

Study guide: Security Council

Introduction to the chairs:

Welcome to all of the delegates who are part of the Security Council with us. We hope that you will feel comfortable while working seriously to try and find answers or resolutions to the three different topics.

We are three chairs : Sacha, Lucie and Margaux, all in the OIB section. While Sacha is in Year 12, the girls are in Year 13.

If you have any questions before or even during the conference don't hesitate to come to us, here are our emails :

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The Security Council:

The United Nations Security Council was established on the 24th of October 1945 after the end of the Second World War and held its first session on the 17th of January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Since its first meeting, the Security Council has taken permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. It also travelled to many cities, holding sessions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1972, in Panama City, Panama, and in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1990. It also is the highest decision-making body within the United Nations.

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has the principal responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. As the only body that can use force in response to armed attacks, the Council plays a crucial role in the international community's answer to all issues of conflict and violence. Therefore, while the Council has only been traditionally used to cover military and security-related issues, it has also passed resolutions on HIV/AIDS in Resolution 1308 (in 2000). The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of aggression or a threat to peace. It calls upon a conflict's parties to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement.

While in recent times, Model UN conferences have focused on the rise of terrorism, and the ongoing civil war in Syria, it is important to note that the Council is preoccupied with a large variety of conflicts worldwide as the only UN Committee that can authorize the use of force. This means that where there is a peacekeeping operation, there will be a requirement of Security Council approval, resulting in a large range of topics.

Ultimately the Security Council is the most powerful organ within the UN. Under article 23, Chapter 5 of the Charter, the composition of the Security Council is outlined as 15 members of the UN with 5 Permanent members who possess a veto power (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the USA) and 10 non-permanent members which are elected for a two-year term.

In your Model United Nations, the 5 Veto nations will be the delegates that will determine whether a resolution passes or not, so, during the debate, it would be very wise to befriend at least one of these delegates (the more the better). Sometimes delegates are not aware that the Security Council as a committee has the right to send peace forces, impose economic embargoes or even authorize NATO military

intervention. Therefore when dealing with an international crisis or a military situation keep this in mind to improve your solutions or proposals.

All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. It means that while other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.

In the UN charter, the Security Council was granted special permissions and powers to execute a global responsibility for peace. If we were to consider the UN as a national Government, the General Assembly would be the legislative power and the Security Council the executive.

As the UN Committee with the most power, the Council can also give delegates a wide range of creative solutions, so keep in mind that you as a delegate can come up with creative solutions to whichever topic you are debating. However, always try to strike a balance between satisfying the requirements of the permanent 5 members and what is feasibly possible when writing your resolutions. Within Model UN, the Security Council is often one of the most intense committee that a delegate can be a part of.

Don't forget to always be diplomatic, take up your role and believe that the decisions you make in that council as the representative of a nation will shape the world of tomorrow.

Sacha

[Topic A: Venezuela crisis, restoring a legitimate government in order to reestablish peace and stability.](#)

INTRODUCTION:

On May, 20th 2018, Nicolas Maduro has been re-elected president of Venezuela but a lot of people think that Maduro cheated so he is not able to rule Venezuela. The president of the senate, Juan Guaido self-proclaimed president of Venezuela as it's written in the Constitution on January 23rd 2019. Now, Venezuela has two presidents, this situation divides the population in two parts: the ones who support Maduro and the others who think that Maduro isn't able to rule the country. Different countries stand on both sides: for example, the U.S.A, Canada, France, the U.K and others support Juan Guaido. Russia, China, Bolivia, North Korea and others support Nicolas Maduro. The U.S.A have threatened Nicolas Maduro to send the army to Venezuela. This situation has created a new international conflict.

HISTORY OF THE CRISIS:

ECONOMIC CRISIS:

Not a long time ago, Venezuela was the richest country of South America because of its oil reserves.

The country was wealthy, president Hugo Chavez provided money for the schools, the hospitals and he even gave free heating oil for the impoverished Americans.

The problem was that Venezuela became dependent of oil: it represented 96% of Venezuela's economy.

