



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE BULLETIN

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Welcome Letter from the Director of English Committees

Welcome delegates!

My name is Mayte Cruz and I am the current director of English Committees. My debate journey began in 2021 in OAS Special Mission, continued through to 2022 in the Press Corps committee, directed the same committee in 2023, and now have the honor to serve on the board of directors of the congress.

DALE will be an experience that allows you to immerse yourself in two days of rich conferences, a place for you to voice your ideas, and a platform that will impulse you into your future. Regardless of the committee that you choose, you will leave DALE with a sense of excellence and accomplishment. Delegates that dedicate themselves to their research and the congress as a whole are the ones who most often grow throughout this conference. I encourage you to give this experience all you have and dedicate your time to truly make this an enriching learning experience for you.

On a personal note, DALE has broadened my horizons to so many different opportunities and perspectives that have been platforms for new ideas. I am confident that it can do the same for you, too. I am open to any questions or concerns you may have leading up to the conference, so do not hesitate to contact me! Thank you for joining the DALE XI family, and see you at Camino Real!

Best of luck,

Mayte Cruz (mcruz@ans.edu.ni)

Director of English Committees

Welcome Letter from the UNSC Co-Chairs

To begin: Welcome to DALE Nicaragua! On behalf of the United Nations Security Council, we are thrilled to have you as a delegate on our committee for the XI DALE Congress. As a committee that focuses on maintaining world peace, we appreciate your interest in our debate topics. In a world that is still being affected by wars and conflict, the area of political stability is one that evolves rapidly and one that requires international stability. The UNSC aims to provide that stability and give concrete solutions to the crises through debates, involving the representation and perspectives of the country members of the council. In this committee, delegates will use their investigative skills, public speaking abilities, and analytical capabilities to their full potential, as they are expected to reach a consensus that appeals to as many regions as possible, whilst keeping the resolutions effective and realistic.

The main focus of UNSC is the guarantee of peace and order around the world. The UNSC's methodology to achieve this goal is the resolution and prevention of conflicts in all regions and directly supporting groups that desperately require it. As the co-directors, we wholeheartedly await to see your performance and how you personally utilize your abilities.

See you at the conference,

[Tomaso Mikelic](#) and [Abel Schmitz](#)

Powers of the UN Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC, or UN Security Council) is one of the five primary organs of the United Nations, responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The UNSC resolutions are binding on all member states. The UNSC was established on January 17, 1946 and includes the five permanent members (United States, Russian Federation [as a state successor to the USSR], United Kingdom, China and France) which hold veto power, and also ten elected non-permanent members. The UNSC's first actions in situations which may cause a "threat to peace and security" is to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. The council may issue a cease fire directive, deploy peace-keeping forces or take other measures such as economic sanctions, trade embargos or military action.



UN Security Council

Topic A: Economic Sanctions and their impacts

1. Introduction

The use of economic sanctions raises questions about international law and the authority of international organizations such as the United Nations to impose sanctions. In other words, legal justification and whether they conform to international norms. They can cause significant humanitarian consequences, as they can disrupt the flow of goods, services, and aid to the targeted country. Debates about sanctions often center on their ethical and moral implications, including the potential harm they may cause to innocent civilians. In order to tackle this issue, the delegates must cooperate with one another in order to find permanent and lasting solutions.



2. Historical Context

Economic sanctions are by no means a new subject in geopolitics. The first recorded use of sanctions was in 432 BC, when the Athenian Empire banned traders from Megara from its marketplaces, thereby strangling the rival city state's economy. It was not, however, until the 20th century that the use of economic sanctions became more prominent.



The League of Nations, predecessor of the United Nations, played a key role in forging country-based sanctions in the early 20th century. There was an increased reliance on sanctions by the UN since the end of the Cold War until

recently. Despite the expansion of UN sanctions following the Cold War, we have in recent years seen a return to a weakening of the UN sanctions system as foreign policy agendas of key members have worsened.

3. Essence of Debate

The essence of debate surrounding international sanctions is multifaceted and involves various perspectives, considerations, and arguments. The discussion of international sanctions revolves around finding a balance between achieving policy objectives, minimizing humanitarian costs, ensuring international cooperation, and considering the long-term implications of these measures. It requires careful consideration of each unique situation and a nuanced understanding of the geopolitical landscape.

4. Topics to be discussed

Overall Effectiveness of Sanctions

The committee delegations will discuss the general usage of sanctions, which includes their history, nature, versatility and overall functionality. This establishes a clear orientation of the debate, defining the universal tone and topic discussion.

Humanitarian consequences

The UNSC's main priority is making sure the population is safe and not exploited. At times, sanctions cause the largest amounts of damage to the people of the nation where they have been



placed. The prevention of this consequence is of utmost importance to uphold the values and fulfill the priorities of the UNSC.

