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CTC WILLMUN 2021



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Letter of the Secretary-General

Buenos días Delegados.

Sean cordialmente bienvenidos a su casa WILLMUN 2021, nuestra a XIII edición de las Naciones Unidas del Colegio Williams de Cuernavaca siendo el primer modelo de esta institución de manera digital como propósito de adaptarnos a la nueva normalidad que estamos viviendo del cual esperamos que se encuentren con bien y con salud por parte del equipo organizador.

En los días de trabajo en los cuales estaremos vía digital, esperamos que tengan una experiencia agradable, ya que estamos trabajando de manera eficaz todo el equipo organizador, para que tengan un ambiente en el cual puedan aprender de las experiencias que obtengan durante este modelo.

En este modelo fue seleccionado de manera detallada las comisiones, conforme a las situaciones que se están viviendo hoy en día en la nueva normalidad que muchos de los países se han tenido que adaptar, gracias al confinamiento que hemos sufrido.

Para hacer un cambio en la sociedad que vivimos tenemos que empezar a hacer un cambio desde nosotros mismo, como Mahatma Gandhi menciona “Nosotros tenemos que ser el cambio que queremos ver en el mundo”, para ello tenemos que reflexionar sobre las situaciones de la salud, la violencia de género, los patrimonios culturales, el uso de las armas químicas, el terrorismo, y la sustentabilidad. Estos son algunos de los temas a debatir en este modelo, por ello es que se trabajó en la selección de estos temas para poder hacer la reflexión sobre el cambio que empieza en uno mismo.

Los invitamos a revisar nuestra página web, donde podrán encontrar más información acerca de nuestro modelo, desde sus tópicos hasta poder registrarse para participar en este modelo.

Les agradecemos por su interés, en este modelo y los esperamos del 25 al 27 de febrero de manera virtual del WILLMUN 2021.

Reciban mis Saludos cordiales y bienvenidos.

Atte. Ian Karlo Palafox Martinez

President Welcome Letter

Esteemed delegates and representatives,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL committee at WILLMUN 2021, prepare yourselves for three days of intense and fruitful debates while being challenged as a delegate. You will have the opportunity to develop numerous new abilities, I suggest, to take advantage of each one of them.

Being part of the UNSC brings the huge responsibility of resolving international disputes and conflicts, as well as safeguarding countries and with delegates having veto powers, it is without thinking the most appealing and competitive committee of the model.

As your president I expect you to find a solution as fast as possible through peaceful and effective dialogues not leaving apart the fact that we await you to have an advanced academic level.

It is fundamental to tell you that you are the representation of an entire country. Your actions speak and define for millions, so we assume you to be prepared, well read and confident with the decisions you are going to be taking the next few days.

I look forward to seeing what all of you have to offer. I am thrilled to meet you all. No doubts, you will have an unforgettable experience at WILLMUN 2021.

Yours sincerely,

Paulina López Lara

President of the Security Council Committee

Paulina Oropeza

Conference Officer of the Security Council Committee

Juan Bastida

Moderator of the Security Council Committee

Prologue

As the Security Council chair, we are committed to help you clarify any doubts that may arise along the process. We understand that being part of this committee is a huge responsibility and represents an academic challenge in all senses, that's why, as we said before, we are here to help you as much as needed. Feel free to contact us at any time.

These topics are important challenges that as humanity we have been facing for quite a long time, but it is now time to give them a diplomatic solution as fast as possible, of course, benefiting all countries involved and not leaving apart any single detail. Having that in count, we await you to be well prepared and ready to reach agreements that ease the emission of a resolution to the issues that have been set out. Furthermore, do not forget the international interests that may be at stake.

With nothing else to say, the security council's chair yearns for you to have an amazing experience with fluent and efficient debates.

Description of the committee

As one of the 6 organs of the United Nations and under the authority of the United Nations general assembly, the security council has the responsibility to maintain the peace and security all around the world, it is also committed to determine the existence of possible threats that may disturb the peace among nations.

The security council committee consists of 15 members, each of them having the right of one vote. Only 5 of them are permanent and those 5 have veto powers. There are also ten non- permanent members, five of which are elected each year by the general assembly for a two-year term. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The committee takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.

The committee does not meet seasonally, but if it's needed, it is ready to convene at any time, calling upon the parties to settle issues by peaceful means. It is also obligated to recommend methods or terms to settlement and if needed, to impose sanctions or even authorize use of force, only in order to maintain or restore the international peace and security.

The UNSC has the duty to recommend the appointment of the secretary general and also the admission of new members to the united nations. Lastly, it has the task to help elect the judges of the international court of justice.

Security council regulations

I. COMPOSITION

Article 1

The Security Council is made up of 15 Members, of which 5 are permanent (France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China and the United States of North America) and the remaining 10 are called non-permanent.

Article 2

Any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Security Council may participate in the Formal Session.

