

II TECMUN
en línea

Historical Trusteeship
Council

II TECMUN en línea
Session Schedule

Jueves 15 de abril

Ceremonia de Inauguración	8:00 – 9:00 h
Receso	9:00 – 9:30 h.
Primera Sesión	9:30 – 11:00 h.
Receso	11:00 – 11:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	11:30 – 13:00 h.
Comida	13:00 – 14:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	14:00 – 15:30 h.
Receso	15:30 - 16:00 h.
Cuarta Sesión	16:00 - 18:00 h.

Viernes 16 de abril

Quinta Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Sexta Sesión	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Séptima Sesión	12:30 – 14:30 h.
Comida	14:30 – 15:30 h.
Octava Sesión	15:30 – 17:30 h.
Receso	17:30 - 18:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	18:00 - 19:00 h.

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Agenda

Secretary General: Nuria Vidal Castillo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsecretary General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la expansión territorial del Ejército de Liberación Nacional en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
- B) Medidas para poner un fin al bloqueo económico, comercial y financiero impuesto por los Estados Unidos de América a la República de Cuba

Asamblea de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

President: Daniela Mejía Salgado

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la pérdida de biodiversidad a causa del tráfico ilegal de especies con énfasis en el Sudeste Asiático
- B) Medidas para reducir y revertir la desertificación y la degradación de las tierras en América Latina y el Caribe

Sexta Comisión Jurídica de la Asamblea General

President: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez

- A) Derechos de los pueblos indígenas en la Unión Europea: cuestión territorial y la propiedad de la tierra
- B) Medidas para prevenir violaciones al derecho internacional en respuesta a la anexión ilegal de Crimea y las intervenciones militares rusas sobre el Estrecho de Kerch y el Mar de Azov

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

President: Rebeca Ávila Delgado

- A) Medidas para hacer frente a las migraciones masivas de Centroamérica a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y a los Estados Unidos de América
- B) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo de Yemén como resultado de la crisis humanitaria

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

President: José Mateo González Almanza

- A) Continued threat posed by falling space debris from developing space programs and further action to prevent civilian danger

B) Elimination of the digital divide between developed and developing countries regarding internet access through the use of satellite constellations, focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean

Banco Mundial

President: Elías Dávila Martínez

A) Estrategias para evitar repercusiones económicas dentro de la economía venezolana a causa de la implementación de su criptomoneda: El Petro

B) Estrategias para la reconstrucción económica en Latinoamérica tras el cierre económico a causa de la pandemia de COVID-19, enfocado en la República de Argentina y la República de Brasil

Historical Trusteeship Council

President: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

A) Strategies to avoid the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom caused by the sovereignty of the territory of the Falkland Islands (1982)

B) Division and territorial changes after World War II, focusing on Europe and Africa (1945)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Subsecretary General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

President: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo

A) Medidas para prevenir el involucramiento de infantes con el crimen organizado en América Latina y el Caribe

B) Acciones para garantizar la protección y el bienestar de niños huérfanos de madres y padres víctimas de homicidio y feminicidio con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres

President: Paola González Zapata

A) Estrategias para combatir la menstruación como un obstáculo para el desarrollo integral de niñas y adolescentes en las zonas rurales de Sudamérica

B) Medidas para erradicar las violaciones a los derechos humanos de trabajadoras domésticas en Asia y el Pacífico

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

President: Germán Osvaldo Núñez Benítez

A) Measures to counter the use of children by extremist groups in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, focused on protection, and rehabilitation, and the standard-setting of procedures to protect victims

B) Measures to combat the distribution of child pornography in the Republic of India, focused on the enhancement of standards for the investigation of producers, distributors, and possessors of illicit electronic material

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: María Fernanda Anaya López

- A) Measures to eliminate and prevent the spread of Novichok agents in the European Union
- B) Strategies to develop arrangements for the fulfillment of the Chemical Weapons Convention in countries with recent breaches with emphasis in the Syrian Arab Republic

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

- A) Estrategias para recuperar las industrias culturales y creativas afectadas por la pandemia de COVID-19 en Europa
- B) Medidas contra las afectaciones sociales provocadas por la falta de inversión en el desarrollo científico y de nuevas tecnologías en América Latina