Enforcement

How countries willingly partake, uphold and respect embargoes and boycotts is a subject that is, nowadays, very unclear and in need of discussion. Delegations will need to coordinate with one another to avoid this.

Application of International Law

The international community does not agree upon the nature of regulating sanctions. For instance, the duration, intensity or affected individuals or groups are frequently left up to the committee upon imposing the boycotts.

5. Questions to Answer

- a. What is the key reason as to why sanctions are imposed? Are there alternatives in these situations? Why or why not?
- b. How should history be accounted for in terms of conflicts and their resolutions? As history can vary, which version should be accepted?
- c. In cases where sanctions are applied, what repercussions are desired and how long should they last? Why?
- d. Should individual nations be allowed to choose whether or not to honor sanctions imposed on countries or organizations?

- e. What are the roles of the Five Permanent Members of the UNSC, when discussing the nature of sanctions? Why these countries specifically?



- f. Which instances justify the use/non-use of boycotts and embargoes? What parameters should be accounted for?

Topic B: Climate Migration

1. Introduction:

The United Nations defines climate change as the long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts have historically been natural and changed over time in relation to the solar cycle. Climate change is occurring due to the widespread use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas) throughout the world. These fuels have been necessary in order to create energy but create the byproduct of carbon dioxide when used.

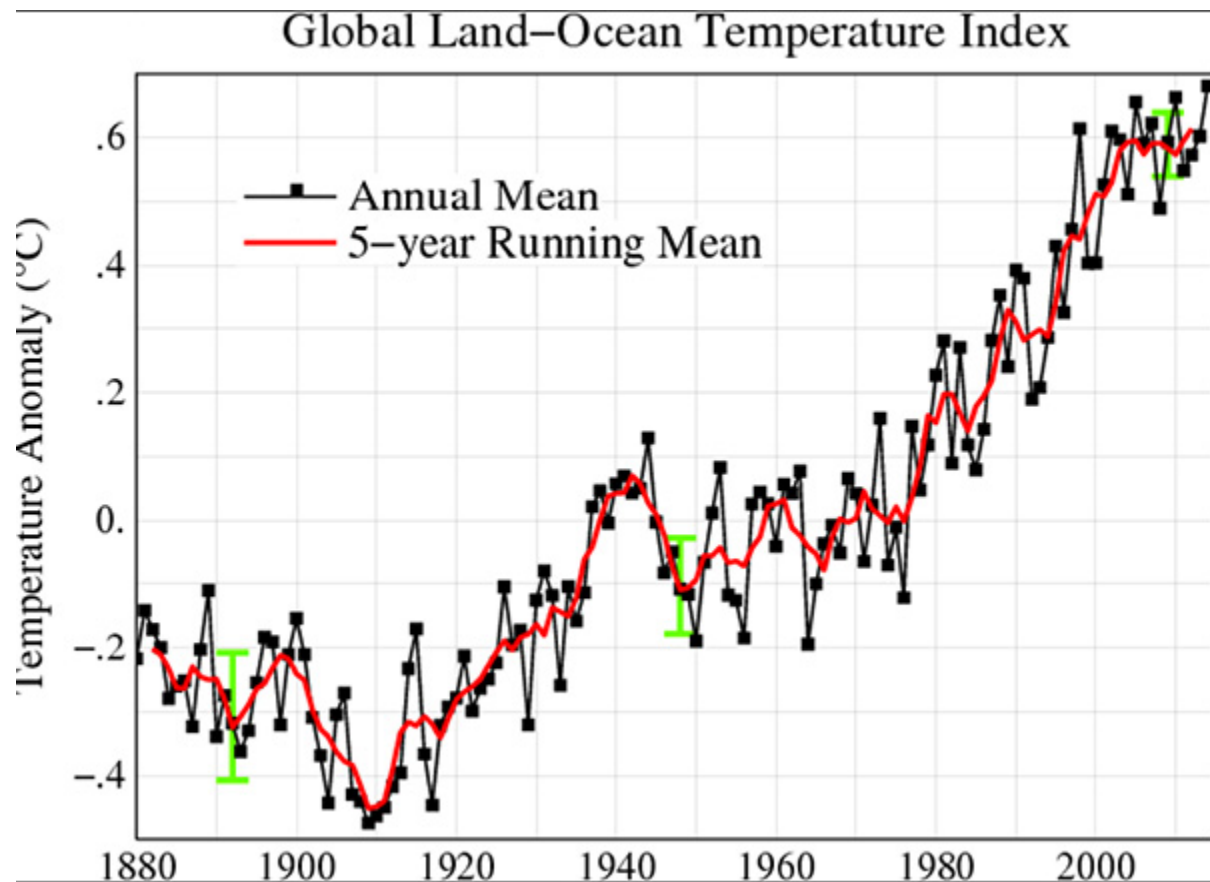
Beyond causing ecological harm, climate change has become an increasing catalyst of migration. In the last 30 years, the number of Climate Refugees, a term used to describe those that are forced to leave their homes due to environmental damage, has increased exponentially and it is only projected to continue.



