the Ukrainian government (U.S. News, 2024).

In early 2021 Zelenskyy’s administration cracked down on pro-Russian Ukrainian oligarchs, including Viktor Medvedchuk, a close friend of Putin. Putin subsequently deploys an increasing number of troops near the Ukrainian border and states that Russians and Ukrainians are “one people.” By December, thousands of Russian troops are deployed to the borders and Putin demands NATO and the US to never allow Ukraine into NATO and other demands, this was later rejected by the Biden administration (U.S. News, 2024).

In February of 2022, Russia recognized the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk as they broke away from Ukraine cataloging them as Sovereign regions, sending Russian troops to the region to “keep the peace”(U.S. News, 2024).

During the next months of 2022 Russia started a Full-Scale Invasion of Ukraine, utilizing Private Military Contractors (PMCs) to do their dirty work, including attacking civilian buildings and villages as well as imposing fear into the population, as the Russian Federation was accused of war crimes as the PMCs constantly attacked civilians while the Russian Federation sent missiles to highly populated cities, causing many civilians casualties.

Current Issues

As explained in the topic introduction a meeting carried out on the 13th of September of 2024 was carried out between the United States president and the UK's prime minister, they stated that they would support Ukraine with the missiles Ukraine stated they needed (The White House, 2024).

The prime minister and the president reaffirmed their unwavering support for Ukraine as it continued to defend against Russia's aggression. In the words of The White House "They [the prime minister & the president] expressed deep concern about Iran and North Korea's provision of lethal weapons to Russia and China's support to Russia's defense industrial base" (The White House, 2024). This statement further develops the urgency that NATO and Ukraine find themselves in, as the Russian's aggression is hard to repel not physically but politically, as Russia has a lot of allies that do have great power and that could change the course of this conflict or even others in a matter of days. The United State's concerns are more than self-explanatory, and the lack of peace and the lack of treaties right now, are critical. It is an utmost priority worldwide to maintain the peace and to defend the innocent, and as explained in the topic history that hasn't been the case with the massive reports of war crimes committed by Russia and their PMCs.

Another issue to consider is the life of civilians, and how can the committee aid those affected, ensuring their wellbeing and livable conditions in the affected areas.

As most of the infrastructure of important cities had been dismantled by the Russian troops to cause chaos and to interfere with communications. The troops were primarily instructed to evoke fear among Ukrainian citizens, this obviously meant to cut and destroy transportation in order to lower the morale of the Ukrainians and to lower the resistance efforts from the civilians. It also affected their quality of life and the availability of food, hygiene products, medicine, and services.

Quorum

- Australia
- Austria
- Canada
- China
- Ecuador
- France
- Germany
- Iraq
- Italy
- Japan
- Latvia
- Mexico
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- South Korea
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

UN Action

The Minsk agreements were a set of international agreements that aimed to put an end to the conflict between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and Russian separatist factions, with guidance of the Russian military in the Donbas region. Following a loss at the end of August 2014, Russia pressured Ukraine into signing the Minsk I, or the first Minsk Protocol.

Early in January 2015, Russia dispatched a significant military force. Russia replicated the events of August 2014, invading with fresh reinforcements and attacking Ukrainian forces at Debaltseve, where Ukraine suffered a significant loss.

Later, Ukraine was forced to sign Minsk II, which was signed on February 12nd, 2015. This came after Russia's victory at Donetsk International Airport in defiance of the agreement. Numerous clauses were included in this agreement, such as the release of war captives, the withdrawal of heavy weaponry, and a cease-fire.

Following several years of intermittent small-scale hostilities, Russia officially acknowledged the DPR and LPR on February 21st, 2022, claiming that the Minsk agreements had "ceased to exist" and that Ukraine, not Russia, had been responsible for their breakdown (Reuters, 2022).

As a result of the conflict intensifying after Russia annexed Crimea, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine was established in March 2014. The mission's objectives included monitoring and reporting on the security conditions as well as encouraging communication and compliance for the ceasefire accords in the Donbas area. Even while it offered vital information regarding violations of human rights and the humanitarian crisis, continuous violence and limitations on its activities frequently made it less effective. The OSCE monitors' presence aided in diplomatic attempts and discussions by increasing public awareness of the situation worldwide. As fighting persisted despite the mission's reports, it was criticized for its incapacity to ensure adherence to ceasefire accords (Reuters, 2022).