Conseil de l'Europe

President: Lianny Hernández Pérez

- A) La menace de la traite des êtres humains et l'évolution des mesures de lutte contre ce phénomène en la Roumanie, la République de Bulgarie et au le Royaume d'Espagne
- B) Élaboration de propositions pour l'éradication des "zones libres de toute idéologie LGBT" en la République de Pologne et la prévention de la propagation de ces pratiques à d'autres pays européens

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Subsecretary General: Montserrat Olivás Ramos

United Nations Human Rights Council

President: María Fernanda Casillas Monrroy

- A) Preventive mechanisms towards the enforced disappearance of Nigerian citizens caused by the extremist group Boko-Haram
- B) Measures to prevent discrimination against Muslims under the new policy of the Indian Citizenship Amendment Bill

League of Arab States

President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

- A) Measures to ensure State and territorial protection to the State of Palestine to combat the humanitarian crisis as a result of extremists attacks by the Israeli army with special emphasis on violent military interventions in West Bank and the Strip of Gaza
- B) Strategies for the Arab League to reinforce the partnership to help promote and support the flourishing of democracy of the the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Libya's governments

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Javier Márquez Saucedo

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de los desplazados y prisioneros de guerra en Sudán del Sur a causa de la reciente crisis humanitaria del conflicto entre las etnias Dinka y Nuer con énfasis en la reconstrucción de lazos familiares y sociales
- B) Medidas para extender el impacto de la metodología “Acceso Más Seguro” en territorio brasileño, con enfoque en las medidas ISO 31000

Security Council

President: Alejandra Bañuelos González

- A) Strategies to address the violence and insecurity in the Central African Republic, focused on rebel coalitions’ attacks towards the government and the possible restoration of State authority
- B) Measures to prevent current Ethiopia’s Tigray conflict from becoming a threat to international peace and security

Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes

- A) Masacre de la Aldea Los Josefinos vs. República de Guatemala (2019)
- B) Mujeres Víctimas de Tortura Sexual en Atenco vs. Estados Unidos Mexicanos (2016)

International Court of Justice

President: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado

- A) Opposition on territorial claims under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act (Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei v. People's Republic of China)
- B) Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

“Vision without action is just a dream, action without vision just passes the time, and vision with action can change the world”.

-Joel Arthur Barker.

Participante,

En nuestras manos está el destino de la humanidad, es cierto. Suena como una tarea grande, pero no lo es para el gran grupo de jóvenes que somos. Te darás cuenta de eso en estos tres días. El cambio nunca se logra gracias a un individuo, se necesita a un colectivo con individuos con distintos talentos, oportunidades y capacidades inspiradxs por hacer un cambio real, y eso es lo que somos: personas inspiradas por otras personas motivadas a realizar cambios en el mundo. Lo único que te quiero pedir en este modelo es que esa chispa no se quede en este foro y en estos tres días; te pido que no acabe en un premio, un diploma, o una experiencia. Te pido que salgas y hagas un cambio por ti y por todxs nosotrxs.

Esta no va a ser una carta positiva, ni una carta que te diga que todo estará bien y que des lo mejor de ti, porque eso ya lo deberías de saber. Lo que quiero que saques de este texto es un incentivo para cambiar las cosas, porque el mundo está muy mal. Tan solo ponte a leer algunos de los tópicos que existen en este modelo y trata de abrir tu mente y ser empácticx con las personas que están pasando por esas situaciones tan complicadas. Ahora pregúntate ¿Qué querría que hicieran por mi si estuviera en sus zapatos? ¿Ya? Muy bien, aplícalo. Aplícalo dentro y fuera del Modelo, predica con el ejemplo. Sé extraordinario. Cambia el mundo y ve un paso más allá.

Deja de postergar las cosas, de ver todo tan lejano. Mientras tú lloras y piensas acostadx en tu cama que el mundo está muriendo y que nadie está haciendo nada para detenerlo, hay gente haciendo vacunas, campañas, limpiando las calles y los océanos, haciendo máquinas de energía renovable o bañándose en menos de 5 minutos. Levántate y haz algo, no esperes resultados distintos si sigues haciendo las cosas exactamente igual todos los días. Este modelo representa una mínima parte de tu potencial, úsalo como una prueba contra ti mismo, supérate aquí y ahora. Finalmente, participante, te pido que nunca te conformes, que nunca dejes de tomar pasitos hacia hacer un mejor tú, un mejor nosotros. Y gracias, porque tú que estas leyendo esto, aunque aún no tenga el placer de conocerte en persona, ya cambiaste mi vida.

