

SECURITY COUNCIL

Topic A: The Intersection of Migration, Militarization, and Globalization: Risks and Policy Responses.

Topic B: How do we Ensure the implementation of measures by the United Nations?



Chairs Introduction

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council! I am honored to be your chair in, arguably, the best committee dealing with intense themes of militarization, international policy and possibly questioning the very functionality of the United Nations.

My name is Ananya, and I am delighted to be leading this committee along with my co-chair. MUNs have been an incredible experience for me, not only shaping how we understand global issues, but our own outlooks. We strive to be a committee you can look back at fondly, something just as thrilling and enriching, as some of our best MUNs. To support your preparation, we hope this study guide helps you navigate these topics through essential background information, and points of debate.

My name is Miriam Bustillo and I will be one of your chairs during the third edition of KCSOTOMUN. I am a DP2 student at King's, and I have been doing MUNs for the past 5 years as both chairperson and delegate. In my opinion, MUNs give you the opportunity to learn and improve in numerous skills; and I hope you will take advantage of this amazing opportunity to develop as individuals and as delegates.

As chairs, we are looking forward to making this experience as amusing as it was for us in the past MUNs. If you have any questions regarding the topic, research materials, or procedural matters, please do not hesitate to reach out to us at "ananya.kas@kcpupils.org" or "miriam.bus.arr@kcpupils.org".

Regards,
Ananya & Miriam

Introduction to Topic A

Migration, Militarization, and Globalization are all complex and important areas that influence the political and economic spheres of all nations. Their intersectionality through their influence on one another poses risks that the UNSC aims to address.

In recent years, the world has witnessed a significant shift to right wing ideologies marked by rising nationalism and political parties globally calling for anti-immigration policies. This global trend may continue to lead to increased border militarization as states try to control these migration flows. Improved military technology such as surveillance drones and AI integration are likely to aid such reforms. It is highly debated how capable such militarization is at deterring migration or if it just forces migrants to take more dangerous and costly pathways without addressing the underlying factors.

At the same time, globalization continues to bind most countries economically creating complex interdependence that both drive migration and are influenced by it. It is possible to see policies that shift away from globalization and to protectionist economic policies like the changes in trade through tariffs, quotas, and subsidies, which we may already be witnessing. These policies may support domestic industries, internal stability and job creation. On the other hand, it may exacerbate economic disparities between countries that often act as migration pressures while reducing multilateral cooperation that often leads to addressing root causes of migration.

Topic A: Key Terms

Migration: Migration is the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a state. It includes refugees, asylum seekers, displaced persons, and economic migrants.

Globalization: Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries through the cross-border exchange of goods, services, capital, people, information, and culture. It encompasses economic, social, technological, cultural, and political dimensions that affect development and international relations.

Militarization: intensification of the labour and resources allocated to military purposes, including the shaping of other institutions in synchrony with military goals

Brain drain:Brain drain refers to the emigration of highly trained or qualified individuals from their home country to another country, resulting in a loss of skilled labor that can negatively affect the source country's development and capacity.

Irregular Migration:Movement of people that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing migration. This includes migrants who enter or stay in a country without proper authorization or documentation.

Refugees:Persons who flee their country due to well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and who cannot or do not want to return.

Naturalization:The legal process through which a non-citizen acquires citizenship or nationality of a country after fulfilling specific requirements set by that country.

Topic A: Key Terms

Nationalism: A political ideology focused on promoting the interests, culture, and identity of a nation, often emphasizing sovereignty and self-determination.

Due process: Legal principle that ensures fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement. It guarantees rights like fair hearing, timely trial, and the right to appeal.

International Humanitarian Law: A set of rules that seek to limit the effects of armed conflict by protecting persons who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities, and by restricting the means and methods of warfare.

Surveillance Technology: Technologies used to monitor behavior, activities, or information for the purpose of influencing, managing, or protecting people. This includes cameras, drones, biometric systems, and data monitoring tools.