Article 3

The members of the Security Council may be summoned to a session, as a matter of urgency, to solve any problem that threatens international peace and security.

II. JOB PROGRAM

Article 4

The work program of the Security Council shall be suggested by the Secretary General or by any Member State, analyzed and approved by the Presidency and then submitted to a vote of the Member States represented in this body.

Article 5

At the beginning of each session, an informal vote will be taken, which will determine the order of work program issues.

Article 6

The Presidency shall communicate the agenda, accepted by vote, to the representatives of the Security Council.

Article 7

Representatives of the Security Council who wish to present Draft Resolution to the Presidency must ensure that the subject on which they are framed the project appears in the work program. Otherwise, they should propose the inclusion of the topic, at the beginning of the next session.

Article 8

Any Member of the United Nations that does not have representation in the Security Council may bring to the attention of the Security Council any controversy or situation that may endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Said Member State must make the request in writing, and present it before the Presidency of the Security Council at the beginning of each session.

Article 9

Any Member of the United Nations that does not have representation in the Security Council may submit a draft resolution, as long as the issue is on the agenda. These draft resolutions can only be analyzed at the request of a Council Member.

Article 10

Any item inscribed on the agenda of a Security Council session whose examination is not concluded will be automatically included in the agenda for the next session.

Article 11

The Secretary General, or the Presidency, may make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting.

III. PROCESS

Article 12

The dynamics of the Security Council will address the issues of its mandate in an official session (formal session) or in a private session (informal session).

A. Informal Session

Article 13

The discussion of all topics will begin with this type of session. In this type of session, delegations discuss the issue behind closed doors.

Article 14

All Member States of the Security Council may take the floor to question, refute or demonstrate the different positions that may arise during the course of the conversation, and the non-binding informal debate and vote shall be held on the (or) draft resolution (s) submitted to the Presidency.

Article 15

Delegations will go directly to the Security Council or to any of the Members of this body, once the Presidency has given the floor.

Article 16

The parties to a dispute not represented in the Security Council may be called to participate in the Informal Session, but without the right to vote.

Article 17

In this type of session, Security Council Members may challenge the parties to the conflict.

Article 18

The Secretary General may be invited to participate as an observer.

B. Formal Session

Article 20

The formal session is a public and official session. During this type of session, States that are not Members of the Security Council may speak. Previously they should be noted on the list of speakers.

Article 21

In case of conflict between states, the President will invite the parties involved to participate. At the beginning of the session, the President will read the document by which the session is convened, after which he will give the floor to the countries that are part of the conflict.

Article 22

This type of session begins with a debate on the subject for which the session has been convened. If there are previously drafted resolutions, they will be read and they will be discussed and then put to the vote.

Article 23

The intermediate rooms can be requested by the delegations or determined by the Presidency, in any of the three modalities of discussion of the issues, and are used to conduct negotiations, draft resolutions, etc. The duration of the intermediate rooms is to be determined and announced by the Presidency.

Article 24

Delegations will address the Security Council or any of the Members of this body indirectly, once the Presidency has given the floor.

IV. VOTE

Article 25

Form decisions (procedural matters) are adopted by the affirmative vote of 9 Security Council Members, whether or not the affirmative votes of the permanent Members are included.

Article 26

Substantive decisions (issues of security and world peace) will be taken by the affirmative vote of 9 Security Council Members; and no negative votes from the Permanent Members. If any of the 5 Permanent Members voted against, the project would be vetoed.

V. RESOLUTIONS

Article 27

For a resolution to be approved, it must have the affirmative vote of at least 9 Members and no negative vote of the Permanent Members.

Article 28

Once the topic has been presented and developed, the delegations propose or the Presidency determines an intermediate room for the drafting of the draft resolution.

Article 29

Several projects may be submitted to the Presidency according to the consensus obtained in the negotiations between the Members of the Security Council.

Article 30

To propose amendments to the draft resolution, delegations must submit them in writing to the Presidency in the intermediate rooms and then in the formal session, the Presidency will give the floor to the delegation to propose the amendment, and then be put to the vote. .

Article 31

The Presidency may suspend the amendments when it deems appropriate.

Article 32

If several amendments to a draft resolution are proposed, the Presidency will decide the order in which they should be discussed and put to the vote. The amendments whose content differs most from the original proposal of the draft resolution will be discussed first.

Article 33

The Presidency reads and then votes on the draft resolution (s) received.

Article 34

Delegations that have submitted a draft resolution may withdraw it if deemed necessary before initiating the proposed amendments or voting.

SAW. IN THE CHAIR Article 35

The Presidency will ensure and enforce each of the articles of this regulation.

Article 36

All those who are in office of the Presidency will have all the powers of the President.

Article 37

The President may make Presidential Communiqués on the consensus of the opinion of the Members of the Security Council regarding a certain subject.

Article 39

The President of the Security Council may make a presidential statement if he finds consensus. The President's statement does not constitute a resolution and therefore is not mandatory.