When oil prices started to decrease, it led the country to an economical crisis, president Maduro even declared the economical state of emergency .

It had a lot of consequences: the GDP passed from 2,091 in 2012 to 1,335 in 2017.

The country also has the highest inflation rate in the world: from 19% in 2012 to 946% in 2017.

This economic crisis also increased the murder rate and some Venezuelan cities became very dangerous.

POLITICAL CRISIS:

On April 14th 2013 Nicolas Maduro becomes president of Venezuela after Hugo Chavez's death. He should be president until 2019.

The first anti-Maduro meetings took place in 2014. At least 43 people are killed.

In December 2015, the opposition wins the legislative elections. That's the first time that an anti-Chavez political party has the majority in 17 years.

In May 2016, the opposition collected 1,8 million signatures to make a referendum to revoke president Maduro. In september 2016, more than 950 000 people to show their angriness against the government in Caracas and in other cities.

In October 2016, the referendum is cancelled by the government, the Parliament says it's a putsch and, on October the 25th, the Parliament put the government in trial.

Nicolas Maduro says it's a parliamentary putsch. The country's situation is critical.

In April 2017, facing new protests, the government starts to militarize the country. After those protests, three persons are killed and 30 have been arrested.

From July to August 2017, 125 persons are killed, the UN declares that the government is too violent.

The discussions between the government and the opposition are stopped in February 2018 after a disagreement on the elections.

On February 23rd 2018, the opposition refuses to participate to the elections.

Nicolas Maduro is re-elected in May 2018 but the opposition and other countries don't recognize Maduro as president of Venezuela.

On January 23rd 2019, Juan Guaido declares himself president of Venezuela and he is instantly recognized by Donald Trump.

France, Germany and Spain ask Maduro to do other elections before February 3rd 2019. If he doesn't do that they will recognize Juan Guaido as president, Maduro rejects this ultimatum.

To put pressure on Maduro, U.S.A impose heavy sanctions on the Venezuelan oil company.

Juan Guaido is recognized as president by most European countries.

On February 7th 2019, vehicles who transport food, drugs... for the poorest Venezuelans are stopped by president Maduro. Meetings are organized by Juan Guaido to free these vehicles. Other humanitarian vehicles try to enter Venezuela by the Brazilian border but they are stopped by the army, 4 people died and more than 100 are injured.

On March 7th there is a general power cut which last for a week, Maduro sees an action from the USA.

On May 1st, big meetings are organised against president Maduro.

By then, the situation isn't changing a lot: the two presidents don't want to talk to each other, Venezuelans are divided, the economical crisis has put 3,6 million children in danger as well as the poorest Venezuelan. The international community try to avoid a civil war in Venezuela and the violences are condemned by the UN.

UN most recent actions:

10/04/2019: UN humanitarian chief warns the Security Council about the situation in Venezuela

01/05/2019: UN calls Venezuela to renounce the use of violence in the anti-Maduro meetings

22/06/2019: Michelle Bachelet (UN human rights chief) wants Venezuela to free its imprisoned opponents

01/07/2019: UN urges Venezuela to do an investigation about a retired navy captain who died after being tortured

14/08/2019: UN launches a humanitarian response plan in order to help 2,6 million Venezuelans. In this number there are 1,2 million children. This will give them food, water, a shelter...

DISCUSSION OF THE TOPIC:

Within this topic there are some issues we are going to discuss about. Indeed, an international conflict caused by a multitude of problems. In this section, you, as a delegate, will be informed of the major problems that make this conflict.

First of all, who is the president, Juan Guaido is seen as a legitimate president by a part of the Venezuelan people and by a part of the world, Nicolas Maduro who has been elected by Venezuelan people and who is seen as legitimate by another part of the Venezuelan people and by another part of the world.

Then, another major issue are the living conditions in Venezuela indeed due to the inflation, the GDI of Venezuela decreased sharply in a few years, it aggravated the situation of the poorest inhabitants of Venezuela. The UN has launched a plan to help 1,2 million children in need but there are approximately 3,6 million children in need.