Nuria Vidal Castillo
Secretary General for the
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"Por la anécdota"

Franco Javier López Escamilla

Esta frase, únicamente cuenta con tres palabras, pero estoy más que segura, que para muchas de nosotras nos ha ayudado a arriesgarnos.

Recuerdo mi primer modelo de naciones como si fuera ayer. Aunque suene sorprendente, no fue en TECMUN, si no en un modelo de mi secundaria, donde me di cuenta, que las palabras aunque suenen muy triviales, son el arma más poderosa que el ser humano tenga. Pero, desde ese entonces, no hay modelo que no recuerde con risas, lágrimas, o estrés. Recuerdo perfectamente donde conocí a una Siria, que por primera vez me explicó qué era exhortar, hasta mi primer modelo en donde hable hasta quedarme sin aire, sin respuestas, sin nada, pero hablé; hasta un modelo, donde me disfrace de dinosaurio para hacer que la experiencia fuera diferente. Cada uno de ellos, está en mi corazón, porque gracias a ellos he aprendido a ver las cosas desde una perspectiva diferente. Me he dado cuenta de mi privilegio, pero también de los riesgos que corro ante diferentes situaciones; me he dado cuenta de mis virtudes, pero también de mis defectos. Fue hasta prepa que después de todo mi esfuerzo, después de seis o más modelos con estrés y lágrimas, era momento de disfrutarlo.

Me metí a TECMUN por nada más y nada menos que por la anécdota. Sí, así como lo estás leyendo, por la anécdota. ¿Me arrepiento de haberlo hecho? No, absolutamente no. A TECMUN todo mundo lo define como una familia, chiquita, *alternachida*, pero familia. ¿Cómo lo describiría yo? La mejor experiencia que te puede pasar, tanto presencial como remota. Agradezco el haberme metido a ese link que un día mandaron al grupo de mi generación y llenar el formulario, para que días después me hablaran que había entrado al Comité Contra Terrorismo. Desde ese día, he disfrutado a mi máximo cada modelo, cada junta.

Estoy de acuerdo en que en un modelo de naciones unidas, lo principal que se busca es salir de tu zona comfort e impulsarte a ser mejor cada día. Pero por más hojas de resolución, de trabajo, por más argumentos a favor y en contra, eso no es lo que recuerdas; lo que recuerdas es cuando a cierto delegado se le haya caído la botella, cuando la mesa se haya equivocado al moderar o se le haya salido un gallo, inclusive recuerdas más las comidas que tuviste en tus recesos, que todas y cada una de tus soluciones. Estoy de acuerdo, que participes en este tipo de eventos, ya sea por curriculum, por volarte clase, por puntos extras, o por la escuela. Pero, mi consejo aquí es que lo disfrutes a más no poder, lo disfrutes con cada parte de ti, porquá nunca se va a repetir tu primer, segundo, tercero, cuarto o quinto; inclusive tu último TECMUN.

Gracias TECMUN por haberme recibido con los brazos abiertos, gracias por haber formado parte de mi vida y haberme sacado sonrisas cuando más lo necesitaba. Hoy me retiro feliz, contenta y satisfecha de haber aprendido de cada modelo por el que pasé, pero más importante, de haberlos disfrutado. Gracias a todas.

Subsecretary Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Subsecretary General for the General Assembly
II TECMUN en línea

“If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward.”

Martin Luther King

Delegado:

Quiero que sepas que ya estuve en tu lugar, ya viví lo que estás apunto de experimentar, ya viví esos nervios, ese estrés, esa incertidumbre y esa emoción al entrar a la sala, y puedo asegurarte que todo valdrá la pena. Puede que este sea tu primer modelo, el tercero, o incluso el último, y si es así sabrás de lo que hablo, porque te puedo garantizar que la persona que entró por primera vez a la sala no es la misma que saldrá de ella. Desde el primer día, cuando la sesión esté formalmente abierta algo pasara dentro de ti, es algo inexplicable pero maravilloso, que al día de hoy recuerdo como el momento exacto en el que mi vida tomó un giro inesperado y cambió por completo. Es una realidad que vivimos en un mundo alimentado por el crimen, la misoginia y la ignorancia, pero el hecho de que tu estés aquí representa mucho más de lo que crees, ya que además de debatir problemáticas reales y tratar de buscar una solución, poco a poco te estas convirtiendo en un agente de cambio, así que te invito a que no dejes tus ideas en una sala o plasmadas en una hoja de papel, porque el mundo te necesita, necesita personas con coraje, con ambición, con ganas de ir siempre un paso adelante y de ser un líder. En verdad me entusiasma mucho ser quien esté estos tres días acompañandote y guiándote en esta trayectoria tan importante en tu desarrollo, no solo como delegado, sino también como persona. Realmente ningún premio se compara con la felicidad y satisfacción que siento de ser parte de este momento tan especial que cambiará totalmente tu vida, y es por eso que te recuerdo que un premio o una mención honorífica no te define como delegado, y no se compara con toda la experiencia y aprendizaje que te llevaras, así que no te desilusiones, que al estar aquí ya ganaste algo más: la oportunidad de ser el cambio. Estos tres días de trabajo arduo te irán enriqueciendo en muchas formas, pero te pido delegado, dalo todo y no tengas miedo, confía en tus habilidades, confía firmemente en que tu puedes, confía en ti. Finalmente, me gustaría cerrar diciendo lo siguiente: por favor no te conformes, recuerda que el éxito no se mide únicamente por lo que logras, también se mide por todos los obstáculos y las barreras que pudiste superar. Espero con todo mi corazón que después de esta experiencia no puedas ver las cosas de la misma manera, espero haberte enseñado e inspirado algo, espero que tus ganas de querer cambiar al mundo sean más fuertes que nunca, porque de eso se trata, de abrir tus ojos para tener esa sed de transformar al mundo, así que ánimo a no solo dejar lo mejor de ti en una sala, ánimo a superar tus habilidades, ánimo a ser parte del cambio.

President Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

President for the Historical Trusteeship Council

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Historical Trusteeship Council

Background

The Historical Trusteeship Council (HTC) is established as one of the main organs of the United Nations and also is in charge of supervising the administration of the trust territories attached to the Trusteeship System. The HTC is also made up of five permanent members: The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. In the same way, the Historical Trusteeship Council formally suspended its operations on November 1, 1994; through a resolution adopted in the same year. The Council has modified its regulations, in which it was agreed to meet as occasion required, either by its own decision, by decision of its President, or at the request of the majority of its member countries.

Faculties

The main objective of the HTC is to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence. The purpose of the Trusteeship System has been fulfilled as all trust territories have attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighboring independent countries.

- Is authorized to examine and discuss reports from the Administering Authority on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of trust territories.
- Is authorized to organize periodic visits to the trust territories on the dates agreed with the Administering Authority.
- It has the support of the Economic and Social Council, as well as specialized agencies that deal with topics of the same competence.

Topic A

Strategies to avoid the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom caused by the sovereignty of the territory of the Falkland Islands. (1982)

*By: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Ariadna Daniela Medina García
Sebastián Loeza Saldaña*

Background

The Falkland Islands are an archipelago¹ in the South Atlantic, located 8,000 miles away from the British Isles; due to its geographical position and conquest events, it has maintained a conflict between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the sovereignty of the territory. However, in 1690 when a British army arrived at the islands, they started a settlement which they abandoned a decade later, leaving their control to Spain. In 1820 Argentina was claimed as the legitimate heir to the Falklands by the crown of Spain, so the Argentine government publicly claimed² the islands. Finally, in 1982 the president of Argentina, Leopoldo Galtieri, who formed a military dictatorship, promised to recover the islands by saying that the Argentine territory should be indivisible, and the permanence of a foreign nation was a danger to its sovereignty. In this way, the Argentine militias landed on the islands, unleashing an armed conflict against the government of the United Kingdom.

Population in the Falkland Islands

Initially, 77 % of the population lived in the capital city, Port Stanley, this place states that in 1930 the archipelago had 2,392 inhabitants, a figure that steadily declined until the early 1980s when it barely had 1,813 inhabitants. Approximately 50 % of the population residing in the Falkland Islands are born in the archipelago, and the other half are foreigners. In 1982, it was recorded that 25 % of the population are English. In this way, the other quarter is made up of citizens of 50 countries of the world, among them some 180 Chileans living in the southern territory stand out.