Article 40

The Presidency will moderate the debate, taking into account its enrichment.

VII. SECRETARY

Article 41

The Secretary General may make oral or written statements to the Security Council on any matter examined by the Council.

Article 42

The Secretary General shall be a guarantor party to the peace treaties and may mediate in all formal and informal negotiations between delegations.

Legal framework

CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 24

In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

In discharging these duties, the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

History of the committee

UNSC held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Since its first meeting, the Security Council has taken permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. It also travelled to many cities, holding sessions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1972, in Panama City, Panama, and in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1990. Structurally, the council remains largely unchanged since its founding (UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, 2020).

The origins of the United Nations are found in the philosophical musings of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Roosevelt's vision for post-war order was clear: "might be placed at the disposal of right". For him and the other leaders this equation could only be answered by the institutionalization of the 'Four Policemen' concept. The idea being that in the post-war era — the Republic of China, the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Soviet Socialist Republics, should be enabled to act as the providers of security, while the other members of the international community would be the consumers of security.

The actual blueprints for the new organization were developed by the United States State Department and the United Kingdom Commonwealth Office, and debated at 'the Washington conversations on the creation of an international peace and security organization' held at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington DC in the spring of 1944. At Dumbarton Oaks, discussion focused on the creation of a Council that would have the power and authority necessary to maintain international peace and security.

It was envisaged that the 'Four Policemen', later five, would act in concert through a Council and an international armed force would carry out the enforcement of decisions, with air power providing the backbone of such a force. Command and control of these forces would be managed by a Military Staff Committee, as an extension of the Combined Chiefs of Staff system that had operated in Europe during the Second World War. The committee would consist of military representatives of the Permanent Five plus other major states, to be included on the basis of contribution.

Force, however, was to be used only as a last resort. The Council possessed options and could first resort to the use of other instruments, notably sanctions. Chapter VII of the Charter sets out a very clear logical progression or escalation in a possible Council response. The first step in this progression of response is article 40, which refers to 'provisional measures' that can be taken in order not to inflame the situation. If compliance was not forthcoming, however, article 41 could be "employed to give effect" to the decisions of the Council. Article 41 contains a detailed list of possible sanctions that could be imposed in order to elicit compliance. If sanctions proved inadequate, step three — the final stage along the line of escalation — was the use of force; the basis for which is provided in Article 42 (Nadin, 2014).

Topic A: The role of women in the fight against terrorism

Women can make a unique and valuable contribution to countering terrorism and violent extremism.

According to Bigio and Vogelstein, women have been active participants in 60 percent of armed rebel groups over the past several decades. Women-led attacks are on the rise; using social media, modern extremist groups are recruiting unprecedented numbers of women with targeted messages. Once radicalized, female extremists use social media platforms to take on greater operational roles in the virtual sphere.

Domestically, over the past 20 years, the number of female supporters of violent political organizations across the ideological spectrum has grown, from white nationalist militias to environmental extremist groups. Some, such as Islamic extremist Tashkent Malik. Women also have a critical presence among American jihadists who have traveled to Syria. Nicole Lynn Mansfield, a woman from Flint, Mich., was one of the first known American Islamic extremists to have been killed in Syria.

Women are not only perpetrators, of course. They are also victims who are exploited and used for material gain. Extremist groups from Boko Haram to the Islamic State to al-Qaeda benefit strategically and financially from suppressing women's rights and the enslavement of women, allowing extremists to control reproduction, harness female labor and even generate revenue through trafficking.

At the UN, the Assistant Secretary-General provides strategic leadership in the United Nations counterterrorism efforts, participates in the organization's decision-making process, and ensures that its work addresses the cross-sectoral origins and effects of terrorism.

There is capacity building support to Member States through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center and the Special Projects and Innovation Branch. CNULCT (United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center) implemented 80 projects since April 2012 and is currently employing 40 capacity-building programs and projects benefiting 71 Member States

To help prevent and reduce terrorism, the U.S. government should produce intelligence reports analyzing the many and varied forms of support women provide to extremist groups. National security officials should invest at least \$250 million in women's efforts to fight militancy. Anti-terrorist communication strategies should include messages that target women, both those at risk of radicalization and those poised to mitigate against it. And the United States should improve the recruitment, retention and advancement of women across the security sector to bolster the capacity of forces to mitigate potential terrorist threats (2019).

How will women become empowered?

How will women support against the terrorism?

Which would be the requirements of the women to be part of the army?