Protectionist Policies: Government actions and policies that restrict or restrain international trade, often through tariffs, quotas, and regulations, aimed at protecting domestic industries from foreign competition.

Balance of trade: The difference in value between a country's exports and imports of goods over a certain period. A positive balance is called a trade surplus; a negative balance is a trade deficit.

Outsourcing: The business practice of contracting out certain tasks or services to external organizations or countries, often to reduce costs or access specialized expertise.

Topic A: Context

Migration - Migration presents both opportunities and challenges for all states involved. In many OECD countries, migration has helped fill persistent labour shortages and has been critical in offsetting population ageing. Migration has also shown to foster innovation, with 44% of U.S unicorn founders (companies with a valuation of over \$1 billion while privately held) being immigrants. For countries of origin, remittance received from non-resident citizens was projected at \$685 billion in 2024, outpacing foreign direct investments. Additionally, under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, UN Member States share a collective responsibility to offer protection to those fleeing persecution, conflict, and serious human rights violations.

However, unregulated rapid migration has been seen to strain public systems such as schools, housing and clinics before labour market absorption catches up. Though, immigrants' net fiscal impact generally lies at around 1% of the GDP, showing that migrants do not take more benefits than natives on average. While job competition has small effects economy wide, but may have greater effects locally depending on the concentration, skill levels and market conditions. Furthermore, when high skilled emigration comes from less economically developed countries it contributes to brain drain, these losses can outweigh gains to the country.

Militarization - Militarization of borders through surveillance technologies, heavily armed border police and sometimes just building a wall, has been used by countries to control migration flows for centuries.

With recent advancements in technology, the use of surveillance drones, biometric identification, robotic patrols and smart fences can be seen. The main goals of such militarization is to deter illegal and irregular migration, to stop the smuggling of illicit substances and weapons, along with human trafficking while maintaining national sovereignty.

However, prevention through deterrence in the U.S saw doubled migrant deaths along the southern border while similar EU policies are also linked to increased deaths in the Mediterranean. Thus seeming to fail by making migration pathways more lethal and increasing humanitarian risks while leaving migration drivers unaddressed. Additionally, it poses a high economic cost to the countries with \$48 billion spent annually by countries around the globe. It could also be seen as an opportunity cost as these government funds may be better utilised in other areas within the country. Though, complete demilitarization of borders continue to remain impractical as states require it to enforce their sovereignty and maintain safer environments.

Topic A: Context

Globalization - globalisation is how countries, economies and cultures become interconnected and interdependent mainly through the flow of goods, services, capital, information and ideas across borders. Economically, it is driven by international trade, foreign investment and the spread of multinational corporations. Its political implications exist with multilateral cooperation through international bodies like the United Nations and alliances such as NATO. Additionally, technology advancements have significantly accelerated the pace of globalisation. It has enabled instantaneous exchange of information, culture and ideas.

This increased connectivity can influence domestic politics, citizen ideology and public opinion.

The IMF has shown correlation between globalization and higher GDP growth rates for both developing and developed economies. International trade leads to a more efficient global economy as resources are better allocated and countries can specialise in certain areas, leading to better price and quality for consumers globally.

Nevertheless, the distribution of its benefits are not equitable. Economic inequality between low-income and high-income nations are exacerbated by free trade. It allows multinational companies to exploit local labour, capital and resources for corporate benefits. While foreign investment is beneficial for these countries, the environmental costs and social impacts often go unnoticed. There may be an impact on domestic industries, as they can often not compete with cheaper imports and higher international competitors.

UNESCO warns that homogenising effects of globalisation may erode cultural diversity, mirroring concerns seen with migration. Furthermore, Overdependence on import goods leads to higher national vulnerability to economic shocks while unsustainable resource extraction can lead to long term environmental degradation.

