CVHS MUN XVI

Advanced Security Council

All position papers should be sent to our committee's email address:

cvhsmunsc2023@gmail.com

Position paper due January 7th by 11:59 p.m. If you have any queries or problems, please contact us via email!

Introductions

Hello everyone! My name is Olivia Henchel and I am absolutely ecstatic to be your head chair for the Advanced Security Council. This is my second year in Capo's MUN program as well as my first year as a head chair. I have developed such an immense appreciation and love for Capo's MUN and the advantageous opportunities it provides to not only bring global topics to a smaller scale, but strengthen my public speaking skills. When I am not debating or winning awards in conferences, you can find me at the beach, running around Capo, or driving in my red mini cooper. I am a part of Capo ASB, CapoMedia & Capo 360, CSF, Varsity Girls Soccer, Principles Advisory Board, School Site Council, and Link Crew. In the security council for this conference, we will be tackling the issue of the international arms trade; an ongoing debate on the cause of occurring violence within nations. I hope that all of you find passion in the debates that will take place and I advise that you partake in proper research on this topic.

Hello, delegates! My name is Zaid Hajjawi and I will be your co-chair for the Advanced Security Council. I am a sophomore and am in my second year of MUN. I am so excited to be the co-chair of your conference. Outside of MUN, I am on Capo's boy's basketball and boys volleyball teams, on the executive board for the Capo Support the Seniors Club and am in CSF.

All in all, I really love our MUN program and can't wait to see you guys at this conference, good luck! If you have any questions you can email us at cvhsmunsc2023@gmail.com.

Addressing the International Arms Trade

Background:

The arms trade is defined as the "authorized transfer of small arms and light weapons, as well as their parts, accessories, and bullets, and the illicit transfer of such weapons. The arms trade is a global industry that manufactures and sells weapons as well as military technology. The United Nations have concluded that, for several decades, the trading of weapons has developed into one of the most profitable businesses in the world. It is predicted to undertake increases year after year as well. Though a widespread economic opportunity, the arms trade leads to human suffering, political repression, and increased crime and terror among civilian populations. This is due to the increased availability of weapons and ammunition in correlation to growing supply and demand. When the industry is taken into the wrong hands, an entire region can become destabilized, enabling violations of arms embargoes and contributing to human right abuses. Countries subject to conflict or high crime rates have the most difficulty attaining internationally agreed development goals.

UN Involvement:

In order to prevent and combat this ongoing threat to national security, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in April of 2013. The ATT "sets robust international standards" in attempts to guide governments worldwide in decisions regarding the authorization of arms transfers. It also provides assistance to countries in

order to develop regulatory systems and safe weapons stockpiles. This marked a turning point in the international community's efforts to regulate global trade in conventional arms and to promote peace and security. It is also the role of the UN to build "synergies" with related topics including illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and weapons stockpile management as well as to provide advice and assistance in the implementation and capacity-building.

Possible Solutions:

Amnesty is currently using digital verification and weapon experts to "identify munitions and other remnants of weapons in order to trace them back to their original source. By tracing the weapons to their manufacturer and marketer, due penalties and repercussions are able to take place in the origin of the issue. This prevents the growth of the issue as it is immobilized at its source. Amnesty International's legal experts have supported efforts to stop the irresponsible arms trades and uses via court systems. Pushing for international alignment in the issue to regulate the flow of arms is another aspect to solutions to the issue. Like the ATT, bonds that hold countries together create a consistent standard, establishing an overall monitored, safer, and stable plan to prevent and solve.

Questions to Consider:

1) What are your country's regulations and/or policies on the trading of arms? How do they align and/or clash with other countries in your region?

2) What non-state actors does your country struggle with? How do these organizations affect your nation?

3) How does the arms trade contribute to any prevailing issues in your country? How is this affecting your country?

4) Can this issue be solved in one nation alone? How can any national solutions be applied internationally?

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Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security From Non-State Actors

Background:

Threats to international peace and security may include Extremism and terrorism flourish where there is poverty, inequality, hunger, and injustice. The international economy has also been affected by biological aspects such as COVID-19. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world economy has been considerable, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasting a 3.9 percent reduction in global GDP from 2019 to 2020, the worst slump since the Great Depression according to KFF.

Some other threats to international peace and security include, poverty, sickness, and environmental degradation are all risks (the threats to human security identified in the Millennium Development Goals). Dangers posed by state conflict. Threats of violence and widespread abuses of human rights inside states terrorism. Threats from organized crime. Weapons proliferation hazards - primarily WMD, and also conventional arms

Terrorism is defined as when one uses force or violence against people or property in the United States in order to intimidate, coerce, or extort money. Terrorists frequently use threatening comments to instill terror in the general populace. Terrorism is defined as the use of force and violence against people or property in the United States in order to intimidate, coerce, or extort money. Terrorists frequently use threats to instill terror in the general populace.

UN Involvement:

The UN is increasingly being tasked with coordinating the worldwide battle against terrorism. 18 instruments against global terrorism pertaining to distinct terrorist actions have been developed within the United Nations system. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism

Strategy was agreed upon by the UN Member States in September 2006. The Member States agreed on a uniform strategy and operational framework to combat terrorism for the first time. The UN has explained its policies multiple times on its website.

In the battle against terrorism, the United Nations has two roles: normative (adoption of measures to prevent and prosecute terrorism) and coercive (the imposition of penalties on people and terrorist organisations).

Possible Solutions:

Terrorism is being combated in a number of methods in the Netherlands. It, for example, keeps an eye on prospective terrorists, quickly detects people who would be on the verge of radicalization, and offers extra security to persons and buildings in danger.

Terrorist offenses are acts committed with the goal of instilling fear. The terrorist intention is a factor that increases the severity of the penalty. As a result, the punishment for an offense committed for a terrorist purpose will be heavier than the term for the basic offense. This is true not just for individuals who carry out assaults, but also for those who plan to do so. Preparing an attack or undergoing a terrorist training program, for example, are both illegal acts, as explained by the government of the Netherlands.

Terrorist offenses, as defined by the EU's common legal definition in the anti-terrorism directive, are acts done with the intent of significantly frightening a community. Putting undue pressure on a government or an international organization to perform or refrain from executing any act. Destabilizing or dismantling a country's or an international organization's essential political, constitutional, economic, or social systems.

Questions to Consider:

1. What are ways terrorist groups can overcome your precautions?

2. How can bigger countries help weaker ones in order to all have protections against terrorism?

3. How has COVID-19 affected international peace and security?

4. What are some current ways countries are ensuring international peace and security?

5. What are some of the biggest examples of threats to international peace and security?

6. How can your policy prevent the movement of arms to terrorist groups?

7. How can threats to international peace and security affect the common citizen?

8. How are terrorist groups connected and how can you use that connection to shut them down?