Venezuela's relationships with the international community aren't good now due to its inner problems

Military violence in Venezuela is also a big issue, since the beginning of the crisis a lot of people have been killed by the army.

President Maduro also denounced US actions in his country. He accused them of being part of the general power cut.

BLOC POSITIONS:

All over the world, countries have their opinion on which leader Venezuela should have: Nicolas Maduro or Juan Guaido.

Each of Venezuela's president have a main supporter, for Maduro it's Russia and Cuba and for Guaido it's the USA. Most of European countries such as France, the U.K or Germany recognize Juan Guaido as president, same for Australia, Japan, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and most of south American countries. Nicolas Maduro also has supporters alongside Russia and Cuba: there is South Africa, Turkey, China...

Each bloc supports one of the two men for different reasons, some of them follow their allies

For more information on the position of your country in this crisis you can see some links in the "bibliography" section.

Questions a resolution must answer:

Before you can “resolve” the crisis here are some questions you must consider during your debate:

- How to provide health care, food, water, clothes, shelter.... to the poorest people and especially for children in Venezuela.
- How to avoid violences during the meetings inside the country ?
- How to restore peace in the political sphere of Venezuela ?
- How can the UN help Venezuela to get out of the economic crisis ?
- What solutions should the UN find when political opponents are imprisoned for no reason ?

Bibliography:

Here are some links to help you in your researches:

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- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-36319877>
- <https://news.un.org/en/search/venezuela>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1gUR8wM5vA&t=75s>
- <https://www.cfr.org/background/venezuela-crisis>

Lucie

Topic B : Solving peacefully the Iran nuclear issue

INTRODUCTION

The United States launched in 1953 an "Atoms for Peace" program that supplied nuclear equipment and information to schools, hospitals, and research institutions within the U.S. and throughout the world. It was with their help that Iran launched its nuclear program in the 1950s. From the beginning to nowadays, this program has been seen in many different ways by many different countries: as benefiting, controversial or even, worrying.

You need to know what a nuclear weapon is to understand the importance of this issue : A **nuclear weapon** is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions, either fission (fission bomb) or from a combination of fission and fusion reactions (thermonuclear bomb. A nuclear device no larger than traditional bombs can devastate an entire city by blast, fire, and radiation. Since they are weapons of mass destruction, the proliferation of nuclear weapons is a focus of international relations policy.

The positive participation of the United States and Western European governments in Iran's nuclear program continued from 1953 to the 1979 Iranian Revolution which overthrew the last Shah of Iran. From there, most of the international nuclear cooperation with Iran was cut off.

In 2003, the revelation of Iran's clandestine uranium enrichment program raised concerns that it might be intended for non-peaceful uses (the creation of a military nuclear weapon), or even that it was the start of a Nuclear Arms Race in this very unstable zone that is the Middle East.

Concerns which lasted until 2015, when after a lot of failed resolutions, programmes and sanctions, the international Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was accepted by each side.

As of February 2019, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) certified that Iran was still respecting it, which is a big step towards the global respect of the Non-Proliferation Treaty



HISTORY OF THE ISSUE

Iran's nuclear program began in the 1950s. The United States supplied the Tehran Nuclear Research Center with a small research reactor, fueled by highly enriched uranium, in 1967. In 1973, the Shah had ambitious plans to install 23,000MWe of nuclear power in Iran by the end of the century, charging the newly founded Atomic Energy Organization of Iran with oversight of this task.

In the five years that followed, Iran made several nuclear technology related contracts with foreign suppliers and invested in education and training. In 1976, Iran paid one billion dollars for a ten percent stake in Eurodif's uranium enrichment plant in France and a fifteen percent stake in the uranium mine in Rossing, Namibia. Tehran signed a \$700 million contract to purchase uranium from South Africa, and sent Iranian technicians abroad for nuclear training. By 1979, Iran had developed an impressive capability in nuclear technologies.

