**Forum: Reform Security Council**

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# TOPIC (1): The Issue for Regulating Non-Traditional Security Threats

**Be sure to visit our [UNISMUN LibGuide](#) for your research.**

## I. Introduction to the Topic

To briefly introduce the council, Reform Security Council is a UNIS variation of the Security Council, and is one of the six main organs established under the United Nation Charter. The main responsibility of the council is to maintain international peace and security, significantly with the question of the veto held by the five permanent (P5) nations; China, United Kingdom, United States, Russia, and France, and equipping G4 nations; Brazil, Germany, India, Japan

Though the issue concerning 'non-traditional security threats' (also referred to as human security-development nexus) might seem a bit vague, it defines to be "challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise primarily out of non-military sources, and this includes climate change, resources scarcity, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration, food shortages, illegal smuggling. The fact that it is transnational in scope adds significance to it in that the conflict affects multiple stakeholders, defying unilateral remedies and requiring comprehensive (political, economic, social response to the) use of military force.

Non-Security Threats are defined with the following characteristics, and some of the ongoing non-traditional security threats that individual delegates should address are in the Key Issues section below in the report.

- The threats are transnational in nature with regards to their origins and effects.
- They do not stem from competition between states or shifts in the balance of power, but are often defined in political and socioeconomic terms.
- Non-traditional security issues such as resource scarcity and irregular migration, cause societal and political instability and therefore become threats to security.
- Other threats like climate change are often caused by human-induced disturbances to the fragile balance of nature; they have dire consequences to both states and societies which are often difficult to reverse or repair.
- National solutions are often inadequate; these threats require regional and multilateral cooperation.
- The referent of security is no longer just the state (on issues of state sovereignty or territorial integrity), but also the people (survival, well-being, dignity) both at individual and societal levels.

## II. Definition of Key Terms & Concepts

## MEDC & LEDC

More economically developed countries, and less economically developed countries, in which multiple factors are used to define each country based on the economic, social, or environmental sectors.

## ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional grouping that aims to promote economic and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

## Blue dot Network

An introduced project to promote infrastructure development, stressing on the sustainability of infrastructure projects.

## India-Japan-Australia Trilateral

Countries committed to providing one another with HADR, working on scientific development and research capacity by sharing medical supplies and operations for the overall development of the trilateral.

## Southeast Asia

A definition of Southeast Asia may not be necessary, but delegates with Southeast Asian countries should focus on natural disasters, health related exigencies, especially from the COVID 19 pandemic, illegal migration, as well as climate changes and its consequences.

## IORA

Indian Ocean Rim Association aims to strengthen regional cooperation and sustainable development in the region through its 23 member states and 10 dialogue partners, addressing many traditional and non-traditional safety and security challenges facing the countries in the region, including piracy, armed robberies at sea, human trafficking, etc.

## III. Key Stakeholders

## ASEAN

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and its norms and values embody universal principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation among states in Southeast Asia. ASEAN plays a central role in generating and maintaining stability in the cooperating regions, according to the ASEAN Security Outlook Report.

## UNHabitat

UN Habitat agency leads the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal 11. Launched in 2020, UN Habitat's flagship programme 'people-centered smart cities' acknowledges the transformative potential that digital technologies can have for sustainable urban development. UN Habitat also helps assess

policies and process that reduce the risk of a cybersecurity threat, as well as building digital citizenship by identifying areas of security risks.

## International Monetary Fund

Now that rising geopolitical tensions add new uncertainties, the international monetary fund touchbases mainly on the economic side of non-traditional threat issues, and recognizes that the supply chain disruptions reaffirm the importance of a multilateral trading system based on the World Trade Organization rules.

## International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court is a human security agent that covers global challenges such as terrorism, drug crime threatening regional and global security, as well as damage resulting from cybercrime.

## South Asian Region

South Asian Region has been experiencing a succession of crises by natural disasters. Some issues to look at include cyclone amphan in 2020, which led to the displacement of nearly 5 million people across Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, and Bhutan. In recent years, the intergovernmental panel on climate change predicts that rising sea levels would have calamitous effects in low lying areas of Southeast Asian regions.

## IV. Key Issues including Background Information

The issue of 'Non-Traditional Security Threats' in the global context is very broad in range, thus I would suggest all delegates to focus on their research and prepare their paper works on these 5 following key issues, because issues debated among delegates should come to a consensus to come up with a resolution.

## Food security Issue

The food security issue is significant as access to quality and nutritious food is fundamental to a human's existence. Some Latin American countries such as Brazil, Uruguay, Columbia, and Ecuador have embraced short and long term policies for national food security classified as consumer, producer, or trade-oriented.