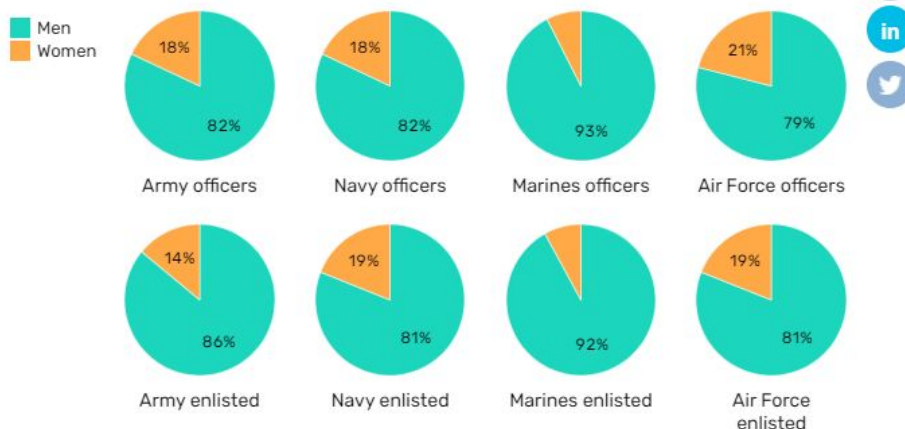
What does the resolution 1325 and 2242 say about women?

We suggest for further information needed about this topic, search “UN Women strategic plan 2018 - 2021”, Resolutions “1325” and “2242”, “UN Women and UN global counter-terrorism compact”

What is it like being a woman in the army?

Women are capable of incredible things, including feats of physical strength, athleticism and tremendous bravery. Today, approximately 2.5 million women serve in the U.S. Armed Forces, they are separated between the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force (Mackay, 2019).

Gender Representation In The U.S. Military, By Branch



recovered from: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounders/demographics-us-military>

Military members are divided into two major categories: enlisted personnel and officers.

Women can serve in either of these capacities and in any military jobs they choose. Enlisted personnel participate in or support military operations; operate equipment, as well as maintain and repair it; supervise junior personnel, and carry out technical and support duties. Included under the category of enlisted personnel are administrative, combat specialty, construction, electronic and electrical equipment repair, healthcare, human resources development, support service, and vehicle and machinery mechanical personnel.

To enlist in the military, you must first take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB). This placement exam will test your suitability for a

military occupation. A recruiter can arrange for you to take the ASVAB (Mckay, 2019).

Although women have been serving in the military for a very long time now, it wasn't until 2016 that the DOD lifted all restrictions against women being in combat roles. even though that, women still have to face several challenges that contribute to relatively few joining to begin with and not many staying long enough to become officers.

Female soldiers and sailors still face gender discrimination, and an alarming number are victims of sexual harassment and assault. that among discrimination are issues that in 2020 military women still have to suffer and face; for example, equipment such as body armor is made to fit men and must be customized to women's bodies. Mothers face criticism for leaving their families.

Topic B: Technology in the fight against terrorism

“The Internet is a prime example of how terrorists can behave in a truly transnational way; in response, States need to think and function in an equally transnational manner”.

Ban Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNODC, 2013).

Since the late 1980s, the internet has proven to be an extremely useful and dynamic means of communication, reaching out to people around the world. Technology and the internet over time has facilitated communication and many other activities that can also be carried out anonymously

Despite all the incredible things that technology can offer us, it can fall into the wrong hands, being used for terrorist purposes that consequently causes threats against human peace.

Lately, terrorism has been gaining strength in recent years, and it has been affecting many innocent people, despite fighting against it.

This has been an old problem; a very important example may be September 11, 2001, in which the twin towers were attacked by two planes that hit them, causing the death of thousands of people who worked in them, not leaving apart the major lost of the tower, in this stage it was the jihadists of Al Qaeda, best known as, ISIS.

The conflict is basically war against terror, in which the protagonists are the United States and terrorist groups, both parties have come to use biological weapons, a clear example is also the Civil War in Syria, both parties began to use chemical weapons which not only affected them but also affected children, women and innocent people. But now new military technology is being implemented to combat terrorism, among these there are guided missiles, which have been sent as destroyers, instead of having to send soldiers and obtain casualties both as military and civilians, as for example in the Gulf War, although the use of guided missiles has already been tried it ended up being a total failure; since there were many more civilian and military casualties than expected.

Today, terrorism is the main threat to the world’s safety and peace and it is well known that in order to fight it, the world must be prepared (INSS, 2004).

There is a great concern about the misuse of technology and communication by terrorists, especially the web and new digital technologies, to commit, recruit, finance or organize terrorist acts, to reach all these use propaganda to incite violence.

One of the main uses of technology by terrorists is the dissemination of propaganda to incite violence. It is in the form of audio and video communications, sharing explanations and justifications or promoting terrorist activities. Propaganda

consists of putting it in messages, presentations, treatises, magazines or video games by the terrorist organizations themselves (UNODC, 2013).

In itself, the dissemination of this propaganda is not considered illegal since one of the basic but not less important internationally human rights is freedom of expression. Promoting violence is a common theme terrorism-related propaganda. Internet propaganda is one of the most used since it gets to be seen by a larger audience, which becomes more worrying.