Much of Iran's nuclear talent fled the country in the wake of the Revolution. This loss, compounded by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's

opposition to nuclear technology, resulted in the near disintegration of Iran's nuclear program post-1979. Work on nuclear projects that had been ongoing under the Shah, such as construction of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant was suspended.

However, in 1984 Khomeini expressed a renewed Iranian interest in nuclear power, seeking the assistance of international partners to complete construction at Bushehr. Freed from the burden of the costly war with Iraq, Iranian leaders began refocusing on nuclear technology acquisition in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Iran signed long-term nuclear cooperation agreements with Pakistan and China. In January 1995, Russia announced that it would complete Bushehr's construction and agreed to build three additional reactors.

U.S. intelligence agencies have long suspected Iran of using its civilian nuclear program as a cover for clandestine weapon development, and the U.S. government has pressured potential suppliers to limit nuclear cooperation with Iran. As a result, China did not ultimately supply Iran with the research reactor, the two Qinshan power reactors, or the uranium conversion plant it had previously offered. The United States also blocked Iran's agreement with Argentina. Russia and Iran signed a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement in August 1992. In a follow-up agreement in 1995, Russia agreed to complete construction of the Bushehr-1 nuclear power plant and also secretly offered to supply Iran.

On 14 August 2002, the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) revealed the existence of undeclared nuclear facilities at Natanz and Arak, in Iran, and in breach of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

To avoid referral to the UN Security Council, Iran entered into negotiations with the EU-3 (France, Germany, and the United Kingdom), and agreed in October 2003 to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), sign the Additional Protocol, and temporarily suspend conversion and enrichment activities.

In August 2005, under a hardline president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Tehran produces uranium gas, the precursor to enrichment for providing the core material for a bomb. European nations break off negotiations.

The UN Security Council has passed eight resolutions on Iran: Resolution of 31 July 2006 demanded that Iran suspend its uranium enrichment activities ; resolution of the 23 December 2006 imposed sanctions after Iran refused to suspend its enrichment activities, required it to cooperate with IAEA; Resolution of 24 March 2007 expanded the list of sanctioned Iranian entities ; Resolution of 3 March 2008 extended those sanctions to additional persons and entities ; Resolution of 27 September 2008 reaffirmed the preceding four resolutions. Resolution of 9 June 2010 imposed an embargo, banned Iran from any activities related to ballistic missiles, authorized the inspection and seizure of shipments violating these restrictions, and extended the asset freeze to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines. There were finally the Resolution of 8 June 2011, Resolution of 7 June 2012 and Resolution of 5 June 2013.

On 21 September 2009, ahead of the public revelation by the leaders of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, Iran disclosed to the IAEA that it was building a second pilot enrichment facility.

Talks resumed on 6 December 2010 in Geneva, during which the West requested assurances that the Iranian nuclear program remained peaceful and Iran requested that international sanctions be lifted. Diplomats convened for the next round of talks in Istanbul, Turkey in late January 2011. The talks broke down due to Iran's insistence on the lifting of all economic sanctions as a precondition for substantive discussions on its nuclear program.

“Despite the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since January 2012, during which time 10 rounds of talks have been held, no agreement has been reached,” Director General Yukiya Amano told the Agency’s Board of Governors at a meeting in Vienna.

The first round of talks between Iran and five permanent members (the P5) plus Germany was held in Geneva from the 15 to 16 October 2013. Both sides were unable to negotiate a comprehensive agreement and numerous deadlines were imposed, and allowed to expire, before the final negotiation process began with a 30 June 2015 deadline. Negotiations extended beyond the 30 June deadline with both side's negotiating teams remaining in the Palais Coberg hotel in Vienna, Austria until an agreement could be reached.

On 14 July 2015 the UN and Iran signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Although there was strong opposition in both the Iranian and the U.S. governments, legislation was passed in the U.S. Congress and the Iranian Parliament approving the deal. Both Israel and Saudi Arabia, key US allies in the region, feel Washington is putting a deal with Iran before their security needs.

