



United Nations Security Council

One of the six principal organs of the united nations
charged with ensuring international peace and
security



SECURITY COUNCIL



PRESIDENT

María Alejandra Peña Arteaga

VICEPRESIDENT

Santiago Sepulveda



STUDY GUIDE





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Welcome letter

Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council, a committee whose primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Hello, delegates, my name is Maria Alejandra Peña Arteaga a 10th-grade student at la Salle Monteria, I'm thrilled and eager to be the president of this fantastic committee, in my opinion, MUN's are an incredible way to have a more global vision in a world that continues striving towards and requires its habitants to have a more critical mind and to look for excellence everywhere so its problems or troubles can be solved more quickly in the future by the next generations, while it is my first time being a president of a committee it is not my first time participating in a model as the one the school is leading and I hope this

first Lasallian MUN gives me new skills and most important memories to cherish happily in the future. now I'm going to let you know a little bit more about myself, I love reading and watching horror movies, I'm a huge harry styles, Kanye west, and Taylor swift fan (yes, we exist), and I have two dogs but I'll love to have a cat and I really love when people come up to me and talk about different topics. I highly value commitment and responsibility when it comes to events such as this. In my eyes, diplomacy is a lovely way to solve conflicts striving for better solutions to different issues that trouble the modern world and therefore, my committee is not only a hostile environment it is also a space for growth and improvement to every one of the delegates and the presidents, feel free to ask any question that might come up concerning the committee, I hope that you all enjoy this exercise, good luck from your loving president.

María Alejandra Peña

President



Hello,

My name is Santiago Sepúlveda García and I am 14 years old, I'm in 9th grade of this wonderful institution.

There are several things that can describe myself as an artistic person, I love painting, drawing, and singing, things that can motivate me when I don't feel that good.

Since 2020, I have been working really hard on MUNS and I realize that they can be an important piece of the future that I am constructing. Researching, learning, reading, and taking advantage of my time, are some of the ways that help me to be closer to my goals day

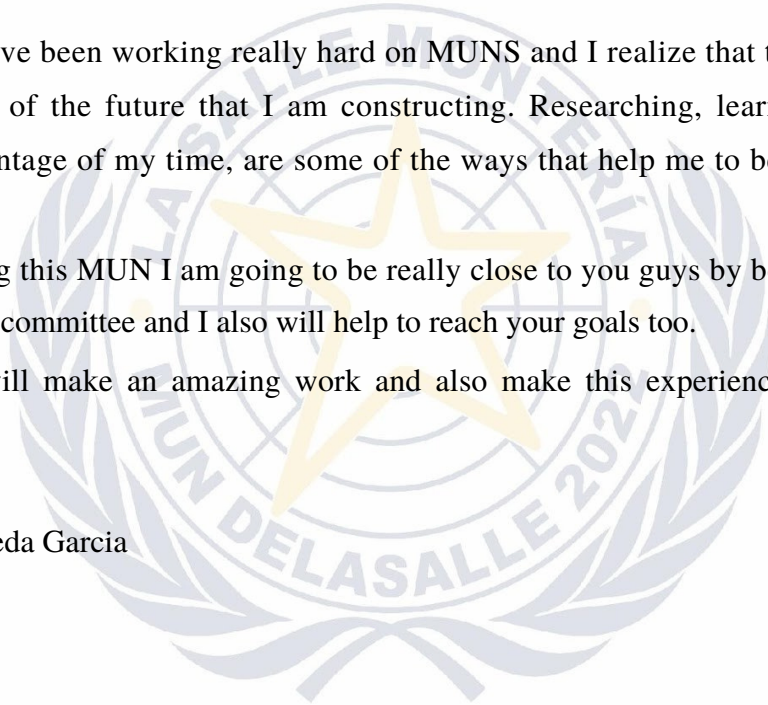
by day, so during this MUN I am going to be really close to you guys by being your vice president on this committee and I also will help to reach your goals too.