In its intersectionality with migration, not only does globalization increase labor mobility through increased international cooperation, its negatives escalate migration push factors such as the job displacement and environmental crisis. There may also be pull factors as greater access to information through global media increases awareness of better quality of life and opportunities in other countries. Consequently, increased irregular migration might see increased border militarisation to regulate it.

Additionally, complex global trade networks require greater protection and security at borders and ports to inhibit the movement of illicit substances. Ironically, much of the advanced military technology used by nations are produced through global supply chains and often imported.

Topic A: Major Parties

USA: The United States of America has played an important role in globalisation through its economic power, technology and extensive network of multinational corporations. However, its southern border is a prime example of migration control through highly militarised technology.

Recently, these border enforcements have only intensified. Large budget allocations to ICE and CBP only reiterate the current stance of the USA and question the economic burden of border control. Even with its long history of supporting globalisation, current policies show a shift to more protectionist economic policies with the use of tariffs, setting the tone of “America First”. As a member of NATO and its current position within the alliance, further raises questions regarding global militarization and multilateral cooperation.

Russia: Russia has largely impacted all areas of this topic. Sharing its borders with 14 countries, migration remains an important domestic and foreign concern. It invests heavily in border control through physical barriers, advanced surveillance systems and guard units. It often uses border militarisation as a security measure but also to maintain political control. Its involvement in conflict zones directly shapes migration pressures, especially as refugees in neighboring states. In terms of globalisation Russia is quite selective, focusing on energy exports and strategic trade partnerships while remaining skeptical of western institutions and integrations.

Germany: Germany represents the EU model of balancing humanitarian responsibilities with border management. It maintains open policies about legal migration and refugee intake while emphasising EU- level cooperation to reduce burden on individual countries. It has shown a preference for non-lethal border management though supports targeted security measures. It continues to advocate for economic integration, free trade and multilateral cooperation. However, these historic stances may be seeing a change with turmoil in internal politics and leadership.

Topic A: Key Points of Debate

Effectiveness of Militarized Borders - Is militarisation a true long term solution or can it be made into one? Is the economic cost to the state justified by its effectiveness? Should more advanced and lethal technology be used at borders? Apart from borders, do highly militarised nations lead to conflicts that further act like migration pressures?

Globalistic v.s Nationalistic approach - Should nations follow a multilateral cooperation approach to such issues or national sovereignty holds more importance in such matters?

Migration - Do the benefits of migration make up for the challenges caused by it? How must nations design their policies to continue ensuring the safety within their borders while also supporting refugees and asylum seekers? Should illegal migration be criminalised? Is there a need to systematically change legal migration pathways within nations?

Impact of International Relations - Will certain policies harm global dynamics of diplomatic ties and trade relations? Will these elements strengthen or weaken alliances and cooperations?

Economic Impacts - Does the current global economy require a more protectionist approach over Globalisation? Will there be economic trade off with certain policies and can they be justified to achieve macroeconomic goals?

Root Causes - What are the root causes or push and pull factors of migration? How might nations tackle these issues at their core? Whose responsibility is it to tackle such issues?

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Introduction to Topic B

Ensuring that the measures decided by the group of committees in the United Nations are implemented is a recurring topic in our society. We live in an ever changing world, which also means we need to adapt and develop the way things are done endlessly. This topic is now more relevant than ever in the United Nations, as we are facing challenges and experiencing situations that have never been faced before by our society. High tensions between political superpowers and diplomatic wars are now more than ever, demanding a safe pathway to implement solutions to all the topics discussed in the United Nation's committees.

The United Nations have long been a safety net for many of the member countries. For this reason and more, if there is not a solid path for the measures decided to be properly implemented; these countries who before trusted the UN will now see themselves naked in the eyes of potential threats.

Topic B: History

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Topic B: Current Situation

Currently there are multiple conflicts between UN member states, which can and will eventually lead to the complete destruction of peace which has been built since the last World War. The Russia-Ukraine conflict is one of the most pressing issues as it has already led to millions of deaths and lots of destruction. Action needs to be taken immediately in order for the UN to be able to effectively implement the decided measures against certain countries.