On 16 January 2016, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency issued a statement declaring Iran to be in compliance with all of its obligations under the JCPOA. This cleared the way for comprehensive sanctions relief for Iran while allowing IAEA inspectors to continue accessing to Iranian nuclear facilities.

Since 2016, the IAEA has released verification and monitoring reports on Iran's implementation of the JCPOA. These reports have been generally consistent with Iranian compliance. However, some experts are concerned that the compliance monitoring has been incomplete. Analysts at the Institute for Science and International Security have criticized the IAEA reports as being too sparse to dispel proof of Iran's compliance.

With the election of President Donald Trump, these periodic reviews became an opportunity for President Trump to follow through on his campaign promise to "dismantle the disastrous deal with Iran."

On 30 April 2018, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin revealed over 100,000 documents by Israeli intelligence from what he called "Iran's secret atomic archives." Netanyahu claimed that the documents showed that

Iran did in fact pursue a nuclear weapons program which comprised five 10-kiloton warheads and ended in 2003.

On 8 May 2018 President Trump announced that the United States would cease implementing the JCPOA and begin to reimpose nuclear-related sanctions on Iran. The leaders of France, the United Kingdom, and Germany issued a joint that reemphasized their support for the deal and its importance to the nonproliferation regime. United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said that he was “deeply concerned” by Trump’s decision and released a statement in support of the continued implementation of the JCPOA.

Although a deal has been agreed, it still does not mean the crisis is over. While it might defuse the crisis between Iran and world powers, Israel and Saudi Arabia have warned it could fuel a nuclear arms race in the Middle East. Under this scenario, countries such as Egypt or Saudi Arabia could seek to equip themselves with nuclear weapons before Iran gets a chance to.

DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE

There are fears that Iran is at least acquiring the know-how so that one day it has the option of going for a bomb. It hid an enrichment programme for 18 years, so the Council says that until Iran's peaceful intentions can be fully established, it should stop enrichment and certain other nuclear activities.

While the world’s concern seems legitimate, the main issue is that Iran claims to be simply doing what it is allowed to do under the Non Proliferation Treaty and intends only to enrich to the level needed for power station fuel or other peaceful purposes. It blames the Security Council resolutions for being politically pressured from the US and its allies. It argues that a country having its own nuclear power is a right and wants to control the whole process itself.

President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has repeatedly stressed that Iran will not yield to international pressure: "The Iranian nation will not succumb to bullying, invasion and the violation of its rights," he has said.

Organizations such as the UN cannot really say anything, because even though Iran is not under the strictest rules allowed because it will not agree to them, it is still under the mandatory inspection.

Experts believe that Iran could enrich enough uranium for a bomb within a few months. In theory Iran could leave the NPT with three months notice and it would then be free to do what it wanted.

That's why the Western countries such as the USA or the EU do everything in their power with the help of the UN and nuclear power protecting NGOs to stop Iran from getting the right uranium and building the atomic bomb. The UN has imposed four sets of sanctions, most of them which worked. The US has had restrictions on trade with Iran and in July 2010, the EU approved its own further measures. President Obama said: "If countries like Iran are willing to unclench their fist, they will find an extended hand from us." On 9 September 2009, Iran handed what appears to be its reply - a five page letter called "Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress".

On the other hand, Iran's behavior can be understood. It is in a very unstable region (the Middle East) with many conflicts and they don't get along really well with Israel, their neighbour. Israel is reckoned to have up to 400 warheads but refuses to confirm or deny this, and is not part of the NPT, so is not obliged to report to it. It's the reason Iran would try to get a weapon as powerful as the nuclear one. But a nuclear arms race in the Middle East would be disastrous for almost every actor of the world politics.

All of this has to be taken in account to understand why this crisis is so controversial and difficult to resolve. Both sides would have to make hard, perhaps impossible, compromises to move forward. Each would also have to focus more realistically on the fundamental issues of

interest of the other side and avoid becoming stuck by their ideology, divisive rhetoric, and domestic priorities.

BLOC POSITIONS

There are at least two sides to every story, and here it is told by top officials, not outsiders. But it is far more complex on this issue. We could say that there are three sides with blurred boundaries.