I am sure we will make an amazing work and also make this experience unforgettable.

Best regards

Santiago Sepúlveda García

Vice-president





Introduction to the committee

“The main responsibility of the Security Council is to keep the peace and security. It is the most powerful entity in the United Nations system. Although the General Assembly is the main organ because all members are represented, the decisions of the Security Council are “compulsory” for all and at the same time has the power to take measures to enforce their compliance, as it is the only entity which may approve the use of force.”

(UNITED NATIONS, 2022)

The Security Council maintains peace in the international community by deciding whether a conflict needs intervention so tranquility can be kept. “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 peacefully and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of a 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.

Furthermore, the Security Council has identified potential or generic threats as threats to international peace and security, such as terrorist acts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.”
(United Nations, 2022).



INTRODUCTION TO THE MAIN SUBJECT

The Uyghur genocide

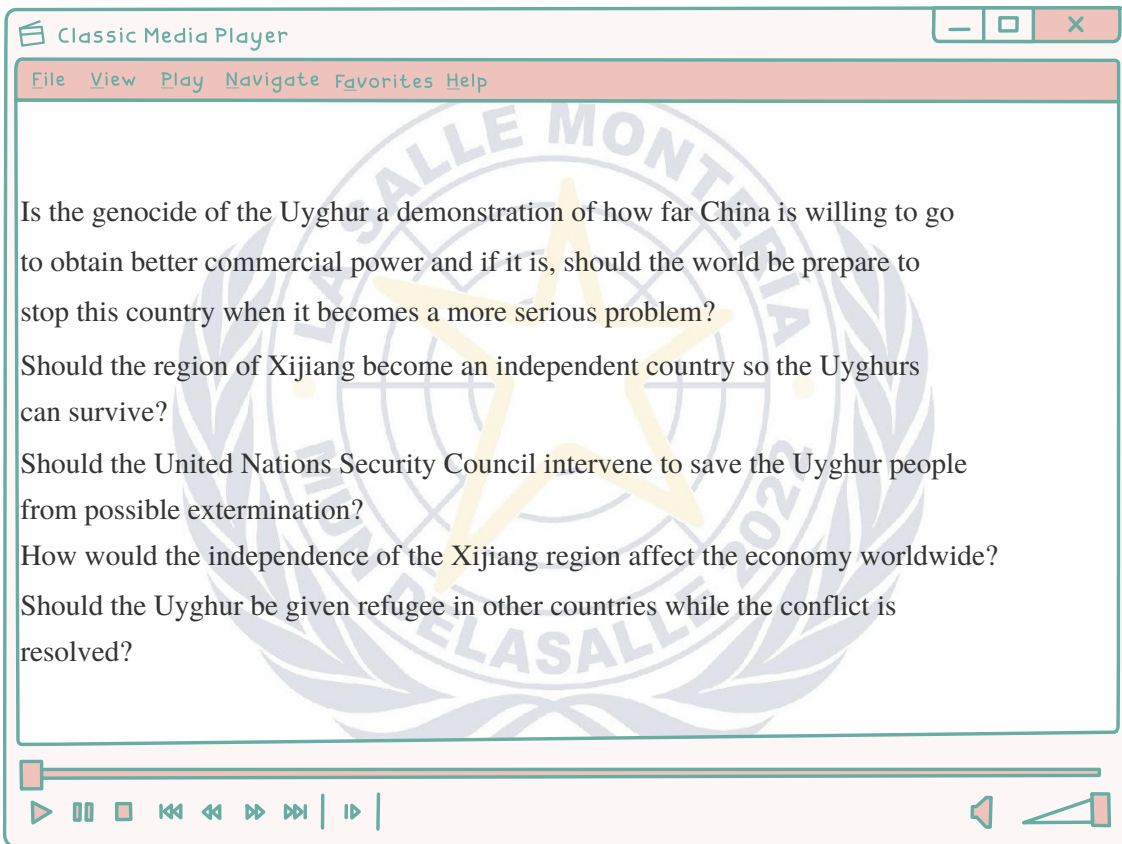
Who are the Uyghurs? The Uyghurs, alternatively spelled Uighurs, Uyghurs or Uigurs, are a Turkic ethnic group originating from and culturally affiliated with the general region of Central and East Asia.

