



SECURITY COUNCIL

Welcome delegates,

My name is Sofia Martinez Polack, and I am elated to be your Chair for the Security Council. I am 16 years old and currently a junior at the International American School of Cancun. In my spare time, I enjoy reading and painting, as well as hanging out with my friends and baking. After I graduate, I plan to study international law in Europe.

This will be my sixth MUN conference. I have previously participated in CancunMUN twice, in committees such as WHO and GA, as well as in PlayaMUN as a delegate in UNODC. Since my first conference, I have aspired to be Chair of the Security Council, which I now have the honour of being. This committee is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Keep in mind that this committee can be challenging; therefore, I expect all my delegates to be prepared, serious, and most importantly, respectful. I am eager to be your Chair in the Security Council and truly look forward to working with each of you. Please remember that the background guide should not be your only source of information. I encourage you to take extra time to research thoroughly to have a rich and dynamic debate. I hope this conference allows you to not only debate and grow as delegates, but also to enjoy the experience.

If you have any doubts or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at sofia.martinez@ciac.edu.mx. I wish you the best of luck and see you soon delegates!

Sofia Martinez Polack, Chair
Security Council

Hello Delegates,

My name is Natalia Medellín, and at this conference, I will have the pleasure of being your Co-chair of the Security Council. I am a senior in high school, I am 18 years old, and I study at the International American School of Cancun. I love spending time with my family and friends, cooking, and dancing. When I graduate from high school, I want to study biomedical engineering, either in Canada or Europe, and then work for a company specializing in that field.

CancunMUN 2026 will be my fourth Model UN. I participated in two PlayaMUNs, which I enjoyed immensely because of all the new people I met, the opportunities to develop my presentation skills, and learning how to express my points of view. These two conferences have prepared me to give my best at this conference so that I can eventually become a committee chair. This Committee is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, and it mainly discusses the preservation of peace and security.

I hope all delegates will give their best, be ready to experiment, express themselves, be passionate, dedicated, and self-assured. Delegates are expected to have in-depth knowledge of the topics so that the debate can proceed smoothly and as expected. I recommend that your information is well-developed and not solely based on our background guide.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at my email address: natalia.medellin@ciac.edu.mx

Natalia Medellín, Co-Chair
Security Council



COMMITTEE MISSION

The Security Council is one of the main six organs of the United Nations, and it has the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression. It monitors and mandates specific struggles in today's society. It primarily focuses on sanction regime, terrorism prevention, and non-proliferation weapons. It has four main purposes which are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly operations between nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and in respect for human rights and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

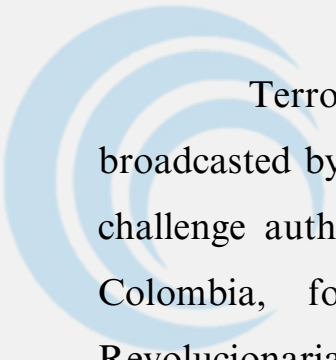


Topic A: The Security Implications of Terrorist Organizations Using Emerging Technologies

Introduction:

Terrorist groups are nowadays using technology as their main source to organize, finance, perpetrate, and broadcast attacks, threatening the security and information in our current daily base. In a world where the internet is in extreme use, it is important to control the management of violent extremists to not misuse our way of communication. Apart from the misuse of the technology, the advancements of unmanned aerial systems (UAS), artificial intelligence (AI) and 3D-printed weapons have heightened these fears even further. Terrorists mainly use new technologies that enhance ethical dilemmas and external security threats. The misuse of these factors can inhibit the adoption of new technologies by terrorist actors that can host terrorists and recruitment by instructional materials, for example methodology.

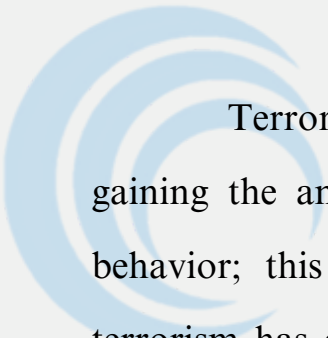
The use of AI-driven technologies target vulnerable individuals online. These tools lower barriers for recruitment, enabling automated targeting of youth via internet and social media as encrypted platforms. Augmented reality helped terrorists to stimulate attacks, train remotely and coordinate via secure channels, train remotely, and coordinate via secure channels like commercial satellites. The NATO organization countries involved are commonly suffering with their prosperity and peace because of terrorism, which is an asymmetric threat to countries. NATO is a way of discussing security and prosperity from the military aspect. There are persistent threats from Shia militant groups like Al-Ashtar Brigades, allegedly backed by Iran with explosives, firearms, and training; attacks target police in spates despite arrests. There are high risks from ADF(Automatic Document Feeder) in attacks to villages, forces and civilians using IEDS (Improvised Explosive Devices) and bombings in eastern parts in the republic democratic of Congo.