¹ **Archipelago:** A group of islands and the sea surrounding them. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d).

² **Claim:** to ask for something because it belongs to you or you have the right to have it. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Before the armed conflict, the population of the Falkland Islands was considered British, but they lived as an Argentine colony. The island's ranchers raised sheep and exported wool to the United Kingdom, in addition to having the support of Argentina. In the same way, the population also practiced artisanal fishing, for self-consumption. The Argentine government supplied gas and fresh products for the consumption of the inhabitants and claimed the sovereignty of the archipelago. Similarly, the Argentine company *Líneas Aéreas del Estado* (LADE) made two weekly flights with free medical services and medicines as basic assistance. A lot of skilled workers and engineers were dispatched from the city to transform the airfield used by military aircraft at Mount Pleasant into an international airport. In this way, the cove³ Port Stanley was innovated in modern docks to moor different types of vessels such as freighters, oil tankers, and tourist boats.

Armed Movements (1982)

The Argentine military government announces the seizure by force of the Falkland Islands, Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands⁴, whose sovereignty has been disputed by the United Kingdom for a century and a half. After this event, the British government organized an immediate response in which they sent fighting ships in the area, including nuclear submarines and an air force with around 30,000 military agents to fight the Argentines. Later, the British fleet returned to the southern islands. As a result, the Argentine air force was installed for the first time in history; the English bombarded the area to prevent Argentina from supplying troops to the islands.

In April, British troops participated in a series of naval appointments, using and weakening the superior air forces of Argentina. The episode with the greatest impact during

³ **Cove:** a small bay or inlet of the sea. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

⁴ **South Sandwich Islands:** This is how the archipelago located in the South Atlantic is known. (International Forum on War History, 2013)

the conflict took place on May 2, when the Royal Navy submarine Conqueror sank the cruiser General Belgrano. Although the Argentine ship had entered the British 200-mile exclusion zone the day before, it had set sail at the time of a torpedo attack and did not appear to be an immediate threat. At the same time, both the United Kingdom and Argentina recognized that the entire South Atlantic was essentially a field of war operations; approximately 323 Argentine crew members died in the sinking, making this event the greatest loss of life in the armed conflict in the Malvinas Islands.

International response to the Falklands Islands

At the beginning of the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom, the administration of Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, tried to address the crisis through diplomatic channels. Thatcher raised the invasion of the Falklands in the United Nations Security Council, ensuring a better position for Britain. The United States of America maintains its support to the United Kingdom, as it sought to strengthen their relations, so they gave them weapons and strategies to combat Argentina. After this, the United Kingdom inaugurated the War Cabinet⁵, which was created to take strategic decisions and organize the troops. The armed conflict began with the discreet support of the United States of America. However, after the Cold War, the United States of America was only able to provide a military base and fuel on Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean, making it easier for the British troops to arrive in the Falkland Islands.

⁵ **War Cabinet:** consisted of Commonwealth Government Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister, they must be capable of discussing the military conduct of the conflict.(Anonymous, n.d).

In the Falklands armed conflict, the United States of America, the Commonwealth Nations⁶, and the Nations of the European Community supported the United Kingdom. In the same way, considering the context of the Cold War when the communist ideologies weren't cachet⁷ by the capitalistic countries and the war between these two ideologies divided the world, the communist countries were against the United Kingdom (a capitalist country) and supported the Argentine government. Likewise, on the Asian continent, countries diplomatically maneuvered themselves to stay close and monitor the conflict in order to know when it was a good time to interfere and support Argentina so that they could be influenced by a communist country. On the other hand, in South America, a limited corset from the Kingdom of Spain helped Argentina. The assistance by South America was minuscule and in hence of that, they did not support them economically or militarily, except for Brazilians and Peruvians who were more in solidarity with Argentina and provided additional assistance, such as delivering some strategic plans or food to the military. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom had the support of the Republic of Chile, which collaborated in carrying out a blueprint⁸ and a state of readiness⁹ to combat the attacks.

⁶ **Commonwealth nations:** An organization of independent countries that in the past belonged to the British Empire and now still have friendly and practical connections with each other. (Cambridge, n.d).

⁷ **Cachet:** The state of being respected or admired; prestige. (Oxford Dictionary, n,d).