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been heavily influenced by the European Union (EU), especially after the invasion of Crimea in 2014. At first, the EU condemned Russia's conduct and put in place a number of sanctions aimed at major Russian economic sectors, such as defense, energy, and finance. The goal of these sanctions was to put pressure on Russia to respect Ukraine's sovereignty and adhere to international law.

Additionally, the EU gave Ukraine significant financial and humanitarian support, which helped to stabilize its economy and encourage reforms. The EU's participation in the Normandy Format debates, where it collaborated with Germany and France to promote communication between Russia and Ukraine, strengthened diplomatic efforts. Furthermore, the EU has backed Ukraine's ambitions to integrate with European institutions more closely, placing a strong emphasis on democratic government and the rule of law.

Following the full-scale invasion in 2022, the European Union decided to arm Ukraine, a historic move that resulted in increased military and financial backing for the country. In addition, the EU has made an effort to increase member state energy independence in order to lessen dependency on Russian gas throughout the conflict.

Guiding Questions

1. What regulations could be improved?
2. How can the UN aid the civilians affected?
3. What impact does this conflict have on the world?
4. What's your country's stance on this situation?
5. How can the UN take action towards a resolution?
6. How can your country aid those affected in this situation?

Recommended Websites

Information revolving the topic:

- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60506682>
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/tag/ukraine-russia-crisis/>

General information revolving your delegation:

- <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

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Topic B Introduction

Migration is and has been a current issue in most parts of the globe. The movement of people from one place to another voluntarily or not, or the arrival of numerous migrants to other countries has increased during time. It is estimated that by the year 2050, 25 million to 1 billion people will migrate to another country. Political, economical, geographical, social and environmental factors have influenced decisions to abandon a country or region and move to another one. A variety of causes and effects follow the new placement of migrants. Nonetheless, one that is always present and worrying is violence.

Among the causes of migration, violence can influence migrant communities to feel threatened and take a dramatic decision to leave everything they have in search of new opportunities. Push factors such as persecutions, war, conflict, government threats, human rights violation, and others, put at risk different aspects of life such as job employment, economy, intellectual aspects, education, standard of living, consumerism, climate change and others. All the mentioned above push factors are causes of violence. A factor that has prevailed as a component of migratory phenomena like exile, physical harm, discrimination and violation of rights.

Migration effects can be both positive or negative. Although there are positive outcomes of migration in such a globalized world such as the exchange of ideas, traditions, cultures, innovations and others, violence is still present before, during and after migration occurs. We say that it is present in every step of migration because when there is a migrant pass in order to attempt or reach intended destinations, there are evolving violences that may occur in the borders of a country.

Before starting the journey, violent environments may force people to move to other parts. Violence in regions of origin then sets populations in motion, and the next movement carries a higher risk as capacities to respond to danger are affected by the vulnerable situation in which migrants find themselves. Most of the time, permissions

required to move can not be afforded, this at the same time raises the risk of migratory activity for the migrants. The blocking of migratory flows can develop and other measurements such as state action because of fear can be implemented.

When violence acts upon these situations, it can occur in isolation of people which restricts social identity making it problematic. During the journey different abuses can appear as well as after finishing the journey. Human rights are not respected in the original place of migrants, but what if they aren't respected in the new place either. Intolerant opinions to other types of communities, can increase violations to what we are not used to encounter. Prejudice, xenophobia, psychological consequences, health stressors, gender-based violence can worsen the decision of moving to another country.

A new solution instead of deciding to move to another place should be given. Human rights increase the possibility of enjoying life. While these ones are violated, migrants are forced to live something they do not like. When they take this decision, they do not consider all the other possibilities or implications that it has. They do not have the resources or materials to improve their quality of life. We should learn to recognize migrants' vulnerability, and human rights in order to contribute to this problem and address the increasing violent acts against migrant activity. Avoid anti-immigrant rhetoric, stigmatization, intolerance, and stop increasing prohibition policies can be the initial actions we can implement.

Topic B History and Timeline

17th century

Migration has been present for centuries, even in the most unimaginable times of existence. It's first appearance may have been in Europe during the 17th century. It's during the modern age that religious prohibited groups start migrating in order to escape from persecutions or that farmers move for better industrial activities. In Africa and Asia migration was also present since pre colonial periods. People moved in search of more security, subsistence, trades and others.

18th century

Slavery was very common in the years 1550 to the 18th century. This activity increased migration and violence, forcing mostly African people to migrate and dedicate their lives to satisfy other countries. The slave economy benefited the British territory until it became prohibited in 1834. After slavery activity finished, indentured labor increased migration until 1917.

