

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Dear delegates,

First and foremost, welcome to SIMUN 2020. It is an honor for us to introduce us as the Chair of the Security Council's Committee. Our names are Débora Narváez, Victoria Penilla, Renata Monroy and Paulina Leon. We are a highly capacitated chair that already has experience working on the preparation of many different United Nation Models and we have been looking forward to this experience since the first time we attended to SIMUN in 2019, when we participated as delegates.

Therefore, we have participated in more than 10 MUNs as delegates and several times as members of the chair. The four of us enjoy participating in UN Models, as well as debating. We are constantly seeking for new challenges and experiences that will provide us invaluable learnings that helped us to improve in different areas. We want to create a formal and serious debate where each one of you will commit with the responsibility of defending your position in a diplomatic and creative way. We fully stand with the quote "mistakes are a way of learning", so don't be afraid to participate and speak up your ideas.

We hope you have a great experience and enjoy debating with your fellow delegates about these significant topics that we have selected for the Security Council. We are looking forward to meeting you. Please feel free to contact us if you have any doubts regarding the debate or the protocol.

Sincerely,

The United Nations Security Council's Chair.

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Abstract:

The United Nations Security Council is made up by five permanent members who hold veto power -the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-, and ten other States which are non-permanent members. The Security Council has been working since the ending of World War II, it was founded in 1945 and the countries that won the War are the ones that remain as permanent members.

Therefore, the Security Council has an important role in the governance of the UN system. It has the responsibility of approving the admission of new member states to the UN. The Security Council also calls up the parties to mediation in order to reach peaceful agreements and, recommends adjustment methods for bilateral consolidation. The Council's day-to-day functions include the review of UN peacekeeping operations, consultations on specific country situations and monitoring the implementation of UN sanctions regimes through the work of its sanctions committees.

Consequently, the Security Council must seek to maintain international peace and security according to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The purpose of the Council is to inquire into any situation that might lead to international friction between countries as well as to determine the existence of any kind of threat to world peace and to act accordingly. Since its founding, the Security Council has accomplished innumerable successes across the world. Some of their most remarkable achievements include maintaining peace and security through peacekeeping and conflict resolution initiatives that encourage the protection of Human Rights by safekeeping international peace.

In sum, the Security Council responds to global crises on a case-by-case basis and it has a spectrum of options at its disposal. The Security Council establishes peace operations by adopting resolutions, this allows the council to

set each mission's mandate and size. Security Council can vote to extend, amend or end mission mandates as it deems appropriate. All United Nations members agree to accept and carry out the decisions made by this Council. Unlike other UN organs that can only make recommendations, the Security Council has the power to take decisions which all Member States are obligated to implement.

Sources:

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3. United Nations Security Council. Security Council. United Nations Security Council, no update date. In: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/> (November 11th, 2019).
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