## Energy security Issue

A wide demand for energy from regions of both MEDCs and LEDCs , as well as the volatile political history and dependence can easily give rise to energy security issues. Countries such as India rely on the National Fund for Energy Management to stimulate renewable energy investment and boost sector skill capacities, and fuel resources are imported from all over the world with a combination of economic and diplomatic instruments and several other financial incentives.

## Climate actions and pollution to the environment

There has been a success in climate actions to pollution in the Netherlands and France, by increasing taxes on polluting inputs, which are then invested in long-term infrastructure development rather than simply raising money.

## International Terrorisms and global migration

Regarding surveillance and snooping, collaboration with Israel would be tremendously helpful in curbing international terrorism. Program, such as Brazil's Pronasci ties together many components that were incentives of violence in the country, such as developing gun-free zones, local frameworks, civic culture to reduce crime.

## Poverty

Some solutions to nations' poverty include, managing farmers' access to all irrigation facilities, education, commercialised agriculture, implementation for schemes for family planning.

Some other non-traditional security threats that delegates might want to look at are:
- Infectious diseases, outbreaks, and other public health concerns
- water scarcity and pollution
- natural disasters causing mass immigration
- national and multinational organised crimes
- Smuggling, Illegal Migrations
- Nuclear Security Issues
- Security Issues related to Weapons

## V. Timeline of Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

| Date | Description of event |
| --- | --- |
| 1999-2001 | A generous grant from the Ford Foundation, successfully carried out a project on Non-Traditional Security Issues in Southeast Asia in conjunction with the Regional Center for Strategic Studies, Colombo, and United Nations University, Tokyo. The goal was to develop a conceptual framework and relevant methodologies for investigating the processes and implications of securitization and desecuritization of NTS issues in Asia |
| 2007 | Kirchner and Sperling have developed the concept of security governance to capture the engagement of the EU in a complex spectrum of security tasks, suggested that the EU is reshaping its security identity towards a post-national security system |
| 2009 | The ASEAN security system has mostly been focused on the prevention of conflicts through its unique approach centred on the commitment to solidarity, informality, minimal institutionalisation and non-interference |

| 2016 | The horrific terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, United States happened 11 September of 2016. |
|---|---|
| 2019 | Global outbreak of COVID-19, a hazardous virus that had led to the death of around 7 million population worldwide. |
| 2023~ongoing | Issue of climate refugees: forced migration population with disruption consistent with climate change, sudden or gradual environmental disruption, and a more than likely standard for human contribution to the disruption. |

## VI. Possible Challenges & Solutions

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### Climate actions and pollution to the environment:

It would be important for MEDCs to shift their consumption and production over from fossil fuels into other eco-friendly sources of energy, in order to cut the emissions of greenhouse gases, contribute to economic growth, job creation, and a better infrastructure.

### International Terrorisms and global migration:

Since the issue is adept at exploiting countries with weak counter-terrorism capabilities, solution depends largely on strengthening law enforcement and judicial capabilities, expanding aviation and border security, deepening global information sharing, as well as improving crisis response.

### Poverty:

Improving education, improving access & reaching people in poverty, especially social minorities in conflict, and ensuring countries have basic access to health care would be a priority.

## VII. Recommendations for Resolution Writing including Research

Considering the long history of the non-traditional security threats issue as well its nature in being broad in scope, it would be helpful for delegates to examine significant historical events happened in the sub-regions (continent) separation that led up to the current situation - countries that bound as an EU nation, ASEAN countries, EU nations, etc. They might hold a similar perspective due to its geographical and cultural characteristics; please consult the key definition and key issues section for region specific issues you might want to look at. Subsequently, delegates are also advised to research the relationship of their respective delegation country with other countries within their scope of region. After deciding the stance, delegates are encouraged to interpret the issue by dividing it into multiple aspects, since the consequences of the conflict are diverse as aforementioned: food security, energy security, poverty, climate actions, terrorism.

As the issue itself is very broadly ranged, I understand that it might be very hard to pick up and start research with, but my advice would be focusing on the 5 key issues addressed in the above, and how they look like in your country delegation. You are also reminded that you should do research on every single topic addressed within the council.

Please remember to devise solutions to the issue for their draft resolutions in a multilateral approach, keeping in mind our conference theme: how can we use multilateral diplomacy to surmount the challenges of rapid societal change?

## VIII. Bibliography

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## IX: Additional Resources

official resolution:

**Report: Non-Traditional Security Threats in the 21st: A Review**

**Identifying Non-Traditional Security Threats in the Era of International Integration**