The Uyghurs are recognized as native to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Northwest China. The Uyghurs have suffered systematic oppression by the Chinese government in the last few years because of their independent and so-called "radical" tendencies, and that is why the Chinese government has made the decision to create so-called vocational camps in which individuals of this minority are sent to find a vocation, these camps are believed to be a cover for institutions that specialize in the elimination of their Muslim beliefs, in these camps, women are forced to take off their hijab and to speak in Chinese rather than in their cultural and own language while also forced to consume communist propaganda and then recite it, in the light of the previous discovery made by the United States the government of China has decided to deny the allegations it is believed that this is the result of the previous independence of the Uyghur people to the Chinese country independentism tendencies that would not have mattered in the past but today the Xinjiang region is an important territory for China's new trade plan which would find itself interrupted if the Uyghur decide to seek independence for the third time.

That is why the Security Council has called a meeting to attend on this matter and discuss the possibility of this violation of the Muslim community created by the Chinese government and possible military intervention to rescue the few left of this important minority group.



KEY INTERROGATORS



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Is the genocide of the Uyghur a demonstration of how far China is willing to go to obtain better commercial power and if it is, should the world be prepare to stop this country when it becomes a more serious problem?

Should the region of Xijiang become an independent country so the Uyghurs can survive?

Should the United Nations Security Council intervene to save the Uyghur people from possible extermination?

How would the independence of the Xijiang region affect the economy worldwide?

Should the Uyghur be given refugee in other countries while the conflict is resolved?

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND SUBJECT

THE SOMALI PIRATES

Since 1990 the horn of Africa (A place with a scarcity of resources) has been the cradle of multiple including the "pirates" who started stealing and kidnapping people expecting financial retributions. According to Richard Phillips, an American writer, the Somali pirates kidnapped him for five days asking for ransom money, in April of 2009. Like Richard, a lot of people get kidnapped by Somali pirates and do not know if they are getting back to their homes. There are many questions about them, but the most asked one is why they do that. A newspaper like "El País" concludes that the money Somali pirates earn by kidnapping and stealing from people helps with the economic improvement of the country and has given jobs to many people in Somalia also, analyzing a "Think tank Britain Chatham house" report, the cities with most pirates presence are the ones that increase earnings getting between 700.000

to 3 million dollars, in consequence, part of that money is gave to the country.

Now the world is facing a dilemma between Somali pirates and the people that get affected by them because those crimes can increase a country's money but can destroy