Topic B: Key Words

Veto power: The power the five permanent members of the Security Council hold to block resolutions.

Multilateralism: International issue being tackled by multiple countries working together.

Accountability: Countries or states failing to implement measures, and holding them responsible for it.

Binding resolution: UN resolution or decision which compliant countries are legally obliged to follow.

Non-binding resolution: UN resolution which expresses the UN's collective stance on a topic, but does not have any legal force.

Sanctions: Normally trade or economic penalties imposed on a country in order to ensure compliance with the UN.

Compliance: Countries respecting and following UN decisions or agreements.

Topic B: Main Parties

United States: The US is one of the 5 permanent member states of the UN, as well as a major funder and investor. It has been greatly involved in each one of the debates concerning our world. The US influences many of the countries in the UN due to its great power span; this includes diplomatic and economic influences which affect the international coalitions for the implementation of measures. Therefore, the US will want to ensure that measures are implemented correctly.

Russia: Russia is one of the 5 permanent member states of the UN. It plays a critical role in the decision making and enforcement of measures by the committee, and influences other countries due to its great implication in foreign governments. In some cases though, Russia opts to take matters into their own hands and follow their own policies, rather than what the UN establishes.

France: France's stance on this topic is mainly to advocate for peacekeeping missions, especially in areas of high tension between UN countries. France has been a long standing member of the UN, and therefore its vote and influence come with great power.

China: China is another P5 member, who plays a really important role in the decision making inside the Security Council. This country, on the contrary of others, emphasizes sovereignty and liberty over control, which can influence how measures are implemented since they will disagree with other countries.

United Kingdom: The UK has always been a peacekeeping member in the UN, and historically advocates for peace and security within the UN. It has a strong diplomatic and military force in order to satisfy its needs, but will always choose the peaceful path over the violent one.

Ukraine: This country has seen itself involved in some of the most current major cases of the UN, as it is the Ukraine-Russian war. This country advocates for peace in this and most matters and debates, and will seek support from other UN countries in order to bring its country back together. Ukraine is a real world example of enforcement and implementation challenges, because of the distinct desires and needs of different countries within the UN.

Topic B: Previous Solutions

The UN has come a long way since its beginning, and of course it has developed ways to correctly implement the measures decided in the debates.

- **Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation:** Based on preventing conflicts by constant and efficient communication between country leaders. Uses tools such as special envoys and political missions in the field.
- **Peacekeeping:** This facilitates political processes and avoids economic threats to all countries, as well as maintaining human rights of all the populations. Operations get their mandates from the UN Security Council; their troops are contributed by Member States.
- **Peacebuilding:** This is a solution which is aimed at helping countries who are just coming out of a conflict restore peace within and assist them in any ways needed. There is a commission and funds available for this type of assistance by the UN.
- **Countering Terrorism:** The UN has increasingly committed to the global fight against terrorism, as it demolishes each of its peace principles and values.
- **Disarmament:** The UN believes with no violence or threat of it, peace would be much more easily maintained and built. For this, it called upon disarmament at its disarmament conference which included most UN member states.

Topic B: Possible Future Solutions

For future insights and possible conflicts, it has been seen that new possible solutions or the amendment of already existing ones are to come.

- More persistent disarmament is one of the possible future solutions to all conflicts arising between UN countries. Armament constitutes violence, which leads to conflict and tension; for these reasons disarmament of all UN countries would be an improvement as it would mean countries have one less way to resist the implementation of measures. However, this could have a negative economic impact on countries, which would be bad worldwide.
- Due to the current conflict situations going on around the globe, a preventive measure that could lead to the implementation of measures by the UN are sanctions to those countries refusing to follow UN guidelines.
- The drawing of pacts between countries will definitely make a difference in the conflicts going on currently. If countries start having more efficient communication and start listening to each other and creating agreements which satisfy all parties involved, peace will be kept and measures will be correctly implemented.

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