Terrorists in the countries of Security Council have high profile attacks broadcasted by videos, social media and claims to increase the fear, recruit and challenge authorities, often using high technology to succeed in the attacks. Colombia, for example, has had recent FARC (Fuerzas armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia) dissidents' car bomb (2025 Cali: 5+ killed) and helicopter downing (Amalfi: 8 police killed) called "terrorism" by Petro, widely covered. In China: Uyghur attackers' knife/massacres (2014 Kunming: 31 civilians killed) and bombings (Ürümqi, Guangzhou) highlighted in state media as separatism. “The attackers killed 130 people, including 90 at the Bataclan theatre. Another 416 people were injured, almost 100 critically. ... The attacks were the deadliest in the European Union since the Madrid train bombings of 2004, and the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of France.” This topic is to take into deep consideration the right measures to succeed in solving this problem.

History:

Over the course of several years the usage of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons by terrorists has become an educational and academic public debate. It has been about two main components: the capability of terrorists to acquire and successfully weaponize CBRN agents, and their motivation to produce mass fatalities. The capability of the terrorists to obtain CBRN weapons is hard. However, the breakout of the Soviet Union has, according to many authors, eroded many of these constraints. The questionable security of former state-level CBRN programs has made it easier for terrorists to gain access to lethal agents, and the know-how necessary for successful weaponization of these agents has also allegedly become more available to terrorists, mainly through the “brain drain” caused by the high level of unemployment among ex-Soviet scientists. In addition there is the proliferation of communication technologies such as the Internet. Despite the fact that terrorism typically involves destruction and attack, most terrorists have self-control in some activities.

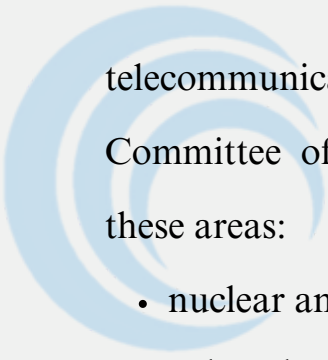


Terrorists are not traditionally interested in killing people, but only in gaining the amount necessary to provoke fear and terror in their malicious behavior; this attracts sympathy and support. In 20 years the traditional terrorism has changed immensely; now motivated by religious imperative and not that lethal or comprehensible. The “new” terrorists are less rational and therefore more susceptible to indiscriminate mass-casualty violence. Furthermore, the motivational constraints associated with mass-fatality CBRN terrorism are also regarded as gradually eroding, especially with the growing lethality of terrorist attacks. The deadliest incidents prior to 1983 involved “only” dozens of fatalities, in the 1980s and 1990s the most lethal attacks were counted in the hundreds. In the new millennium the tableland has reached into the thousands for the first time in history.

Member states of the UN have explicitly talked about the importance of multistakeholder cooperation in combating cyber terrorism, including among international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and the civil society in Security Council resolution 2341 (2017) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS). In the seventh review of the GCTS, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities were asked to “jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism.”

Current situation:

Terrorism is a serious threat to the security of the United Nations and indeed the world. The efficiency of the new technological systems reflects great technological progress of the past century. There are different types of attacks: air transportation is both targets and means of attack, and information and



telecommunication systems are both targets and means of response. The Committee of Science and Technology of Countering Terrorism considered these areas:

- nuclear and radiological threats
- cultural and agricultural health systems
- toxic chemicals and explosive materials
- information technology,
- energy systems,
- cities and fixed infrastructure,
- the response for people to terrorism, and
- complex and independent systems.