⁸ **Blueprint:** Something which acts as a plan, model, or template for others. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

⁹ **State of readiness:** When a company reaches a state of readiness, it attains a situational awareness and command of its capabilities (Operational excellence, n.d)

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Topic B

Division and territorial changes after World War II, focusing on Europe and Africa. (1945)

*By: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Ariadna Daniela Medina García*

Sebastián Loeza Saldaña

Background

World War II caused important diversifications at the international level due to discontentment of a series of events that had marked the end of World War I, such as the loss of a large amount of territory of the German Empire, who were also forced to pay a high monetary compensation. In this way, the conflict was essentially over territorial issues, where countries such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Germany Reich were not satisfied and expressed their desire to expand their borders. As a consequence of this event, a radical change was caused in the world, mainly in countries of the European and African continent. The diplomatic relations of countries on the European continent had been severely affected after the defeat of the armed conflict. Likewise, this event indicated that many European territories would change completely, thus losing part of their sovereignty; mainly, those territories that fell under the influence of the USSR. In this way, the end of World War II marked the beginning of agreements and negotiations for a series of geopolitical readjustments.

Historical Context (Allies and Axis)

The Axis Powers was an alliance led by German, Italian Republic, and Japan. The principal purpose of the Axis powers was to establish a new government, promote reciprocal achievement, and the extension of territory to the nations of the alliance, and overthrow the USSR. This purpose of the Axis powers came from the Anti-Comintern Pact created to "disintegrate and subdue¹⁰ the existing states" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018) Germany and Japan pledged to consult each other on the necessary preventive measures and carry them out in close collaboration. The dictators of these countries were Adolf Hitler of Germany, Benito

¹⁰ **Subdue:** To reduce the force of something, or to prevent something from existing or developing. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Mussolini of Italy, and Emperor Hirohito of Japan. All the Axis Powers were called since Benito Mussolini delivered a new speech in Milan proclaiming a treaty of friendship with Germany and a political realignment¹¹ of Italy, declaring himself an axis around the European states.

On the other hand, the Allies were a group of countries that clashed with the Axis powers during World War II. At the command of the alliance were major powers such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The creation of the Allies was a response to the aggression that the Axis had caused in society. The leaders of the Allies were Winston Churchill (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Franklin Roosevelt (United States of America), and Joseph Stalin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), whose purpose was to restore world order and stability. However, despite being allies, each country had different ideas about what this post-armed conflict world would be like.

Winston Churchill, the leader of Great Britain, wanted to create a post-armed conflict in Europe that would prevent the Federal Republic of Germany from rising again. In this way, the United States of America wanted a permanent end to the fascist¹² regimes of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic, and the State of Japan, to promote democracy around the world. Finally, the Soviet Union wanted to defeat the Federal Republic of Germany to gain more influence over Europe.

Armed conflict in Europe.

¹¹ **Realignment:** The act of changing the position or direction of something slightly. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

¹² **Fascist:** Practising or supporting fascism. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

The German government and the Empire of Japan unleashed¹³ World War II, with the principal purpose of establishing, through military conquest, a permanent dominance over Europe. On September 1, 1939, German units attacked Polish defenses with more than 2,000 tanks and 1,000 aircraft along the border and advanced on Warsaw¹⁴ in an impetuous attack that led to a massive blockade. As a consequence, the United Kingdom, and the French Republic officially declared an armed conflict against Germany on September 3, 1939.

On May 10, 1940, Germany began its invasion against Western Europe by invading France, the Kingdom of Netherlands, the Kingdom of Belgium, and Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which were neutral countries. By the end of May, the Netherlands was already under German occupation. On June 22, 1940, France signed an armistice with Germany which contemplated the German occupation of the northern half of France and reinforced the establishment of a collaborationist regime in the south, whose headquarters¹⁵ were in Vichy, France. On June 22, 1941, the Germans and their Axis allies (except Bulgaria) invaded the Soviet Union, and by the end of October of the same year, German troops had already moved into the Soviet Union. However, on December 6, 1941, Soviet troops launched a major counteroffensive that permanently drove the Germans from the outskirts¹⁶ of Moscow. On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise air attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Immediately, the United States of America and the United Kingdom declared an armed conflict against Japan. Subsequently, on December 11, Germany and Italy declared a conflict against the United States of America.

