



**MONUC**

Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la  
Universidad Católica de Pereira

MONUC 2025

# GUÍA ACADÉMICA HEAD OF STATE

DEBATIENDO EL PRESENTE, CONSTRUIMOS EL FUTURO



GUÍA ACADÉMICA  
MONUC 2025

Welcome letter

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# Secretaria general Pamela Torres

Soy Pamela Torres, estudiante de séptimo semestre de Negocios Internacionales de la Universidad Católica de Pereira y me emociona profundamente poder darles la bienvenida a esta edición de MONUC 2025.

Creo firmemente que este modelo es una gran oportunidad para fortalecer nuestra capacidad de escuchar, argumentar con respeto y proponer cambios que trascienden. Espero que cada delegado pueda encontrar en este espacio un lugar para expresarse libremente, construir lazos de amistad y descubrir lo valioso de trabajar unidos por un bien común.

Los invito a vivir MONUC 2025 con emoción, con ganas de aprender y de conocer nuevas ideas. Que cada momento aquí nos motive a seguir creyendo en el diálogo como la mejor herramienta para transformar la realidad.

¡Bienvenidos a esta gran aventura!

Pamela Torres

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# Directora Académica

## Isabella Trujillo

Es un honor darles la bienvenida a MONUC 2025 en la Universidad Católica de Pereira.

Soy Isabella Trujillo Manrique, estudiante de Negocios Internacionales y Administración de Empresas, y este año tengo el privilegio de ser la Directora Académica.

Para mí, MONUC no es simplemente una simulación; es un espacio vivo donde el diálogo, la diplomacia y la colaboración transforman ideas en propuestas, y donde las diferencias se convierten en oportunidades para aprender. Aquí cada palabra y negociación son una oportunidad para crecer como personas y profesionales.

Lo que más me emociona es cómo este evento reúne culturas y perspectivas diversas con un mismo propósito: aportar soluciones creativas a los retos globales. Este es un lugar para escuchar, ser escuchados y descubrir que en la diversidad está nuestra mayor fortaleza.

Como Directora Académica, mi compromiso es que vivamos esta experiencia en un ambiente inclusivo, dinámico y respetuoso, donde todos puedan participar con confianza.

¡Bienvenidos a MONUC 2025! Estoy segura de que será una experiencia inolvidable.

Isabella Trujillo

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# Directora de presidencia

## Mariana Vanegas

Estimados delegados, es un placer saludarlos. Soy Mariana Vanegas, su coordinadora de presidencia. Estoy muy ansiosa por conocerlos a todos, estoy completamente segura de que esta será una experiencia inolvidable tanto para ustedes como para nosotras.

Si en cualquier momento necesitan ayuda o tienen alguna inquietud no teman por preguntar ya que siempre estaré dispuesta a ayudarlos. Espero que esté MONUC 2025 les inspire a seguir creando y asistiendo a estos espacios educativos tan enriquecedores.

Espero y aspiro que cada una de las comisiones esté llena de buena comunicación, compañerismo y mucho respeto.

Y recuerden:

“La educación es, sencillamente, el alma de una sociedad pasando de generación en generación”. Gilbert K. Chesterton. (1874-1936).

Confiamos en ustedes delegados.

Atentamente,

Mariana Vanegas

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## PRESIDENTE DEL COMITÉ

Dear Delegates,

My name is Juan Alejandro Sanchez, and it is a great pleasure to be your President for this edition of MONUC 2025. I am currently in Grade 10 at Fundacion Liceo Inglés, since my first year in middle school and now high school, I have taken every opportunity to participate inside the United Nations Models world. Today, I am proud to bring the experience of 13 MUNs, where each of them has shaped my skills in diplomacy, debate, and leadership.

I understand that for some of you, this might be your very first MUN. For others, it may be one more step in this path that you have already begun. In both cases, MoNUC 2025 will be a space for us to learn, grow, and challenge us. This is also my first time serving as a President, which makes this event even more important for me.

As in my school we say: "Time to Act, Time to Change" —

-Flimun

Please feel free to ask me any questions or seek guidance at any moment during the MUN. I am here to support you.

Sincerely,

Juan Alejandro Sanchez  
President, MONUC 2025





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## VICEPRESIDENTE DEL COMITÉ

Welcome everyone to MONUC 2025. My name is Manuela Cabanillas Fajardo, I am a sixth-semester student of International Business at Universidad Católica de Pereira, and this year I have the honor to be part of the Board of Directors in the Head of States committee.

I have previous experience in three United Nations Models during my high school years, which has allowed me to develop skills in negotiation, public speaking, and conflict resolution—skills I look forward to applying in this committee.

I hope that this year you are encouraged to participate actively, as political analysis, leadership, and international cooperation will be key tools to achieve major agreements and significant results.

I want you to know that this committee is a space to debate, propose ideas, and develop creative solutions to global challenges. Each of you has unique skills, and if we combine them, we can build a strong team capable of generating innovative and realistic proposals.

If at any point you have questions or need support, please feel free to reach out to me. I am here to guide you, work alongside you, and ensure that together we have a truly enriching experience in this edition of MONUC.

Sincerely,  
Manuela Cabanillas Fajardo  
VicePresident, MONUC 2025  
[manuela.cabanillas@ucp.edu.co](mailto:manuela.cabanillas@ucp.edu.co)

# MANDATARIES

- Donald J Trump - United States
- Xi Jinping - China
- Vladimir Putin - Russia
- Droupadi Murmu - India
- Luiz Ignacio Lula da Silva - Brazil
- Claudia Sheinbaum - Mexico
- Javier Milei - Argentina
- Gustavo Petro - Colombia
- Gabriel Boric - Chile
- Bola Tinubu - Nigeria
- Abdel Fattah - Egypt
- Mark Carney - Canada
- Anthony Albanese - Australia
- Lee Jae-in - South Korea
- Masoud Pezeshkian - Iran



# GLOSSARY

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Set of 17 goals established by the UN in 2015 to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.

**Multilateralism:** System of cooperation between multiple states and international organizations to address common problems.

**Development Aid:** Financial, technical, or human resources that countries or institutions provide to foster the economic and social progress of other countries.

**Capacity Building:** Process by which skills, infrastructure, and institutions are developed in countries to achieve the SDGs.

**Climate Action:** Political, social, and economic measures aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change (SDG 13).

**Public-Private Partnership:** collaboration between governments and private companies to implement sustainable projects.

**Global Governance:** set of institutions, norms, and processes that guide international cooperation on global issues.

**Financing for Development:** international financial mechanisms, such as loans, funds, or South-South cooperation, to support the SDGs.

**Free Trade:** Exchange of goods and services without tariff barriers or trade restrictions between countries.

**Protectionism:** Economic policy that limits international trade through tariffs or quotas to protect domestic industries.

**Tariffs:** Taxes applied to imported goods to raise revenue or protect local production.

**Trade Liberalization:** Reduction or elimination of trade barriers to facilitate the free flow of goods and services.

**Comparative Advantage:** Economic principle that holds that countries should specialize in producing what they can manufacture more efficiently than others.

**Global Value Chains:** International production network in which different stages of the process are carried out in different countries.

**Balance of Payments:** Record of all economic transactions between a country and the rest of the world.

**Economic Integration:** Process by which several countries reduce barriers to trade and investment (e.g., Mercosur, EU, USMCA).

**Trade-offs:** Economic decisions where prioritizing a benefit (e.g., free trade) can generate costs or losses (e.g., loss of local jobs).





# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:



The UN Heads of State Committee is a very specific, fictional, and independent committee in this Model United Nations with no relation to the real world.

Actually, this committee tries to simulate the environment of the several heads of state summits, the meetings from which top executives search for the solution of big global conflicts, following the model of the Security Council or the General Assembly in their high-level sessions.

The heads of state committee are an extraordinary event. The greatest leaders and heads of the delegation meeting at the Model United Nations, in which the representatives are the ones speaking as their leaders, giving speeches, having direct conversations, and finally using the same power as the highest political leaders of their countries.

Yet, in this case, as opposed to what happens in the Security Council, the resolutions approved by this body do not have the force of law but are of very high political value, as they show the collective will of the world's leaders. Thus, this summit is unique and special, as it highlights presidential diplomacy, negotiation, and consensus-building rather than technical argument.

The committee wants to be a bridge between different debated forums and the members who are granted an opportunity to experience firsthand what major negotiations beyond their national interests but at global level would be like. Therefore, they would need to work as one team to achieve that. Delegates can perform the job by tackling the most urgent global issues, at the same time preventing disorder and discovering the solutions that are beneficial to the whole international community regardless if that is done thru speeches, bilateral meetings, or strategic diplomacy.

### • Powers and Functions

Upon receiving a report of a threat to peace, the Council initially acts through peace mechanisms, such as:

- Establishing principles for negotiation and agreement.
- Promoting mediation, investigation, or field missions.
- Appointing special envoys.
- Requesting the Secretary-General to intervene within the framework of his good offices.

In the event of an escalation of hostilities, the Head of States has the power to:

- Issue ceasefire orders.
- Dispatch military observers or peacekeepers.
- Apply economic sanctions, travel restrictions, arms embargoes, or diplomatic ruptures.
- Authorize collective military actions as a last resort.





# TOPICS

## *Topic 1: International cooperations towards the achievement of the sustainable development goals(SDGs)*

### **General Context**

In 2015, the UN General Assembly approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 specific targets (UN, 2015). The goal is to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people can live in dignity by 2030. International cooperation is essential, as no country can achieve the SDGs alone. This includes financing, institutional support, political coordination, technology transfer, and multilateral partnerships (Sachs, 2015).

### **Benefits of Global Collaboration**

- Universality of the SDGs: According to the United Nations (2015), the SDGs apply to both developed and developing countries, although their obligations vary.
- Global Interdependence: Problems such as poverty, pandemics, and climate change do not recognize national boundaries (World Bank, 2020).
- Financial and technical support: Many countries lack the resources to implement sustainable policies without cooperation (UNDP, 2024).
- Uneven compliance: According to the UN, less than 15% of the SDG targets are on track to be met; in many areas, there are even setbacks (United Nations, 2023).

### **Key Players in International Cooperation**

1. The SDGs are being advanced in large part by national governments, international institutions (UN, World Bank, IMF, OECD, WTO, WHO), the commercial sector, academia, and civil society (Rodrik, 2018; Sachs, 2015).

## Principal Mechanisms of Cooperation

1. Public-private partnerships (PPPs), technology transfer, South-South collaboration, and development funding are important mechanisms. Initiatives such as official development assistance (ODA), sustainable bonds, and the Green Climate Fund serve as examples of how funding facilitates implementation (World Bank, 2020; WTO, 2023).

## Present obstacles to accomplishing the SDGs

1. Insufficient funding: According to estimates, the yearly deficit in sustainable investments is close to USD 4 billion (World Bank, 2020).
2. Global inequality: The gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow (UNDP, 2024).
3. Impact of recent crises: The CoVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and the energy and food crises have slowed down progress (United Nations, 2023).
4. Climate change: It directly affects food security, health, and economic development (United Nations, 2023).
5. Armed conflicts and displacement: They divert resources that could otherwise be allocated to development (UNDP, 2024).
6. Weak global governance: Difficulties remain in coordinating all international actors (Rodrik, 2018).

## Key advances

- SDG 7 (affordable and Clean Energy): There has been a massive increase in renewable energy (WTO, 2023).
- SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being): Global vaccination efforts and pandemic response improved health cooperation (UNDP, 2024).
- SDG 17 (Partnerships): Efforts like the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) are being enhanced (United Nations, 2023).



## Examples of Successful International Cooperation

- Paris agreement (2015): Countries united to commit to reducing emissions and supporting the climate transition (United Nations, 2015).
- COVAX (2020): a joint initiative to ensure the equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines (UNDP, 2024).
- Green Belt and Road Initiative (China): Investments in sustainable infrastructure in developing countries (World Bank, 2020).
- Next Generation EU (European Union): a sustainable post-COVID recovery fund (Rodrik, 2018).
- 

## Explore Future Perspectives

Future perspectives include redesigning the global financial system to put sustainability at the forefront, boosting private sector participation by investing in green and digital projects, and using technology as a driving force (Sachs, 2015; UNDP, 2024). Moreover, enhancing multilateral governance is essential to prevent overlapping efforts and promote fairness in collaboration (United Nations, 2023).

## Guiding Questions for the Debate

1. Which international mechanisms should we enhance to guarantee compliance with the SDGs by 2030?
2. How can developing countries' dependence on foreign aid be reduced?
3. What role should emerging powers (BRICS, G20) play in cooperation toward the SDGs?
4. How can we balance economic growth with environmental sustainability in international cooperation?
5. What reforms are needed in the UN and the global financial system to close the financing gap?

## ***Topic 2: International cooperations towards the achievement of the sustainable development goals(SDGs)***



### **General Context**

Its main objective is to eliminate tariff barriers, quotas, and restrictions that hinder the exchange of goods and services between countries. The basic principle is that all countries can benefit from more efficient economic growth by allowing specialization based on comparative advantage (Baier & Bergstrand, 2004). However, not all countries have achieved the same results: some have benefited greatly from greater access to international markets and foreign investment, while others have suffered the loss of domestic industry, increased inequality, and greater dependence on external sources (Rodrik, 2018).

### **Importance of the Topic**

- Relation to Economic Growth: About 60% of the world's GDP comes from international trade. (World Bank, 2020).
- Job and Income Generation: Countries that integrate into global value chains are able to boost their economies (WTO, 2023).
- Cost Reduction: Free trade promotes efficiency and access to cheaper goods for consumers (Rodrik, 2018).
- Tensions and disagreements: Free trade also encourages discussions about economic sovereignty, environmental sustainability, and social fairness. (Sachs, 2015).

## Main actors

1. Global trade is regulated and disputes are settled by the World Trade Organization (WTO) (WTO, 2023).
2. According to the World Bank (2020), regional blocs such as the EU, USMCA, Mercosur, aSEaN, and afCFTa are essential to trade integration.
3. Economic Powers: The United States, China, and the European Union are the most influential players (Rodrik, 2018).
4. Emerging economies: India, Brazil, South africa, among others, seek stronger participation in global value chains (UNDP, 2024).
5. Financial institutions: The World Bank, IMF, and regional banks support trade infrastructure (World Bank, 2020).

Advantages of Free Trade	Disadvantages and Criticisms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to broader international markets.</li><li>• Stimulation of innovation and competitiveness.</li><li>• Technology transfer and foreign direct investment (FDI).</li><li>• Price reduction and greater product diversity.</li><li>• Expansion of global value chains.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local deindustrialization: Less competitive industries cannot withstand imported products.</li><li>• Social and territorial inequality: Growth is not always distributed equitably.</li><li>• External dependence: Developing countries are forced to export raw materials without diversification.</li><li>• Labor problems: Job losses in vulnerable sectors and job insecurity in some countries.</li><li>• Environmental impact: The transport of goods and the overexploitation of natural resources increase the ecological footprint.</li></ul>



**Own elaboration based on World Bank (2020), World Trade organization (2023), Rodrik (2018), and Sachs (2015).**

### **Present Difficulties:**

1. Geopolitical tensions: Trade disputes underscore the constraints of free trade, especially between the US and China (Rodrik 2018).
2. Protectionism: Many countries reinstituted tariffs and restrictions after the pandemic and oil crises (WTO, 2023).
3. Inequalities: While many poor nations still rely on raw materials, developed economies benefit more from innovation and technology (World Bank, 2020).
4. Sustainability of the Environment: Compliance with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs may be hampered by intensive commerce (UN, 2015).
5. Multilateral crises: Changing its regulations to address digital trade and services presents challenges for the World Trade Organization (WTO, 2023).

### **Relevant Examples:**

- China (2001, WTO accession): Became the "world's factory" and achieved tremendous economic growth through free trade (WTO, 2023).
- Mexico (NAFTA/USMCA): Increased its participation in North American value chains, despite criticism for overdependence on the United States and domestic inequity (Rodrik, 2018).
- The European Union exemplifies integration through the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital (World Bank, 2020).
- Africa (afCFTA, 2019) aims to develop a continental market for over 1.3 billion people (UNDP, 2024).

## Relevant Examples:

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- Africa (afCFTA, 2019) aims to develop a continental market for over 1.3 billion people (UNDP, 2024).

## Future Objectives

- Expand digital trade and prepare for the advent of e-commerce and data economies (WTO, 2023).
- Support green agreements that increasingly integrate free trade and environmental criteria (UN, 2015).
- Developing countries are working to diversify output and minimize reliance on raw materials (World Bank, 2020).

## Guiding Questions for the Debate

1. How can we balance the benefits of free trade with the protection of vulnerable local economies?
2. Should mandatory environmental and social criteria be included in international trade agreements?
3. What role should regional blocs play in the face of the partial ineffectiveness of the WTO?
4. How can we prevent free trade from widening the gap between developed and developing countries?
5. What international cooperation mechanisms can make trade more inclusive and sustainable?

# QARMAS

## *Topic 1: International Cooperation Towards the Achievement of the SDGs*

- What multilateral mechanisms should be strengthened to ensure that all States make progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda?
- How can developing countries access sufficient and sustainable financing to implement the SDGs?
- What role should emerging powers (BRICS, G20) play in international cooperation towards the SDGs?
- How can the transfer of green and digital technology to countries with fewer resources be promoted?
- How can international cooperation be coordinated to address cross-cutting challenges such as climate change, food security, and extreme poverty?
- What measures can be taken to ensure that international cooperation respects national sovereignty and the specific needs of each country?
- How can greater participation of the private sector and civil society be achieved in the implementation of the SDGs?
- What reforms are needed in the international financial system (World Bank, IMF, etc.) to close the SDG financing gap?



## *Topic 2: Free Trade and Its Impact on Economic Development*

- How can it be ensured that free trade equitably benefits both developed and developing countries?
- What measures should be implemented to protect local industries and workers affected by trade liberalization?
- How can mandatory environmental and social standards be integrated into free trade agreements?
- What role should regional blocs (EU, Mercosur, AfCFTA, ASEAN, etc.) play in a weakened multilateral system?
- How can trade openness be balanced with food security policies and strategic self-sufficiency?
- What mechanisms can reduce developing countries' excessive dependence on raw material exports?
- What international cooperation measures can help the most vulnerable countries integrate into global value chains?
- How can the WTO be reformed to adapt to current challenges such as digital trade and geopolitical tensions?

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# GUIÁ ACADÉMICA (HEAD OF STATE) 2025 MONUC 2025

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Redacción: Juan Alejandro

Sanchez- Manuela Cabanillas

MONUC recomienda evitar la impresión de este documento para contribuir a la disminución del uso de recursos naturales y la contaminación atmosférica.



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