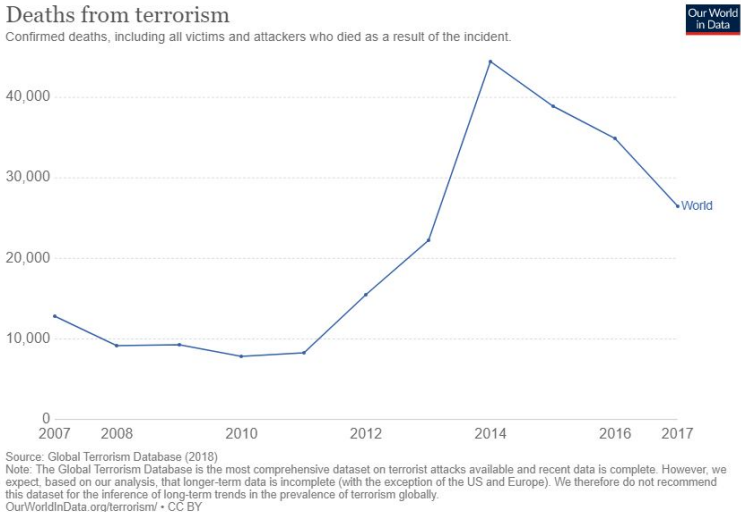
Technology has already emerged on both faces of the conflict; terrorist organizations generally use existing technology, which they can obtain with relative ease, while the countries on the defensive are also in the process of developing advanced technologies and investing considerable resources in them. Thus, technology should be regarded as an essential weapon in the war against terrorism, not only in the need to confront (INSS,2020).

That is why in resolution 2341 the Security Council urges member states to strengthen alliances to be able to exchange information in order to mitigate, protect, respond to, and recover from the damage caused by terrorist attacks (digital library, 2017).

The UN has had several agreements against terrorism, which has been its global strategy is resolution 60/288, in which several points are implemented, such as preventing the spread of terrorism, preventive measures to avoid and combat terrorism, and other points.

A solution can be that due technological weapons have affected innocent people, a possible solution could be the prohibition of the use and creation of technological and chemical weapons or military equipment that could affect civilians.

Global terrorism growth:



available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism>

Which countries are the most producers of technological weapons?

What is the difference between technological and chemical weapons?

In what ways can technological weapons affect civilians?

Which are the pros and cons of the technological weapons?

Who are the most important groups of terrorists?

With whose of them has the U.S. Government struck?

What weapons does the U.S. Army use against terrorists?

What kind of chemical weapons are illegal?

We suggest for further information needed about this topic, search "UN Office of Counter-Terrorism cybersecurity", Resolution "2341". Search resolution (60/288) of the General assembly.

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POSITION PAPER:

How to write a position document

The structuring of position papers is intended to obtain responses from delegates that provide a clear picture of the position of a nation in a particular subject area.

By providing a summary of a position paper, we hope that delegates can illustrate a clear understanding of their country's policies and interests instead of simply reproducing parts of the Study Guide.

However, all delegates should also read the section on the preparation necessary to participate as a delegate in a United Nations Model and review Position Documents that should be included in their study guides and pay attention to the specific instructions of their director.

Stages:

Stage 1.- Preparation

- Read the Commission Guide in which your delegation is registered (country you represent)
- Investigate the monographic data of the country you represent (See Format at the end of this document)
- Investigate the country's position on the issue

Stage 2.- Drafting the Position Sheet

- Write the posture according to the structure that follows.

A position paper should include three sections, which are summarized below:

A. Background to the topic:

This section should establish the general context of the topic, from the perspective of the country it represents. Answering the following questions serves to be clearer and more precise when writing. Approximate extension 200 to 250 words.

- In your country's opinion, what are the main elements of the problem?
- What are the roots of these elements?

B. Position adopted by his delegation.

In this second section you should focus on the topic or topic that is the problem to be solved. How the issue has been addressed in that country, to which bilateral, regional or international agreements have been registered to address that issue. And answer the following questions.

- What are your national interests in the situation?

- What are your nation's policies on the subject?
- What steps would you like to be taken to solve the problem?

C. C. Solutions

Finally, it is important to emphasize that the UN Models operate as a pedagogical instrument to address contents that allow us to reflect on the construction of peace and build knowledge based on the solution of problems and conflicts.

- What do you think your nation should do to solve the problem?
- What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals?

Position documents should adhere approximately to the following form with the Country, the Committee and the Topic included at the top. Limit each subject area to a single page written to simple space. An example of position paper can be found in Appendix A

Stage 3.- Cite the sources of consultation

- Include in the list of sources only the list of documents, books, magazines, newspapers referred to throughout the position sheet, in APA format.