people's

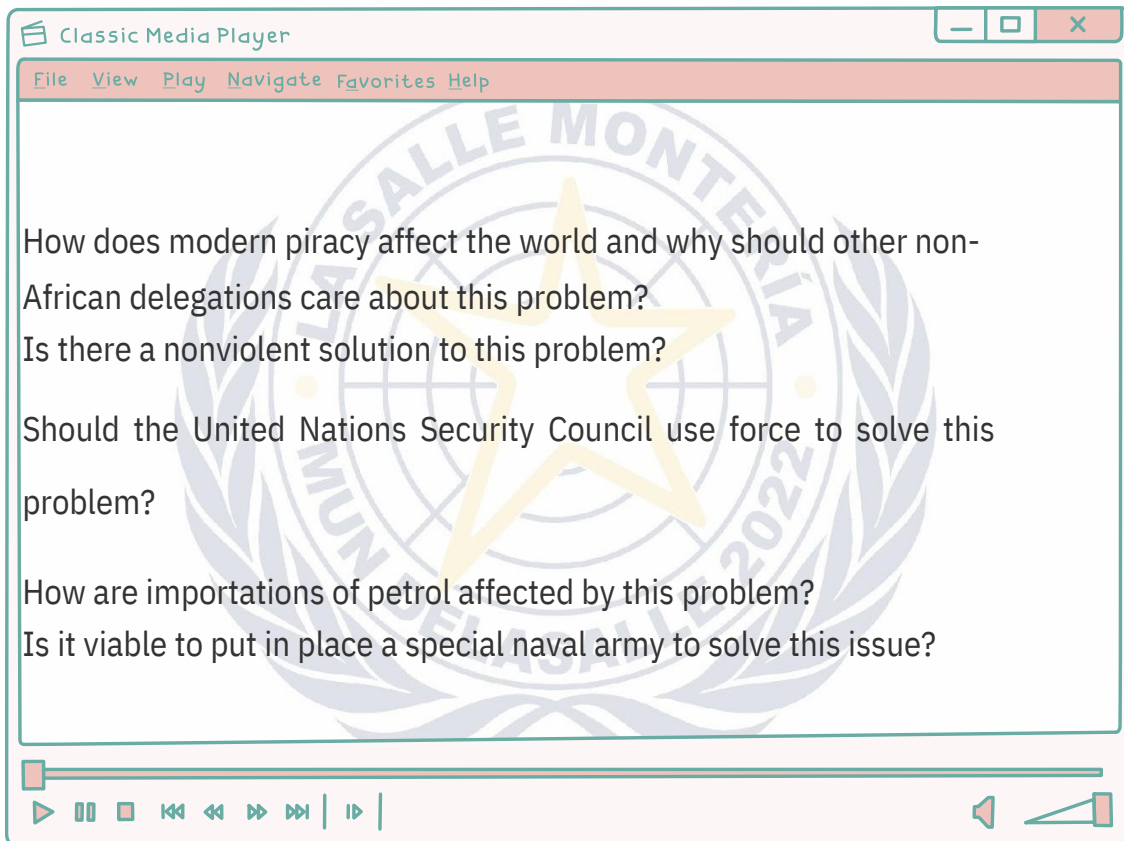
tranquility. Thanks to them the Somali gulf has become impassable and any ship that comes gets stolen. Due to these events, some countries like the U.S.A have been taking part in this problem by helping with the rescue of some kidnapped people like the mentioned one Richard Phillips.

"That my ship is my treasure, that my god is freedom, my law, strength, and wind, my only homeland is the sea."

José De Espronced



KEY INTERROGATORS



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How does modern piracy affect the world and why should other non-African delegations care about this problem?
Is there a nonviolent solution to this problem?

Should the United Nations Security Council use force to solve this problem?

How are importations of petrol affected by this problem?
Is it viable to put in place a special naval army to solve this issue?



INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD SUBJECT

THE TIGRAY WAR

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa and for more than a decade it has been suffering a civil conflict, this conflict involves several regions and political leaders all across Ethiopia and even Eritrea, nonetheless, the country has been able to

restore

democracy until a year ago when the conflict began manifesting itself again, The New York Times mentions this in the following statement “The tide of the civil war has fluctuated wildly.