Science and technology are essential ingredients of a multilayered system approach for defending the United States against terrorist attacks including nuclear weapons. Bahrain hosts the U.S.-led efforts like Task Force 59 to counter drone and AI threats from regional terrorists, amid exercises addressing sophisticated attacks. China warns of terrorists using AI to design nuclear or chemical weapons via data access, highlighting governance needs. In Colombia, guerrilla groups like ELN and FARC dissidents conducted over 8,000 drone strikes in 2025, weaponizing commercial drones with explosives. “From 2018 to July 2024, ISIS-DRC conducted 1,506 attacks resulting in 8,130 deaths... making it the deadliest terrorist group in Africa during this period”. These are some examples of how several countries are defending their posture and dealing with the emerging technologies of terrorism from their own perspectives.



Points to consider:

- How are terrorist groups using AI, drones, and cyber tools to expand their operations?
- Are current Security Council counterterrorism measures sufficient for technology-based threats?
- How can governments work with private tech companies to prevent misuse?
- What are the human rights risks of increased digital surveillance?
- How can developing states strengthen their cybersecurity capacity?
- Should there be global regulations on the sale of commercial drones?

Useful links:

<https://press.un.org/en/2026/sc16288.doc.htm>

[dniTerrorism Guide - National Counterterrorism Center | Terrorist Groups](#) Contains many features across the full range of issues pertaining to international terrorism: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics

[China's Response to Terrorism](https://commission.europa.eu/news-and-media/news/10-years-paris-terror-attacks-2025-11-13_en_uscc[PDF])city of Liucheng in the southern Chinese province of Guangxi. At least 10 people were reportedly killed and more than 50 others were injured.¹¹ The attacks were reportedly the work of one man who was also killed in one of the explosions, according to PRC media.¹²

<https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/organization/nato-member-countries>

[https://books.google.com.mx/books?](https://books.google.com.mx/books?hl=es&lr=&id=Cv_M3CGLLUEC&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=The+Security+Implication+of+Terrorist+Organizations+Using+Emerging+Technologies+current+situarion&ots=P_fAwrfcG&sig=SsWs0CBzwCg60p3rOdsW4zRJ-7s&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=The%20Security%20Implications%20of%20Terrorist%20Organizations%20Using%20Emerging%20Technologies%20current%20situarion&f=false)

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COUNTRY BOX

Bahrain

China

Colombia

Democratic

Republic of the

Congo

Denmark

France

Greece

Latvia

Liberia

Iran

Pakistan

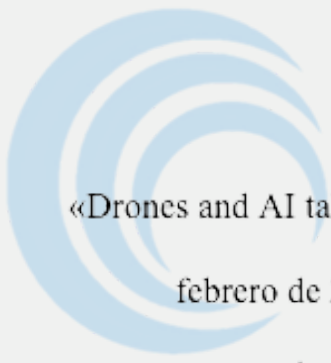
Russian Federation

Somalia

United Kindgom

United States of

America



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- Terrorists’ Use of Emerging Technologies Poses Evolving Threat to International Peace, Stability, Acting UN Counter-Terrorism Chief Warns Security Council | UN Meetings*

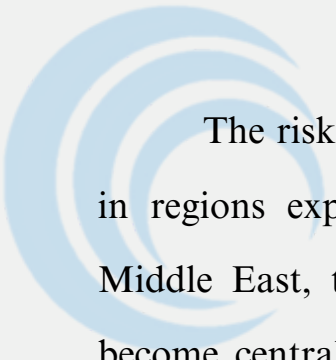


TOPIC B: Nuclear Proliferation Risks Posed by Emerging Regional Conflicts

Introduction:

Nuclear proliferation poses a serious threat to global peace and security, especially as emerging regional conflicts increase tensions between states and raise the stakes for nations to consider nuclear weapons as deterrents. As geopolitical instability grows, some states view nuclear weapons as a way to strengthen their security or political influence. Nuclear proliferation refers to the spread of nuclear weapons, fissile material, and weapons-related nuclear technology to states that do not already possess them or are not recognized as nuclear-weapon states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This issue threatens international stability by increasing the number of actors capable of using extremely destructive weapons during times of political instability of conflict.

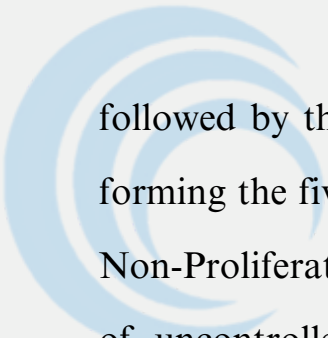
Nuclear proliferation, or the spread of nuclear-weapon capability, is widely perceived as one of the most pressing threats to international security due to the devastation that even a single nuclear weapon could cause. At least nine countries are believed to possess nuclear weapon stockpiles, and several of them, such as North Korea, have taken confrontational political positions and limited international inspections of their nuclear programs. Other countries, such as Iran, have faced international scrutiny due to concerns about their nuclear development activities. These situations raise fears not only of potential state-led attacks, but also of nuclear technology or materials falling into the hands of terrorist organizations or other non-state actors.



The risks associated with nuclear proliferation are particularly significant in regions experiencing heightened geopolitical tensions. Areas such as the Middle East, the Korean Peninsula in East Asia, and Eastern Europe have become central to global concerns about nuclear escalation and the safety of nuclear infrastructure. Ongoing conflicts and security rivalries in these regions may encourage some states to reconsider nuclear capabilities as a form of deterrence or political leverage. International organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, monitor nuclear programs and promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, while the NPT seeks to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament efforts. However, challenges such as non-compliance, regional instability, and concerns over unsecured nuclear materials continue to test the effectiveness of these international frameworks. As regional conflicts evolve, addressing the risks of nuclear proliferation remains a critical responsibility for the international community and for the United Nations in order to prevent escalation and maintain global security.

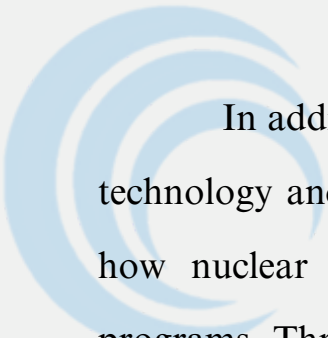
History:

The origin of nuclear proliferation is deeply rooted in the Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began shortly after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 and drove an intense arms race that threatened global catastrophe. In 1939, a letter signed by Albert Einstein to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warned about the potential development of nuclear weapons, prompting the Manhattan Project, which produced the first atomic bombs dropped on Japan during World War II. Soon after, other states began pursuing their own nuclear capabilities to maintain strategic balance. In 1949, the Soviet Union tested its first nuclear weapon,



followed by the United Kingdom in 1952, France in 1960, and China in 1964, forming the five nuclear-weapon states later recognized under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). These developments raised fears of uncontrolled proliferation and led international efforts to limit nuclear weapons, especially as global stockpiles peaked at more than 70,000 warheads in the mid-1980.

Controlling nuclear proliferation has involved a complex web of national governments, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental actors, each playing distinct yet overlapping roles since the Cold War era. Governments pioneered bilateral treaties such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and later Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) agreements between the US and the Soviet Union, aimed at limiting and reducing nuclear arsenals. At the global level, the NPT, signed in 1968, binds 191 states to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons while promoting disarmament and peaceful nuclear technology. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have also played a role in shaping disarmament advocacy and public awareness. Organizations such as the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), the Federation of American Scientists, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), and Physicians for Social Responsibility have promoted awareness and pushed governments to pursue stronger disarmament measures. However challenges soon emerged, including India's 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion", which revealed loopholes in the control of dual-use nuclear technology. Later developments further complicated non-proliferation efforts when India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons in 1998 and North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003 before conducting its first nuclear test in 2006.



In addition, clandestine networks such as A.Q. Khan transferred nuclear technology and expertise to countries including Iran and Libya, demonstrating how nuclear materials and knowledge could spread beyond official state programs. Through the United Nations Security Council, the UN has enforced compliance with non-proliferation measures through sanctions and resolutions addressing nuclear threats, including Resolutions 1718 and 1874 in response to North Korea's tests and Resolution 1540 (2004), which requires all states to prevent non-state actors from acquiring nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. Another important institution is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), established in 1957 to verify that nuclear technology is used only for peaceful purposes through inspections and monitoring.

Measures to curb proliferation have produced both notable successes and continuing challenges, reflecting the tension between deterrence and disarmament. The NPT has significantly limited the number of recognized nuclear-weapon states and prevented many technologically capable countries from developing nuclear arsenals. Some countries have even dismantled their nuclear weapons programs voluntarily, such as South Africa, which ended its nuclear weapons program in 1991 before joining the NPT. Regional Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones, including the Tlateloco Treaty in Latin America (1967) and the Treaty of Pelindaba in Africa (1996), have also contributed to limiting the spread of nuclear weapons across large regions. However, several challenges remain; nuclear-armed states still maintain approximately 12,000 warheads worldwide, and modernization programs continue in several countries. States outside the NPT like India, Pakistan, and Israel, maintain nuclear capabilities, while North Korea continues to expand its program despite international sanctions, illustrating the difficulties of enforcing global non-proliferation norms and emphasizes why nuclear proliferation remains a major issue for international peace and security.

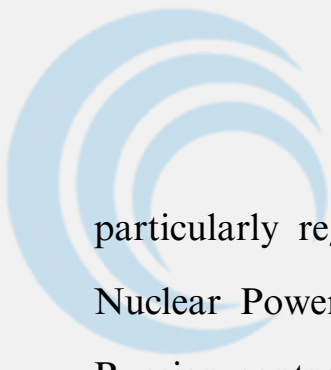


Current Situation:

Nuclear proliferation risks from emerging regional conflicts remain as a major concern for international security as of 2026. Ongoing violations of non-proliferation commitments, growing geopolitical tensions, and divisions among major powers have made coordinated responses more difficult. These risks are particularly visible in regions such as the Middle East, the Korean Peninsula, and Eastern Europe, where nuclear programs, military conflicts, and political rivalries intersect. These factors increase uncertainty about the effectiveness of existing non-proliferation mechanisms and the ability of the international community to respond to emerging threats.

In June 2025, the US and Israel launched strikes on key Iranian sites, including Natanz, Fordow, Isfahan, and the underground Minzadehei facility during a major regional escalation. The attack severely damaged parts of the program but did not eliminate Iran's nuclear capabilities, and tensions between Iran and several Western states increased afterwards. Iran retaliated with missiles and reduced cooperation with inspectors from the IAEA cooperation, further complicating monitoring efforts. This has prompted Saudi Arabia to accelerate its civil nuclear expansion, announcing two power reactors and domestic uranium enrichment. Although officially intended for peaceful purposes, these developments have raised concerns that regional rivalries could encourage further nuclear development.

On the Korean Peninsula, North Korea conducted its second missile test of 2026 in late January, signaling continued advance in their nuclear and missile programs, defying UN Sanctions. These actions have increased concerns among neighboring states such as South Korea and Japan, where debates about national security and nuclear deterrence become more prominent. Another major concern involves the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine,



particularly regarding the safety of nuclear infrastructure. The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant is the largest one in Europe and has remained under Russian control since 2022. Although the reactors are currently not operating, damage to powerlines and surrounding infrastructures raise concerns about nuclear safety and the possibility of an accident during active conflicts. The IAEA has maintained monitoring teams at the facility and continues working to ensure the plant remains stable despite the ongoing war.

Accountability for nonproliferation violations continues to become more difficult as divisions among major powers grow. Within the United Nations Security Council, Russia and China have opposed additional condemnations of North Korea's nuclear and missile programs, despite violations of SC resolutions such as 1718, 2270 and 2371, which restrict exports, financial activity, and labor transfers linked to its weapons program. These disagreements among the P5 member states weaken enforcement and undermine the credibility of the NPT, especially ahead of the Eleventh Review Conference in April 2026, where previous failures to reach a consensus document have already raised concerns about progress on disarmament. At the same time, measures such as safeguards inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency and sanctions monitoring by the SC remain active. However, ongoing tensions and regional rivalries continue to raise concerns about further nuclear proliferation and the need for stronger international cooperation.

This information is updated up to the 10th of March, we encourage all delegates to further investigate up to the date of the conference as this is an ongoing conflict.



Points to consider:

- How do regional conflicts increase incentives for nuclear weapons development?
- What responsibility do major nuclear powers have in preventing escalation?
- How can regional nuclear weapon free zones reduce tensions?
- What measures protect nuclear materials during active regional wars?
- What incentives could encourage states outside the NPT to participate in global non-proliferation efforts?
- What measures can reduce the risk of nuclear escalation during conventional wars?
- What steps can be taken to reduce existing nuclear arsenals while maintaining global security?

Useful links:

<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/military-history-and-science/nuclear-proliferation-overview>


<https://education.cfr.org/learn/timeline/history-nuclear-proliferation>

<https://carnegieendowment.org/russia-eurasia/research/2025/09/preventing-nuclear-anarchy-nuclear-proliferation-and-american-security>

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC1963312/>

<https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/weapons-mass-destruction/nuclear-weapons/treaty-non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons>

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The Security Council is one of the main six organs, and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