Climate refugees are especially prominent after environmental disasters. Natural disasters, although not solely attributed to climate change, have exacerbated on average over the past 50 years. According to a report from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), weather-related disasters cause estimates of US\$ 202 million in losses daily. Common natural disasters are extreme heat waves, hurricanes, harmful algal outbreaks, megafires, droughts, and floods.

2. Historical Context:

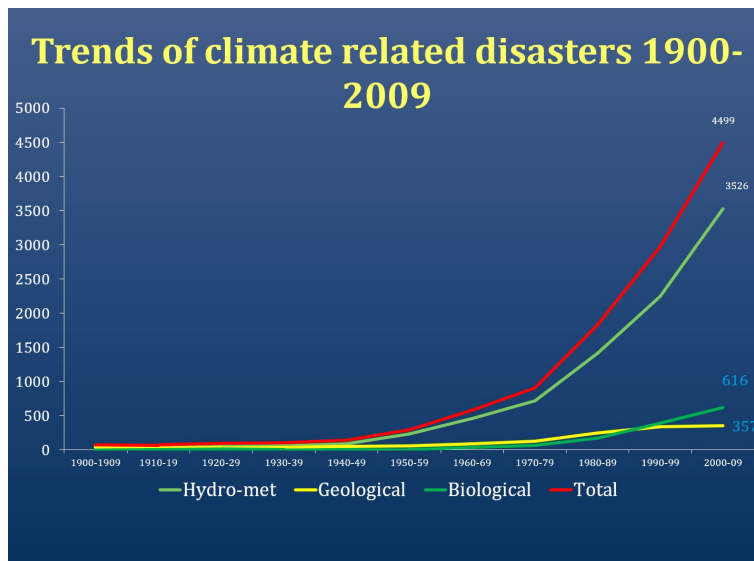
In 1896, a seminal paper by Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius first predicted that changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels could substantially alter the surface temperature through the greenhouse effect. In 1938, Guy Callendar connected carbon dioxide increases in Earth's atmosphere to global warming. Since the 1800s, human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas have been the main driver of climate change.



(Data according to the previously mentioned paper)

3. Essence of Debate

Climate migration affects our world dramatically, which explains its' importance. For example, Latin America is set to lose 3.8% of its average GDP by 2050 due to climate change. The basic problems we are confronting include the economic impacts due to Climate Change on agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure in Latin America. With natural disasters on the rise, the world's economy could struggle in the future if these issues are not addressed and prepared for.



Changing environments due to climate change make certain industries suffer, such as agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure (which we will focus on). Countries must work together in order to support these industries and help reduce the economic

impact of climate change. Climate change and potential job losses due to it creates threats to security and does not fall in line with sustainable development, so the UNSC must work to combat these issues. Climate migration is a multifaceted issue with many causes and effects such as job loss and high sea level rises resulting in populations migrating to other parts of the country or emigrating elsewhere. Policies should account for grass root issues with the distribution of aid such as corruption on local levels in delivering aid, misconceptions on what defines climate refugees, and rural-to-urban migration impact.

4. Topics to be discussed

- Discuss the most common issues facing the diverse geological continent are hurricanes, droughts, and floods and how they impact Latin American countries.
- How to improve our first responders during Natural Disasters.
- Measures will be pursued when thinking about tourism in relation to climate change
- How will member countries invest in stronger infrastructure to combat future catastrophes



- Droughts and wildfires make certain areas which were crucial for agriculture unusable. This could create food security issues that could perpetrate throughout the globe. How will the UNSC ensure that agriculture continues to thrive?
- A lot of work is being put into clean energy, but how will the UNSC ensure member countries are staying on track with their commitments?
- Climate change will have traumatic effects on various other industries that were not highlighted in this briefing (fishing, forestry, etc.), how will the UNSC aid niche fields so that they can succeed through the struggles of climate change as well?

5. Questions to answer

- a. With changing climates comes changing environments and needs for society, so we will explore what that looks like for global economies. How will countries work together to seize this turning point as an economic opportunity?
- b. What policies can address the issue of migration both internally and externally? What solutions can be used to address issues according to the type, for example, how do you address refugees of a hurricane versus wildfire?
- c. Is it possible to create a well-encompassing and united definition for climate refugees? Is there a definition or existing categorization for them? Are there protections or special services offered?
- d. What emergency strategies can be implemented to respond to natural disasters or climate change issues?
- e. Is a single, unified solution possible? If so, how can this effectively account for the individual circumstances and needs of all member states?
- f. What organizations will the UNSC work with to address climate migration inside and outside of the committee? Do certain countries have special obligations or are they all the same?
- g. In which ways will countries be held accountable for enforcing policies? What considerations are placed to ensure that aid is properly delivered?



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