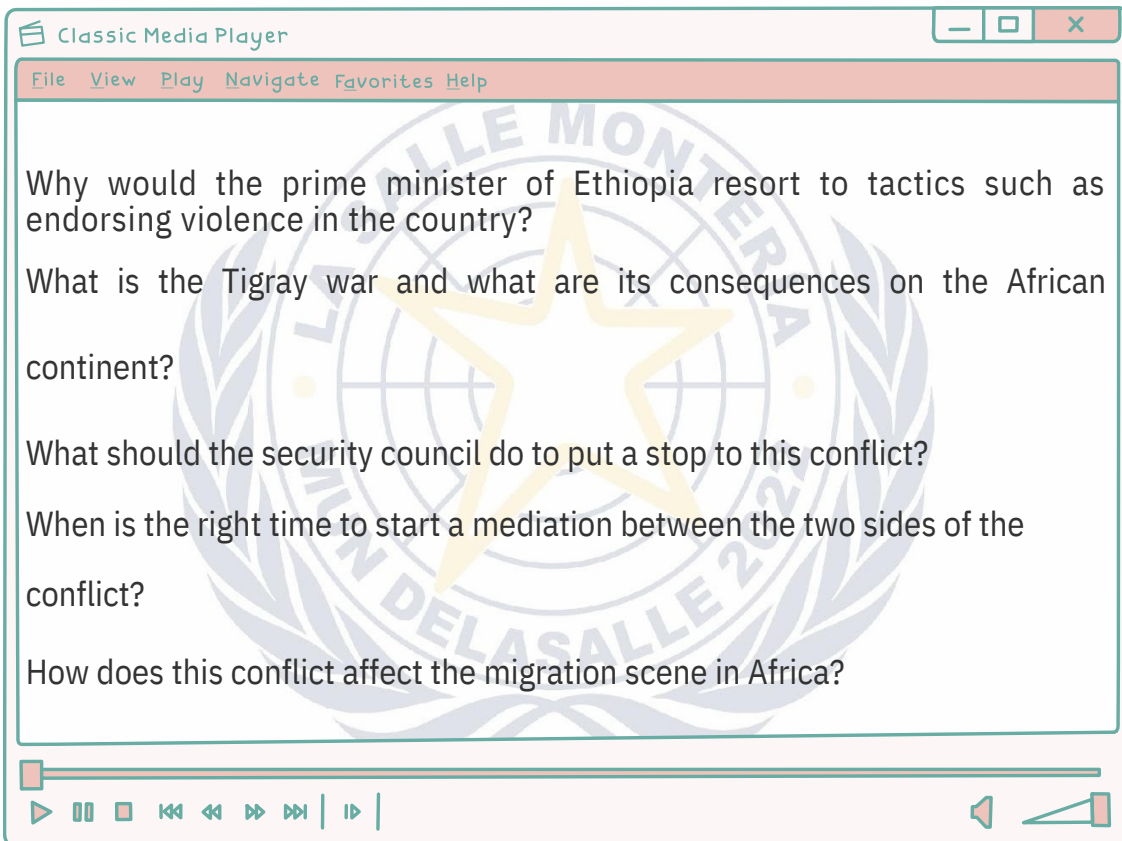


The government teetered in early November when fighters from Tigray surged south toward the capital, Addis Ababa, forcing Mr. Abiy to declare a state of emergency. Foreigners fled the country and the government detained thousands of civilians from the Tigrayan ethnic group.” it is reported that the Prime Minister and Nobel peace prize winner Abiy Ahmed encourage normal civilians to enter the conflict and endorsed the use of firearms in all civilians, Ethiopia is currently facing a humanitarian crisis due to the poor state regulation and massive violence through the country no matter what side of the conflict the region and community they are all in the same situation.





KEY INTERROGATORS



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Why would the prime minister of Ethiopia resort to tactics such as endorsing violence in the country?

What is the Tigray war and what are its consequences on the African continent?

What should the security council do to put a stop to this conflict?

When is the right time to start a mediation between the two sides of the conflict?

How does this conflict affect the migration scene in Africa?

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LIST OF DELEGATIONS

- Ethiopian insurgency
- France republic
- People's Republic of China
- Russian Federation
- The Commonwealth of
- Australia The Democratic
- People's Republic of Korea
- The Federal Democratic
- Republic of Ethiopia.
- The federal republic of Somalia
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- The Republic of India
- The Republic of Ireland
- The State of Eritrea
- The United Arab Emirates
- The United Kingdom and Northern
- Island United Mexican States
- United States of America





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