Kazakhstan

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES
ECOSOC

MARIANA LÓPEZ BRAVO
ANA PAOLA VILLAFUERTE OSORIO

COLEGIO WILLIAMS DE CUERNAVACA

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic B: Refugees in Pakistan

Country: Kazakhstan

Name of the delegate:

School: COLEGIO WILLIAMS DE CUERNAVACA

Localization: Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural River in eastern-most Europe.

Coordinates: 48 00 N, 68 00 E

Area: Total: 2,724,900 km² Land: 2,699,700 km²

Water: 25,200 km²

Population: 17,948,816 (July 2014)

Capital: Astana

Type of government: Republic; authoritarian presidential rule

Name of the president: Nursultan Nazarbayev

Coin: Kazakhstani tenge

Religion: Muslim 70.2%, Christian 26.2%, other 0.2%, atheist 2.8%, unspecified 0.5%

Ethnic groups: Kazakh 63.1%, Russian 23.7%, Uzbek 2.9%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Uighur 1.4%, Tatar 1.3%, German 1.1%, other 4.4%

Languages: Kazakh 64.4%, Russian 95%

Member of International Organization: ONU, OSCE, CEI, OCS, OCE



Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic B: Refugees in Pakistan

Country: Kazakhstan

Name of the delegate:

School: COLEGIO WILLIAMS DE CUERNAVACA



Topic B: Refugees in Pakistan

A) The foreign policy priorities of Kazakhstan, are formed under the influence of such factors of long-term stability, such as geography and national interests. The changes occurring in the world, linked to the development of new technologies and the process of globalization, the emergence of the threats of global nature, the formation of the new economic order, intensification and diversification of international collaboration at regional-all this requires the input of corrections to the course of foreign policy of our state, requires rapid and flexible response, planning and implementation of new approaches to solving international problems. At the same time, the basic principles of foreign policy remain unchanged.

The basic principles of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan may include the following:

- Consecutive defense of national interests;
- Guarantee favorable conditions for the continuation of economic reforms and democratic transformations in the country;
- Follow the line of constructive cooperation and the development of co-participatory equitable relations with other states;
- The contribution to the consolidation of international stability and security, the basics of order in the world that is forming.

President Nazarbayev mentioned among the priorities the consolidation of mutual trust and understanding that is essential to increase the importance of cooperation among nations.

B) Kazakhstan has about 600 refugees still living in Kazakhstan with respect to a record of nearly 20,000 registered at the beginning of the millennium. Most of them returned to their home countries, including Afghanistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation.

Kazakhstan granted refugees the status of "temporary residents". UNHCR is working closely with the Parliament, the Government and the Human Rights Commission of Kazakhstan to improve the situation of refugees, including free access to higher education in public schools.

C) Agree with UNHCR, Kazakhstan considers that all refugees should obtain residency and is pushing for this proposal becoming a sacred law legislation that the government and parliament amend the national law on refugees so that they can benefit from basic access and basic legal, social and economic opportunities. Developing and promoting such new approaches to programming are essential to achieving a shift from care and maintenance to a more empowering and participatory package of assistance. Policy discussions within the humanitarian community across the region to improve learning around self-reliance programming initiatives would not only help ensure longer-term financial support but would also reassure host governments in Iran and Pakistan that increased self-reliance does not equate to local integration, playing instead an important role in enhancing the prospect of sustainable voluntary return when conditions allow.

Susanne Schmeidl (2012) 'Protracted Displacement in Afghanistan: Will History Be Repeated?' in Calabrese J and Marret J-L (Eds) *Transatlantic Cooperation on Protracted Displacement: Urgent Need and Unique Opportunity*.

Ewen Macleod (2008) 'Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan' in Loescher G, Milner J, Newman E and Troeller G (Eds) *Protracted Refugee Situations: Political, human rights and security implications*. United Nations University Press.

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012)

www.unhcr.org/afghanistan/solutions-strategy.pdf See also article by Natta PFM pp12-14.

Long K (2011) 'Permanent crises? Unlocking the protracted displacement of refugees and internally displaced persons', Refugee Studies Centre Policy Briefing Series, RSC/NRC/IDMC/NUPI

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/permanent-crises-unlocking-the-protracted-displacement-of-refugees-and-internally-displaced-persons

Anexes

ANEXO 1: HOJA DE TRABAJO.

Siempre se deberá seguir el formato que se explica a continuación.

HOJA DE TRABAJO

Comité:

_____.

Tópico:

_____.

1. _____

_____.

2. _____

_____.

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Países Firmantes:

.....

ANEXO 2: ANTEPROYECTO DE RESOLUCIÓN.

Siempre se deberá seguir el formato que se explica a continuación.

ANTEPROYECTO DE RESOLUCIÓN.

Comité:

Tópico:

Patrocinadores: _____; _____; _____; _____;
 _____; _____; y _____.