¹³ **Unleash:** To let happen or begin something powerful that, once begun, cannot be controlled. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁴ **Warsaw:** The capital city of Poland, situated in the central part of the country. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁵ **Headquarters:** A place from which an organization or a military operation is controlled. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁶ **Outskirts:** The parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

The armed conflict in North Africa

In late 1942 and early 1943, Anglo-American forces achieved a series of major military triumphs in North Africa. The failure of the French armed forces allowed the Allies to occupy French territories in North Africa up to the border with the Republic of Tunisia, just a few days after landing on the coasts of Morocco and Algeria in November 1942. This event also triggered the German occupation of Vichy, France, on November 11, 1942. The British victory over German Afrika Korps¹⁷ at El Alamein¹⁸, the Arab Republic of Egypt, in late October 1942, precipitated the flight of military units of the Axis towards the west, crossing Libya until arriving at the east of Tunisia. Trapped in Tunisia, the Axis forces in Africa, approximately 150,000 soldiers, surrendered in May 1943.

Operation Dragoon

On August 15, 1944, two months after one of the most crucial moments of the conflict (D-Day), another large-scale troop deployment took place in an effort to drive German troops out of the country. This event is known as the other D-Day or Operation Dragoon, which was the second Allied invasion of France that helped end World War II. The objective of Operation Dragoon was to secure the ports in the French Mediterranean, which would also open another battlefield thus increasing the pressure on the Germans. The attack was completed in a month, much faster than the D-day landings, as the German forces had already weakened. For the Allied forces, it was a success since with more ports, Allies could move more supplies and more troops for the fight against the Axis in Europe.

In this way, in 1944 African soldiers made up about two-thirds of the French army, which had suffered heavy losses during the German invasion of 1940: “The (French) units that landed in southern France (in Operation Dragoon) came mainly from North African

¹⁷ **Afrika Korps:** German volunteer force to intervene in North Africa. (Artehistoria, n.d)

¹⁸ **El Alamein:** Ciudad en el norte de Matrouh Governorate de Egipto. (Educalingo, n.d)

countries "(Scheck, n.d.). However, the contribution of African soldiers to the armed conflict effort was essential, yet it was largely overlooked. The French provisional government dismissed them until the end of 1944, deciding to disable their army, taking weapons and uniforms from African-American soldiers and giving their place to resistance fighters from mainland France. This action caused great controversy and generated resentment on the part of the African forces.

The end of World War II.

On June 22, 1944, Soviet forces destroyed the center of the German Army Group in eastern Belarus.¹⁹ By August 1, 1944, they were moving west to the Vistula River, off Warsaw. This event forced the Germans to evacuate the Hellenic Republic, Republic of Albania, and southern the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Later, on December 16, 1944, the Germans launched an unsuccessful counterattack in Belgium and northern France, known as the Battle of the Bulge. Time later, British and American troops had forced the Germans to retreat to Germany.

On January 12, 1945, the Soviets resumed the offensive, liberating Warsaw and western Poland. In mid-February 1945, the Allies bombed Dresden, murdering some 35,000 German civilians. After a series of events that unbalanced world stability, Germany finally surrendered to the Western Allies and the Soviets. On the other hand, in October 1944, American troops landed in the Philippines. By May 1945, British and American troops had conquered Okinawa, the last major Japanese base. In the same way, on August 6, 1945, the United States of America dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima and then, on August 9, dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki. On August 8, the Soviet Union invaded the

¹⁹ **Belarus:** A country in eastern Europe. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

territory of Manchuria occupied by Japan. Finally, Japan agreed to surrender, which meant that World War II was over.

Possible repercussions.

At the end of World War II, there was still great tension worldwide, mainly due to the new geopolitical adjustment that would impact on a large scale. Also, one of the principal purposes is to penalize Germany by reducing its territory. However, being a colony that still covers a large part of Europe and also has a large Jewish population, there is the possibility that it could cause a strong social impact. As a consequence of its dismantling, the German population could migrate to countries that are not in a position to receive refugees. This event could provoke a new armed conflict that would not only encompass Europe, since the distribution of territories would be distributed worldwide, and many countries would be affected by excess refugees. Finally, during the armed conflict, many cities were destroyed and could be geopolitically vanished, for example, Warsaw losing about 80 % of its buildings.

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Glossary for Resolution Papers

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Glossary for Resolution Papers

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts