



**SECURITY
COUNCIL
BACKGROUND**



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SECURITY COUNCIL



Introduction.

“Survive to Study: School Shootings”

“They were all murdered in the place that should be the safest: Where the children go to school” - Stephen Collinson CNN journalist.

On behalf of the Security Council Committee, the Chair would like to welcome the delegates to the 15th edition of Model of United Nations Instituto Oriente MUNIO 2024, expressing its gratitude for the participation of the delegates in this committee.

This year, the Chair is very proud, optimistic, and excited to announce that the participants will be taking an important position in the resolution of this issue that is so important at this time.

It is an honor for us as a Chair to have the opportunity to guide the members of the committee and help them develop different skills, including the ability to debate, critical thinking, work as a team and learn how to defend a position.

Finally, the Chair trusts that everyone involved has the responsibility and willingness to make the dynamics of the debate respectful and we as the Security Council hope that the issue awakens curiosity in the implicated and find the best solutions so that the delegates realize that this is a problem that affects us all.

The topic of this model is “Survive to Study: School Shootings” the expression “School Shootings” refers to acts of violence carried out by arms used by students, ex-students or people outside the school institution.

For almost a century, most schools around the world have had school shootings in which dozens of children have been victims. The most tragic part of each of these shootings was how unsurprising they were, how fully prepared the students were for their fate, and how completely helpless they were against the anger of the students.

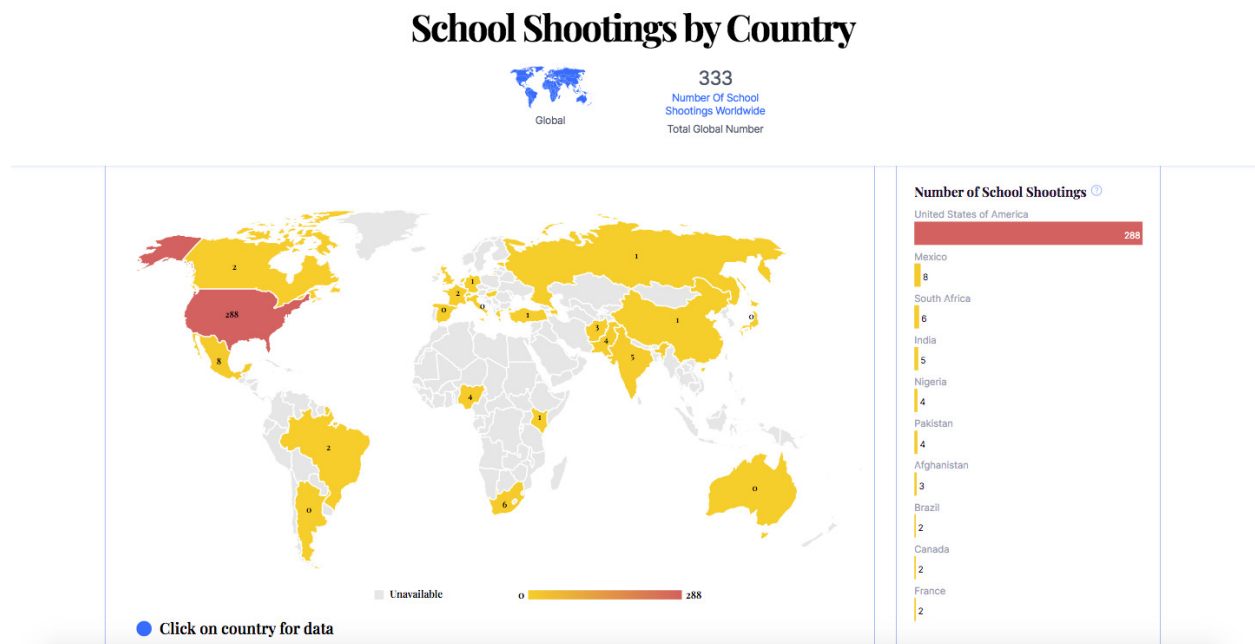
Through the outbreak of the school shooting epidemic as a major social and political problem in the last twenty-four years, it has generally receded into the background, seen as an inconvenience rather than a major international priority.

The United States of America has suffered the greatest number of attacks with arms in schools and is, consequently, the country in which the discussion about arms and safety in the classroom has increased the most. It is estimated that this country has 57 times more shootings in educational centers than the rest of the industrialized nations combined. However, the number of victims is also very high in other

countries such as Japan, The Federal Republic of Germany, The Russian Federation and The Republic of Finland.

It is important to mention that shootings affect the mental health of both the children involved and their families. Some of the symptoms that they may present are traumatic stress, anxiety, depression and having general concerns about their safety.

Below is a map with the number of school shootings by country.



Having explained the topic, the Chair would like to share the reasons why they chose this specific and important topic.

The main reason is to create awareness about this problem, likewise, it is proposed that the issue be a reason to develop different communication skills through the different tasks that have been planned for this model and in this way grant a great experience that encourages them to improve as a society and achieve a good debate that concludes in prudent solutions.

The Background seeks to facilitate the investigation and understanding of the problem through real data and recommended sources of information, this document is created to be the support base for the delegates during the process of the fifteenth edition of MUNIO.

In this document, the delegate will be able to find information about the history of the committee, the topic, and the goals of the committee. As well as points that will be taken during the debate and the countries involved in this concern.

Nearing the end of the document the delegates would find the references that the members of the Chair recommend to facilitate the investigation.

We as a Chair believe that if the delegate is reading this document it is because there is something on the subject that arouses the enthusiasm and curiosity that made the delegate choose this committee instead of the other options and we as the Security Council appreciate that since it represents a great opportunity to do an unforgettable experience for all delegates.

The Chair is available in case any questions arise.

The history of the Security Council is important in order for the delegates to understand the main purpose of this committee, what it includes and raising awareness about the United Nations.

Committee's History

The Security Council is one of the corporations with the greatest decision-making capacity in the entire organization. According to the Charter of the United Nations, this committee has four purposes: maintain international peace and security, foster friendly relations between nations, cooperate in the solution of international problems and in the development of respect for human rights and serve as a center that harmonizes the efforts of nations.



One of its main precautions is to focus its actions on those responsible for the policies or practices condemned by the international community, simultaneously minimizing the effects of the measures adopted on other sectors of the population and economy. Upon receipt of a complaint that threatens the peace, the first action taken by the Council is usually to recommend that the parties involved try to reach an agreement by peaceful means. The council shall: establish principles for this agreement, conduct an investigation and mediation process, send a mission (appoint special envoys), or request the Secretary General to use his good offices to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Throughout the years the United Nations Security Council has traveled in the hope of creating peaceful solutions involving security around the world. The United Nations Security Council follows the same purpose as the League Of Nations “world peace”.

In the Security Council there are 15 permanent members, which each have their vote and decisions on procedural issues are taken by affirmative vote of at least nine of fifteen members.

Throughout the “Cold War”, disagreement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union made the Security Council an ineffective institution. The most relevant event occurred in June 1950, when the Soviets were boycotting the Security Council on the question of The People’s Republic of China membership in the UN. The absence of a Soviet veto allowed the United States of America to direct through a sequence of resolutions approving the use of military force to support the Republic of Korea in the “Korean War”. Troops from the Republic of Korea, the United States of America and 15 other countries involved would increase the ranks of the United Nations Command to almost 1 million by the end of the military conflict.

The committee was created in 1945 after the end of “The Second World War”, Conflict and most of its composition and logic are heirs to those times. The Security Council held its first session on January 17, 1946, at Church House, Westminster, London, with the Report of the Preparatory Commission, selection of the President of the Security Council and the appointment of the United Nations Secretary-General. Currently, the Security Council is located permanently at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Some of the topics that have been discussed in the Security Council this year are UNMISS, Security and Peace in the people, Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic) chemical arms, UNAMA, Sanctions against The Republic of Sudan, Threats to International peace and security, UNITAMS, Fight against armed groups, Peace and security in Africa, Deadline for the MINUSMA report, among others.

Long term.

The topic covered has increased in recent years, although it is beginning to go back many years. For almost a century, many schools around the world have been the scene of mass murders with dozens of children among their victims. The United States of America has suffered the greatest number of attacks with firearms and is, consequently, the country in which the debate on weapons and safety in the classroom has increased most. Therefore, some of the shootings that have most impacted society around the world will be mentioned below.

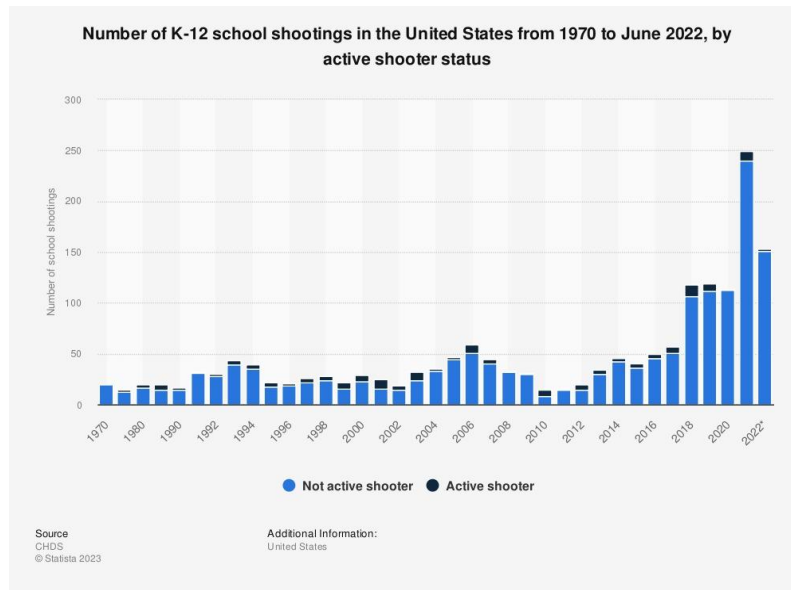
Looking back on April 20 1999 the shooting took place, known as “the Columbine massacre”. This event marked a before and after in history, The massacre sparked a debate about arms control laws, subcultures and bullying.

Dylan Klebold and Eric Harris entered the school with armament, murdered a total of 13 people and injured about 24 before taking their own lives. Everything was planned, so they did not choose a random day, but April 20, Adolf Hitlers birthday. Although his motives are unclear, his personal journals record that his actions bear comparison with the Oklahoma City bombing. Thanks to this fact, the FBI would open its first massacre investigation page.

Many young people in The United States of America have attached themselves to the ideology of carrying out these types of acts that serve as liberation from the rejection of society, driven by “the Columbine massacre”, many of these shootings that happened in the country during the years 2000 to 2010 have a common idealism.

On September 1, 2004 was the year of the “Beslan massacre” in North Ossetia, an autonomous republic in the country of The Russian Federation. A total of 32 criminal groups, Islamic fundamentalists and Chechen separatists, entered a school and took 1,200 adults and children hostage. Three days later, the special forces ended up entering the center: the operation resulted in the massacre of 334 people, including 186 children.

The following graph represents the number of school shootings that The United States of America has experienced.



The consequences of school shootings in society have been reflected in the importance of greater security measures, not only emergency response plans, but also the violence prevention approach and evidence-based strategies to address the psychological needs of people. Many analyzes have shown that the people involved can present anxiety, major depression, post traumatic stress, panic attacks, among other psychiatric symptoms. Politically speaking, the decision made on the access to firearms to minors throughout the world has been questioned, so several debates have been held on the aforementioned.

Another shooting at a school occurred on November 25 in Espirito Santo in the country of The Federative Republic of Brazil where 13 people were injured and 3 were victims of the firearm. The Secretary of Public Security of Espirito Santo, Marcio Celante, announced that there were three deaths, two teachers and one student and the thirteen people suffering from injuries of varying severity were transferred to hospital. The Brazilian police arrested the alleged perpetrator of the shooting and this event is important because the shooter was attacking two schools, a public and a private school, both located on the same street. The shooter was identified as a 16-year-old boy who used to study in a public school. The governor of the state Renato Casagrande, announced the arrest, but did not provide further information on the identity of the detainee.

It has been observed that the people who have been involved in the shootings fall behind in their studies since it is difficult for them to return to school due to the fear they have acquired and when leaving school, this reduces their job opportunities and in case to find one, this would be with a salary below average.

After the shootings, at least 3.5 billion dollars are used for medical treatment and mental health care, and in terms of job losses due to income, death or disability, the figure represents 51.2 billion dollars.

Short term.

"All the other kids with the pumped up kicks
You better run, better run faster than my bullet"

- Foster the People (2011)

Foster the People (2011) In 2016 a song called "pumped up kicks" went viral and became known around the world, dealing with the issue of shootings, making people aware of how serious these events are and how recurrent they are. In writing the song, The author wanted to "get inside the head of an isolated psychotic child" and raise awareness about the issue of arms violence among youth, which he feels is an epidemic perpetuated by "lack of family, lack of love and isolation".

Experts say that many of the people who commit these murders experience risk factors, such as social isolation and rejection. Often the murderer experiences chronic stress, depression or frustration over a long period of time. They usually have a school history of being picked on, harassed and ignored.

"The problems faced by people who commit these crimes are not uncommon", said James Garbarino (2021) a professor of psychology at Loyola University Chicago in the United States of America. These symptoms include depression and anger over feelings of rejection and exclusion, and many have had some type of mental health problem.

Recent Shootings that impacted society.

This past May 3, a 13-year-old boy opened fire in a Belgrade classroom in an apparently planned attack that murdered eight children and a security guard from the institution and injured six other pupils, as well as their teacher.

Serbian police said that he had used two of his father's arms and that he may have been planning the attack for a month. Belgrade police chief Veselin Milić (2023) reported the following: "The teenager also had two molotov bombs and made a list of the children he planned to murdered and their classes". Milic identified the deceased students as seven girls and one boy born between 2009 and 2011.

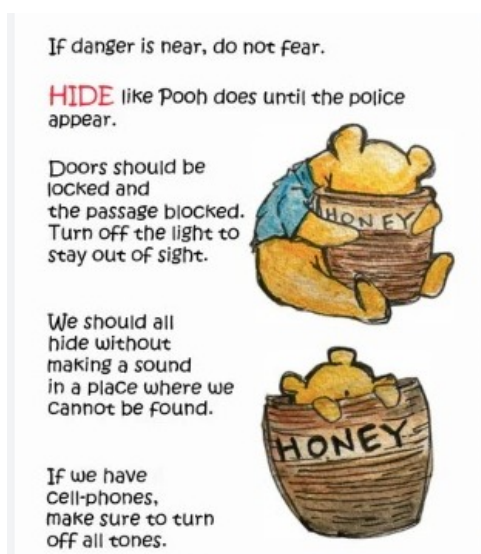
Serbia has very strict arms regulations and authorities have issued several amnesties for owners to turn in or register illegal arms, but experts have repeatedly warned of the danger of hundreds of thousands of illegal firearms left in the region after military conflicts and the civil unrest in the 1990s.

One of the most recent events that have impacted was the massacre at Robb Elementary School in the Uvalde, last year on October 24 where Salvador Ramos, an 18 year-old young man, murdered 19 young people and 2 adults. On the occasion of this fact, "The House of Representatives of the Federal Congress of the United States of America" approved the prohibition of the sale of semi-automatic firearms and high-capacity chargers to minors under 21 years of age with 223 in favor and 204 against, but the established legislation has no future to become federal law.

Education and teaching what to do in a school shooting.

"Run, hide and if there is no other option, fight the aggressor". This is what a book recently distributed to students in the United States of America teaches to prepare in case of a school shooting.

As a way for children in schools to learn to react to possible school shootings, a book was created in the city of Texas, in the United States



of America where the popular image is the character Winnie the Pooh, entitled "Stay safe" and has three key words "Run, Hide, Fight" this protocol is recommended by the authorities against school shootings, the phrase "If there is danger, Winnie the Pooh and his friends teach you what to do" appears in the book.

"Winnie the Pooh is now teaching kids about shootings because his officials do not have the courage to keep our children safe and pass common sense arms laws" (Stengle, 2023).

These are some of the books that have been made to teach the new generations of children how to react to a shooting, unfortunately now that is what it teaches instead of the authorities taking action to prevent school shootings since they must be a safe place for children.

Mass shootings in schools leave large numbers of victims in their wake. Data recorded by the American Organization Everytown, promoted by former New York mayor Michael Bloomberg (2023) says "More than three million children are exposed to this type of violence, representing 1% of the population. Every year 3.500 minors are murdered by firearms and approximately 15.000 are injured".

In recent years, The United States of America has an average of nearly 50,000 American students who have experienced a school shooting each year at their schools. The added costs of firearms violence in schools in terms of lost revenue is nearly 5.8 billion and the total costs in terms of the mental health of tens of thousands of young people are more difficult to quantify.

Although this issue is several years old, unfortunately there is little information about shootings and there is a wide variety of information about The United States of America because it is a country with the highest level of bullying in schools which is one of the reasons why these atrocious acts are carried out.

Topic and The United Nations

The United Nations in recent years has been on the lookout and reported school shootings around the world because the health and lives of children are of great importance. There is not so much information about the actions that the United Nations has carried out since a special body is in charge of the rights of children in which this issue is related because many children have had their right to life taken away.



One of the United Nations agencies with a focus on promoting the rights and well-being of children and adolescents in the world is The United Nations Children's Fund, known by its acronym UNICEF.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was established in 1946, in the aftermath of "World War II" the purpose was clear, to help children and young people whose lives were at risk.

What mattered to UNICEF was reaching every child in need, protecting children's rights to survive, succeed and reach their full potential. From the ashes of the armed conflict to the global complications that affect millions today, UNICEF has consistently worked to protect the rights and well-being of the children. Whoever they are. Wherever they live.

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly (its acronym is GA) to advocate for the protection of children's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. This organization is based on and guided by "The Convention on the Rights of the Child" and strives to establish the rights of the child as enduring ethical principles and international standards of conduct, it also insists that the protection and development of children are the authority of objectives universal development plans that are an integral part of human progress, help with material resources for countries, particularly developing countries, guarantee a "children's first call" and build their capacity to provide services to children and their families.

There is a lot to talk about in this part of the document about UNICEF because it is the first to respond to emergencies to protect the rights of children in coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies. Also, it has unique rapid response facilities

quickly to alleviate the suffering of children and those who care for them.

As measures against this type of violence that children experience in schools, UNICEF and its partners called for the following petitions:

- The implementation of policies and laws that protect students from this problem.
- The reinforcement of prevention and response measures in schools.
- Encouraging communities and individuals to join students in denouncing violence and working to change behaviors in classrooms and communities.

All children have these rights regardless of who they are, where they live, the language that they talk, what is their religion, their way of thinking or their appearance; no one should be treated unfairly, no child, no reason these are some of the rights of children that are violated in school shootings.

- *Realizing rights:* Governments must do everything possible so that every child in your country can enjoy all the rights mentioned in this Convention.
- Life, survival and development, each child has the right to life.
- Governments have to ensure that children survive and grow to their full potential protection against violence.
- Governments must protect children against violence and abuse.

The organization also assured that it is necessary to collect disaffected data of higher quality about violence against children inside and outside schools and share what works.

No one should be treated unfairly for no reason, so these are some of the rights of children that are violated in school shootings according to "The Convention on the Rights of the Child".

- *Realize rights:* Governments must do everything they can so that all children in your country can enjoy all the rights mentioned in this agreement.
- *Life, survival and development:* Every child has the right to life.
- Governments must ensure that children survive and grow to their full potential.
- Governments must protect children from violence and abuse.
- States shall recognize the importance of the role played by the media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from various national and international sources, especially information and material for the purpose of

promoting their social, spiritual and moral well-being, and their physical and mental health.



The Human Rights of the Child Committee (it is acronym HRCC) is an organization of 18 independent experts in charge of supervising the application of "The Convention on the Human Rights of the Child " by Member States.

Controversial Points.

Human rights have been a controversial topic for several years since each individual has it thanks to the constitutions of the countries where they must be complied with in all cases. Unfortunately, there are many people who do not respect it and that is why it is very important to know what rights each individual has. In the issue of School Shootings, it is related to human rights because the victims of this problem do not have their rights respected, such as life and education, both for adults and children because everyone can live a catastrophic experience as they are.

For these reasons a debate arises about the legalization of carrying of firearms in the countries since they are related to shootings in schools because many children have arms since it is legal.

The debate can be moral because each individual has a different way of thinking about what is good and what is bad. In addition, most countries go against their constitution, however, The United States of America, The United Mexican States and The Republic of Guatemala protect legalization, which means, it is those countries that are in favor of carrying firearms. More will be said about this topic later.

There is no specific debate on the different positions that countries have on school shootings since they are aware that this type of violence should not exist.

This topic has been normalized during the last years in many countries and instead of trying to eradicate these terrible events, they only carry out actions to prevent it. Unfortunately in many countries there is a great lack of programs to intervene and prevent.

Below are some points that are controversial, are closely related to the topic and have different perspectives. As delegates, the best way to discuss these points will be sought, taking into account the different positions that each country has.

- Legalization of firearms.

The International Arms Trade Treaty has been in force for some years, it imposes strict rules on the international exchange of arms, however the international arms trade continues to increase, continuing the growth of abuses against human rights. After 20 years of campaigning by Amnesty International and NGOs, the

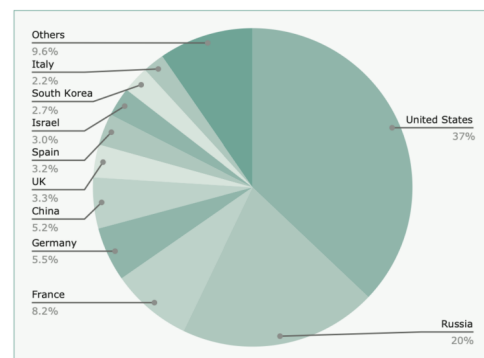


Figure 2. Global share of major arms exports by the 10 largest exporters, 2016–20

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, Mar. 2021.

Arms Trade Treaty became a standard of international law on December 24, 2014.

As previously mentioned, the right to keep and bear arms is protected by the United States Constitution. Americans own half of all civilian-owned armament in the world, this country is known for owning more arms than any nation. Among the nations with the most firearms are The Republic of Serbia, The Republic of Yemen, The Swiss Confederation and The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. But there are only three countries that have the constitutional right to keep and bear arms: The United Mexican States, The Republic of Guatemala and The United States of America. Some of the countries with the highest arms exports are: The People's Republic of China, The United States of America and The Russian Federation.

Amnesty experts in armament and digital verification, work to identify remains of armament in order to follow the trail to its central point. Amnesty International and other human rights NGOs are contributing to the Campaign Against the Arms Trade to stop The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland government from continuing to supply arms to The Republic of Yemen.

- Psychological profile.

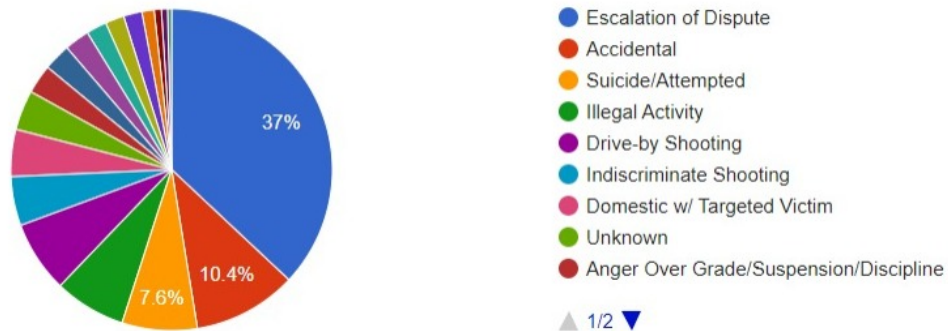
It is crucial to understand the causes that lead young people to turn to arms as a way to channel their anger or their problems. In only 5 % of school shootings cases did the shooter suffer from a mental disorder. The rest of the profiles reveal other triggers such as physical and physiological abuse, family abandonment, school bullying, family criminal history or access to arms.

In an attempt to better understand the minds of these homicidal youths, a physiological profile was developed (NPR, 2019). The main characteristics identified were the following (La mente é meravigliosa, 2018) :

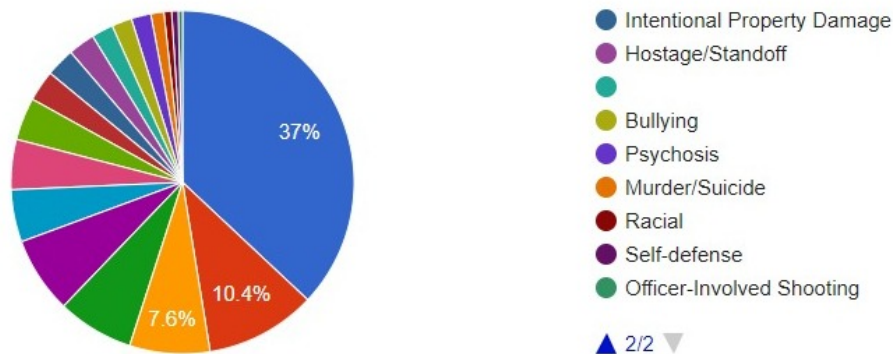
- The attacks were meticulously planned. They were not random actions or caused by a momentary mental derangement.
- 80% of the murderers had suffered school bullying, with a story of mistreatment, persecution and emotional abuse.
- A high percentage of the murderers came from broken families, where one of the two parents had a criminal record.
- In 100% of the cases there was a marked interest in arms.

The violence presented by young people is not accidental or sudden. In fact, there was a complex, slow but high-impact process that developed in their minds.

Situation



Situation



- Mental Health of the victims after the shooting.

School shootings are becoming more common, and while the media focuses on the shooters and the murderers. It is also important to know that the students, teachers, parents and any collaborator who were present at the shooting are alive.

The costs of school shootings for the direct victims and their loved ones are unimaginable. And an increasing body of research shows that the number of murdered captures only one part of the broader lasting impact that arm violence has at schools throughout our society. Researchers have been analyzing the impacts of exposure to shootings on the growing number of students experiencing them in schools. While many students are physically unharmed, studies have consistently found an impact to their menthol health, educational, and economic trajectories that last for years and potentially decades, to come

Students and staff that witness school shootings are likely to suffer from traumatic stress symptoms, become anxious or depressed and have general concerns about their safety. In addition, post-shooting depression increases deaths including suicides and accidents, this also happens. As young people are left with trauma and their mental health gradually deteriorates, this can happen in both the short and long term.

While many witnesses will have temporary symptoms, others will be symptomatic for a much longer period of time and even developed chronic psychiatric disorders. Even short-term sufferings can cause severe distress and have profound effects on academic achievement and the social and emotional growth of impacted students.

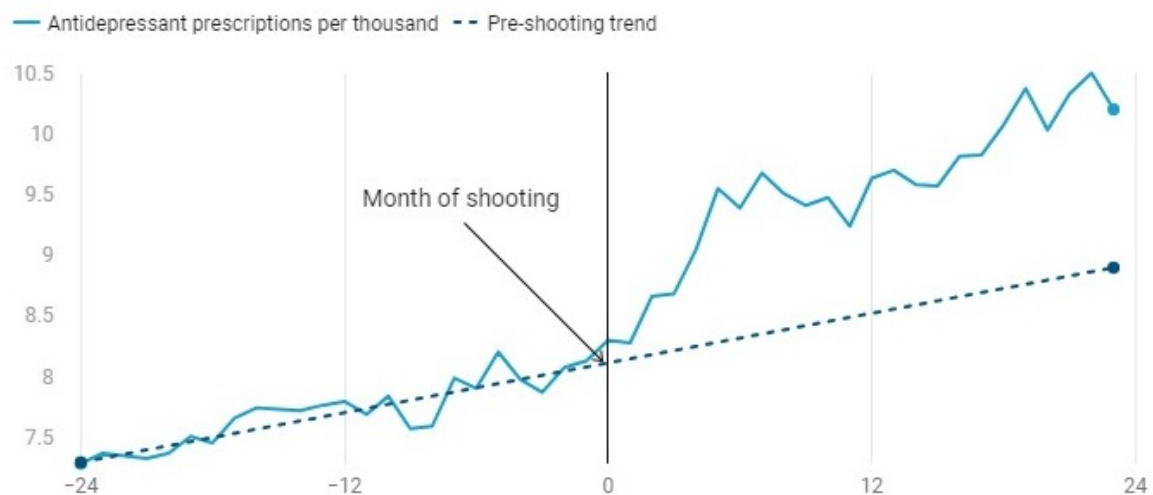


Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND • Source: [Rossin-Slater, Schnell, Schwandt, Trejo, and Uniat \(2020\)](#) • [Get the data](#) • [Download image](#)

- Bullying and abuse in the schools.

It is clear that bullying is a serious problem that can have tragic consequences. And it is a problem we, as society, must address to prevent future school shootings.

Violence in schools is a complex problem that requires a comprehensive process of awareness and approach by political authorities, school parents and students. We, as society, are facing a problem with great repercussions in all social spheres, which has been called "bullying".

The Psychoneurological Development Research Center (CIDEP) defines bullying as " a behavior of harassment or physical or physiological persecution carried out by one student against another, who is chosen as the target of repeated attacks".

Almost all of the shooters apparently lacked social support and someone to turn to when they are in trouble. They reject their companions, and are rejected in return. They are alone in a psychological sense.

Eva Rotenberg, member of the Argentine Psychoanalytic Association (APA), mentioned that in schools, they pay more attention to students who do not comply, are rude, who bother teachers or who do not follow the rules, but the child or adolescent who if they are silent, have difficulties socializing or are introverted, they are not given enough attention, so they can jump out with seemingly unforeseen violence.

In all countries there is bullying but there are some that have more than others, such as The Republic of Poland and French Republic, which are among the countries with the highest rate of bullying worldwide, although the governments are taking actions to prevent this type of violence, children every day must live in fear.

Objectives.

In this edition of the MUNIO, The Security Council expects a diplomatic posture from the delegates to address this problem, having a fluid debate, keeping it interesting and healthy with sufficient resources to also have the ability to obtain viable, responsible, modern solutions that are always respecting ideologies from other countries.

We, as your Chair, hope that all delegates consider the importance and value of this current issue, regardless of the consequences it brings. Furthermore, the Chair trusts in the ability to understand the problem that has done so much damage to the world.

The objective of the Security Council committee is the safety and protection of all people and respect for human rights in this terrible situation that exists, as well as reducing this conflict and ensuring peaceful solutions to disputes that arise between countries.

Having already mentioned the topic, the Chair asks its delegates to find the best solutions to:

- Find solutions where the rights of each individual are always being respected.
- Access to carry firearms, seek greater security in schools to avoid mass shootings.
- Give more importance to victims who are still alive after the school shootings and about the care of their mental health.
- Mental health is a very important and very delicate aspect of a person, which is what makes it so important.
- Find viable proposals to reduce school shootings worldwide.
- How to help governments to stop normalizing this problem.
- Establish agreements between countries so that relationships between them are not affected and the prevention of generating conflicts in the future.
- How could The United Nations get involved and which other organisms are important to the resolution of this issue.
- Creating a safe school environment is key to preventing school shootings. The school environment should:
 - Feel safe when talking to each other and with both academic and collaborative staff.
 - Generate sufficient support for training for school personnel.

The Chair would like to try not to deviate from the topic in the debates, so that the delegates such as the Chair can find solutions to the problem. The Security Council, as well as the other committees, requires

a lot of responsibility and commitment, we as a Chair expect the best from all our delegates.

The Chair wishes it good luck on this model, they can always trust their Chair and do not forget that "The root of growth is to dare the unknown"- MUNIO 2024.

Conclusions.

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. As it has been mentioned before the topic discussed in this document is an urgent problem, school shootings violate the rights of children as well as their peace and security. Fear does not belong in schools.