Pre-ambulatoria _____
 _____;

Pre-ambulatoria _____;

Pre-ambulatoria _____
 _____;

El _____ Nombre del Comité _____;

1. **Operativa** _____;

2. **Operativa** _____;

3. **Operativa** _____;

4. **Operativa**

5. **Operativa**

_____;

6. **Operativa**

_____;

7. **Operativa**

_____;

Países Firmantes:

_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.

ANEXO 3: ENMIENDAS.

Siempre se deberá seguir el formato que se explica a continuación.

ENMIENDA POR LA VÍA —ESPECIFICAR LA VÍA—.

Enmienda que: —Especificar sí adiciona, elimina o modifica—; lo contenido en el Anteproyecto de Resolución: —X-#—; página: —#—; línea: —#—.

Promotor(es): _____; _____; _____ y _____.

Dice: “—Citar textualmente la frase, de punto a punto, que se quiere modificar—”.

Debe decir: “—Especificar cómo habrá de quedar la frase, de punto a punto, que se quiere modificar—”.

Países Firmantes:

_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.

.....
.....

Anexo 4: proyecto de división de la cuestión.

Siempre se deberá seguir el formato que se explica a continuación.

**PROYECTO DE DIVISIÓN DE LA CUESTIÓN.
SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE RESOLUCIÓN —X#—.**

Número de puntos operativos: —#—.

Número de partes en que se divide el proyecto: —#—.

1. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.
2. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.
3. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.
4. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.
5. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.
6. Parte —#—: Del punto operativo —#—, al punto operativo —#—.

Motivación de la división de la cuestión:

_____.

Países Firmantes:

_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.		
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.		
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.		

.....

ANEXO 5

MOCIÓN DE COMPETENCIA.

Siempre se deberá seguir el formato que se explica a continuación.

MOCIÓN DE COMPETENCIA.

Comité:

_____.

De: _____ Delegación _____.

Para: Subsecretaría Académica.

Acusado: _____ Mencionar al(os) miembro(s) de la mesa a quien(es) se le(s) acusa de incompetencia _____.

Acción: _____ Especificar cuál es la acción que se considera cuestionable _____.

Explicación: _____ Explicar claramente porqué el delegado considera que la acción es meritoria de rectificación _____.

Países Firmantes:

_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.

.....
.....

Anexo 6

Algunas cláusulas preambulatorias son las siguientes:

Además, lamentando	Destacando	Profundamente
Además, recordando	Enfatizando	convencidos
Advirtiendo, además	Esperando	Profundamente
Advirtiendo con	Expresando su aprecio	molestos
aprobación	Guiados por	Profundamente
Advirtiendo con pesar	Habiendo adoptado	perturbados
Advirtiendo con	Habiendo considerado	Profundamente
preocupación	Habiendo estudiado	preocupados
Advirtiendo con	Habiendo examinado	Reafirmando
satisfacción	Habiendo prestado atención	Reconociendo
Afirmando	Habiendo oído	Recordando
Alarmados por	Habiendo recibido	Recordando también
Buscando	Notando con profunda	Refiriéndose
Preocupados	preocupación	Teniendo en cuenta
Conscientes de	Notando con satisfacción	

Considerando	Observando	Teniendo en mente
Considerando también	Observando con aprecio	Tomando en cuenta que
Contemplando que	Observando con satisfacción	
Convencidos	Objetando	
Creyendo plenamente	Perturbados / preocupados	
Creyendo que	por	
Dando la bienvenida	Plenamente alarmadas	
Dándonos cuenta que	Plenamente conscientes de	
Declarando	Profundamente conscientes	
Desaprobado		
Deseando		

Lista de términos con los que se inician los párrafos operativos:

Acepta	Decide	Insta
Además, Invita	Declara	Invita
Además, proclama	Define	Lamenta
Además, recomienda	Declara prudente	Llama
Además, recuerda	Deplora	Pide
Además, resuelve	Designa	Proclama
Acoge con beneplácito	Designa	Reafirma
Afirma	Encomia	Recomienda
Alienta	Enfatiza	Recuerda
Apoya	Exhorta	Resuelve
Aprueba	Expresa	Solemnemente afirma
Autoriza	Expresa su aprecio	Solicita
Celebra	Expresa su deseo	Toma en cuenta
Condena	Expresa su esperanza	Transmite
Confirma	Finalmente, condena	Urge
Considera	Ha resuelto	

example



Resolution 2501 (2019)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8686th meeting, on
16 December 2019**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on international terrorism and the threat it poses to Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1363 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1624 (2005), 1699 (2006), 1736 (2006), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012), 2083 (2012), 2133 (2014), 2160 (2014) and 2255 (2015) and the relevant statements of its President,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its support for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan,

Emphasizing its serious concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, including the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban and associated groups, including the Haqqani Network, and by Al-Qaida, ISIL, and their affiliates,