19th century

It is in the 1800s that the United States of America started to be recognized as an industrial power. Since then, migrants seek to find better economic opportunities as well as less poverty conditions. USA has quadrupled its population due to outnumbered cases of migration. Numbers indicated that 48 million people left Europe for until 1930. After WWII a lot of labor was needed for the reconstruction efforts in Europe. During 2005 the UN identified that half of the proportion of migrant people to be women. Most of them migrate independently and are part of the labor migrants. It was identified that from permanent settlement, now people migrate more than once in life. During 2016, migration rates have shown to be the highest ones until today.

20th and 21st century

During the 20th and 21st century different implementations have been developed such as national borders, refugees, asylums, policies. Migrant numbers increased by 60%, most of them as labor migrants. Nonetheless, not only positive policies have appeared during these centuries, but also a sense of xenophobic and nationalist measures have been taken against migrant communities to prevent them from moving. Although technological advances should have improved migration activity, it is very difficult to migrate nowadays. The country with the most migration numbers is the United States of America and in Mexico, many people go there in search of new job opportunities. Conflicts in Syria and Afghanistan as well as violence in Venezuela have forced people to move towards Europe, Central America and others.

2022

It is estimated that for the year 2020, 281 million people were part of the migrant community which is nearly 4% of the population. Pandemic has affected these numbers due to the implications that COVID-19 originated.

Current Issues

Nowadays in the year 2024, the twelfth World Migration Report indicates that violence rises as migration rises. With 120 million migrants, 2024 is a concerning topic when it comes to migration. For these days, children and women seem to be the most affected ones during migrant activity. Climate is a current concern in our society. Pollution is increasing at the same time that migration is, in 2024 the summer appeared to be the hottest one at the time. Coastal erosion, hurricanes, flooding and others have forced communities to leave their place of birth

As mentioned before, some of the actual challenges that the world is facing due to migration causes and effects are the following: The Syrian Civil War ongoing since 2011 has encouraged as many migrants as 6 million people to seek refuge in other neighboring countries. Venezuela, with a political crisis, is one of the biggest in Latin American history. 7 million Venezuelans have fled the country, Mexico since other times, and have been accepting these habitants positively.

Another big numbered migration event is the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Many European countries have opened their borders in response to the movement of affected Ukrainian communities.

Mexico and the United States relationship is a current issue also. Migration discrimination on the U.S border is always affecting the Mexican population. Dangerous journeys and restrictive migration policies have impoverished the situation of people that want to seek a better future.

Today, we have to find a solution and a response for the possible threats that may arise during future years. Increasing polarization and war conflicts, globalization, insecurity, economic and political challenges all call for our attention in the role of migration.

UN Action

The Security Council's main goal is to maintain world peace as mentioned before. To achieve it, it is important to take into account human rights establishment and accomplishment. This has been in their concern since 1945. Allowing violence in migrant activity is a form of denying human rights according to the United Nations. The Security Council has categorized migration waves as a possible way for infiltrated terrorists to threaten some countries. Some current issues have been addressed by the committee, like a combat against migrant smuggling and trafficking in the coasts of Libya. Other organizations such as Geneva conventions, IOM, UNHCR are attempting to identify and protect these people's rights. The Parliamentary assembly as well is trying to prevent exploitation and abuse.

The committee is truly concerned in migration outcomes and incomes. Some of the solutions, instead of promoting migration for mitigation of violence are focused on the origin of it, which is the instability of the country from which people are moving. Some countries like Hungary are focused on improving their economics and politics before anything, root causes have to be stopped. Human rights have to be respected for violence to decrease instantaneously.

A new view focused on preventing rather than mitigating migration violence includes a human rights based approach created from the OHCHR that combats racism and xenophobia. The Security Council continues to mitigate migration violence and to find ways in which human rights start being respected in order to maintain world peace and union.

Guiding Questions

1. What are the effects of migration activity on the country of origin and of arrival?
2. What causes violence during migration?
3. How can we promote the respect of human rights of migrant communities?
4. What are some procedures to identify migrant protection and assistance?
5. What are the alternatives of migration?
6. How can we ensure that migrants have a good quality of life?
7. How has your country contributed to this problem?
8. What are the levels of migration in your country and how has this affected its policies?

Recommended Websites

Information revolving the topic:

- <https://emm.iom.int/handbooks/migrants-vulnerable-violence-exploitation-and-abuse#introduction>
- https://cberuk.org/cdn/conference_proceedings/2015iciee_india39.pdf

General information revolving your delegation:

- <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

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