A school shooting is an attack in which an individual or a group carry out an armed attack on an educational institution, such as an elementary school, high school, university, or some other educational facility. The worst stage that has been registered was in the year 2021-2022, where an increase in the average of school shootings was observed to quadruple compared to 2013.

School is the children's second home, and if they can not be safe there, where can they be?. A plague of recent classroom attacks shows that no place is truly safe, millions of parents often leave their children in constant doubt and fear about whether their school is next.

In a bitter political climate, where there is no achievable common ground between upholding the right to bear arms and the wishes of many who want stricter arms laws. This political paralysis makes it almost certain that there will be some children going to school as usual on Tuesday mornings, who, one day, will not come home after school.

The topic was decided by the Chair because it is a worthy and important issue for change, since today school shootings are something that affects many countries in aspects that are reviewed in the controversial points.

In the document, the delegates will find information about school shootings and some cases that impacted society these years. In addition to the history of the committee, which is very important to learn about, the United Nations position and some solutions made by other organisms, the controversial points to take into account for the debates during the model and the countries involved in the problem.

As a Chair, this document is expected to be very helpful during the model, enjoy this experience to the maximum. The Chair trusts that the delegates will reach all their potential, skills and effort during the model and they can understand, be aware, and perform solutions to the problem.

Delegates, thanks for choosing the Security Council in this edition of MUNIO and for making the decision to be a part of this experience. The Chair is confident that the delegates can achieve many things and we, as a Chair, know the effort, time and dedication that it implies being part of this adventure, so we, as the Security Council wished all the delegates success, this experience is important for all those who are involved, the delegates are part of the change since they entered the model. Delegates, if they have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the Chair.

“Creating the safest path is everyone’s responsibility”- Captain Scott Kelly.

Welcome to MUNIO 2024.

Countries Involved.

United States of America:

When it comes to mass shootings the United States of America has exceptional numbers, with more shootings taking place there than any other country in the world.

Arm violence does not stop in the United States of America. According to data from Everytown for Arms Safety, nearly 4,000 children and teens are murdered each year and 15,000 more are wounded in shootings. It is estimated that at least three million children in the United States of America are exposed to shootings each year, while arms are the leading cause of decease for children and adolescents.

Federative Republic of Brazil:

The Federative Republic of Brazil has known about twenty attacks or violent episodes in schools since 2000, half of them in the past twelve months.

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva said that the concept of schools as a safe shelter has been ruined.

“In these last four years we have seen more attacks on schools, at least since the early 2000s,” said Bruno Langeani, project manager of the Sou da Paz Institute “We are convinced that the greater access to arms in recent years has facilitated this type of attack”.

Dominion of Canada:

Over the years there have been several school shootings in this country and the government has not provided a solution to this conflict. In May 2022 The Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced new legislation to freeze the purchase and sale of firearms in this country. The legislation sets a limit on the number of arms carried, as well as the capacity of chargers, and would ban some arms-like toys. It should be noted that the legislation also requires an increase in the maximum penalty for crimes contemplated in the law, such as the illegal possession, acquisition or manufacture of a firearm, from 10 to 14 years in prison.

Republic of Serbia:

On May 8, of this year the government of the Republic of Serbia has opened a one-month period for those who own arms without a license to voluntarily surrender them without criminal consequences, in

response to the two shootings that left 17 murder people and 21 injured, in one of the countries with the largest number of arms in circulation. In the Republic of Serbia, with a population of 6.8 million, there are 760,000 arms in the hands of 400,000 people, one of the highest ratios in the world.

French Republic:

The French Ministry of Education has launched this week an awareness campaign against bullying in response to a survey carried out last year in which it was revealed that 40% of the students have suffered some type of harassment at some time.

Bullying affects around 1.4 million students, which is one in ten children in elementary and junior high. It can range from the simple theft of snacks to cases of insults, intimidation, threats, beating, extortion or sexual violence.

Permanent Members G5 Countries.

1. United States of America.
2. Russian Federation.
3. French Republic.
4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. People's Republic of China.

Members of The Security Council.

6. Federative Republic of Brazil.
7. Dominion of Canada.
8. United Mexican States.
9. Republic of South Africa.
10. Federal Republic of Germany.
11. Federal Republic of Nigeria.
12. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
13. Republic of Estonia.
14. Republic of India.

Invited and Listening Countries.

15. Republic of Serbia.
16. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
17. Republic of Azerbaijan.
18. Republic of Poland
19. Hellenic Republic. (Grecia)
20. Republic of Hungary.

21. Republic of Kenya.
22. Republic of Turkey.
23. Republic of Guatemala.
24. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
25. Republic of Yemen.
26. Swiss Confederation.

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