Reiterating its support for the fight against illicit production and trafficking of drugs from, and chemical precursors to, Afghanistan, acknowledging that illicit proceeds of the drug trafficking significantly contribute to the financial resources of the Taliban and its associates, and recognizing the threats that the Taliban, illegal armed groups and criminals involved in narcotics trade, and illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,

Urging an immediate reduction in violence leading to a ceasefire to create an environment conducive to peace negotiations,

Reiterating the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to advance reconciliation to bring about peace, stability, and security in Afghanistan,

Welcoming efforts to initiate inclusive intra-Afghan negotiations aimed at securing a durable peace settlement that ends the conflict in Afghanistan and ensures that Afghanistan is never again a safe haven for international terrorism,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding accelerated efforts to make progress toward reconciliation, the situation in Afghanistan remains a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirming the need to combat this threat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable

19-21753 (E)



Please recycle



human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in this effort.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Measures

1. *Decides* that all States shall continue to take the measures required by paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 35 of resolution 1988 ("the Committee") in the 1988 Sanction List ("the List");

2. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, that the 1267/1988 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (Monitoring Team), established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), shall continue to support the Committee for a period of twelve months from the date of expiration of the current mandate in December 2019, with the mandate set forth in the annex to this resolution, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect, and highlights the importance of ensuring that the Monitoring Team receives the necessary administrative and substantive support to effectively, safely and in a timely manner fulfil its mandate, including with regard to duty of care in high risk environments, under the direction of the Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Security Council;

3. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed in resolution 2255 (2015) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, encourage Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

4. *Decides* to actively review the implementation of the measures outlined in this resolution and to consider adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

In accordance with paragraph 3 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities:

- (a) To submit, in writing, an annual comprehensive, independent report to the Committee, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;
- (b) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;
- (c) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
- (d) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel on behalf of the Committee;
- (e) To gather information on behalf of the Committee on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by, but not limited to, collating information from Member States and engaging with related parties, pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, and to provide recommendations to the Committee on such cases of non-compliance for its review;
- (f) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the List;
- (g) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and calculating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing, and preparing a draft narrative summary referred to in paragraph 26 of resolution 2255 (2015);
- (h) To bring to the Committee's attention new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;
- (i) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;
- (j) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the List, as instructed by the Committee;
- (k) To consult with the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan, or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying individuals or entities that could be added to, or removed from, the List;
- (l) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the List as updated and accurate as possible;
- (m) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including by key Afghan government

institutions and any capacity assistance requirements; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(n) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations and bodies, including United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and other United Nations agencies, and engage in regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex;

(o) To cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and engage in a regular dialogue with Member States and other relevant organizations, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and the Combined Maritime Forces, on the nexus between narcotics trafficking and those individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities eligible for listing under paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 (2015), and report as requested by the Committee;

(p) To provide an update to the special report of the Monitoring Team pursuant to resolution 2160 (2014) Annex (p), as part of its regular comprehensive report;

(q) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(r) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(s) To cooperate closely with the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and other relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom and on relevant trends and developments in this area;

(t) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, and with relevant international organizations, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its regional bodies, to raise awareness of the sanctions and to assist in the implementation of the measures in accordance with FATF Recommendation 6 on asset freezing and its related guidance;

(u) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and other international organizations, including International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the World Customs Organization (WCO), and INTERPOL to raise awareness of and learn about the practical implementation of the travel ban, including the use of advanced passenger information provided by civil aircraft operators to Member States, and assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of these measures;

(v) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, international and regional organizations and relevant representatives of the private sector on the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, to raise awareness of the threat and to develop, in line with their responsibilities under paragraph (a) of this annex, recommendations for appropriate measures, to counter this threat;

- (w) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;
- (x) To cooperate with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs, physical descriptions and, in accordance with their national legislation, other biometric and biographic data of listed individuals when available for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices and to exchange information on emerging threats;
- (y) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006);
- (z) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance in capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;
- (aa) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;
- (bb) To study and report to the Committee on the current nature of the threat of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban, in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts according to the priorities identified by the Committee;
- (cc) To gather information, including from the Government of Afghanistan and relevant Member States, on travel that takes place under a granted exemption, pursuant to paragraph 20 of resolution 2255 (2015), and to report to the Committee, as appropriate; and
- (dd) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.
-

last words

Dear delegates,

Being part of the security council chair was the most fruitful experience I have experienced in a while, it was a very challenging one.

I hope the guide was complete enough for you to be well prepared and have a better perspective of the conflicts, do not forget to do more research on your own.

We understand how big of a challenge it is to be a member of this committee, being said that, as mentioned before, do not hesitate at any time to contact us if any doubts may arise along the process.

I am grateful that you chose to be part of the security council committee, I assure you will have an unforgettable experience.

Finally, I am going to leave you our mails so you can contact us as needed.

president's mail: lopezlara.paulina@gmail.com

conference officer's mail: 163004@cw.edu.mx

moderator's mail: 132026@cw.edu.mx