The first one is the United States of America of course. It is the current U.S. president who has to forge any major opening and new relationship with Iran. It does seem clear, however, from past official statements that there are six basic issues that must be addressed from an American perspective for negotiations to succeed: the history of tensions on both sides; the view that the Ahmadinejad presidency and Iran's leadership have become much more repressive and difficult to deal with, and that Washington should continue to support regime change; American charges that Iran continues to support terrorism, particularly against Israel, via allies in Syria and Lebanon; Iranian actions in Iraq and Afghanistan; Iran's broader role in the Gulf and the Middle East / North Africa region; and the Iranian nuclear issue.

The US are backed by the 45-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group who signed the NPT, but more precisely Britain, Germany, France and China. Israel is also on this side because of its political and geographical relationship with Iran.

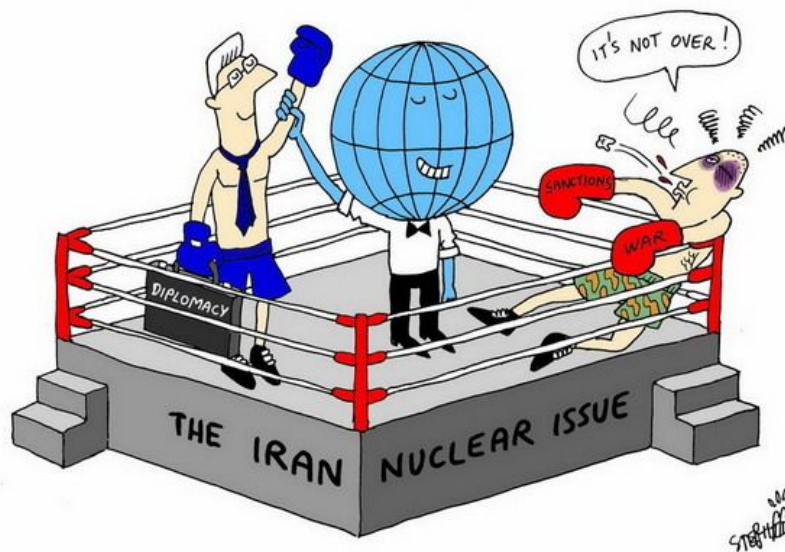
Russia is part of the NPT and of the P5 plus 1, but has a more complex position and has been seen as merciful on the state of Iran. They don't put severe sanctions as their colleagues do and From the beginning of the 1990s, Russia formed a joint research organization with Iran called Persepolis which provided Iran with Russian nuclear experts, and technical information. Five Russian institutions, including the Russian Federal Space Agency helped Tehran to improve its missiles. The exchange of technical information with Iran was personally approved by

the SVR director Trubnikov. President Boris Yeltsin had a "two track policy" offering commercial nuclear technology to Iran and discussing the issues with Washington.

In 1995, Iran signed a contract with Russia's Ministry of Atomic Energy to resume work on the partially complete Bushehr plant, with completion expected in 2009.

The second one, of course is Iran. It claims to be innocent and the right to produce their own nuclear energy, and refuse to be manipulated by these big States who "bully" them with many sanctions. They don't have a lot of allies in this crisis except their own state.

The last side is the one of the UN and other NGOs. With for instance the Security Council or the The International Atomic Energy Agency, they don't have domestic interest or priorities except the well being of social, political, environmental and economic situations. In this issue they tried to make compromises and please both the United States (and its allies) and Iran. They are impartial and have put in place discussions, rules and inspections which allowed the issue go forward and not to stay stuck.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

- How to get productive and long-term nuclear power plants without extending the threat of dangerous military use of nuclear power?
- Why do Western countries share so much distrust and suspicion towards the Middle East, which has made the crisis over Iran's nuclear programme hard to solve?
- How to sanction a country already victim of terrorism and precarity without impoverishing it even more?
- Can very different States bridge fundamental ideological and strategic differences to move towards a compromise?

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Margaux

Topic C: Fighting against criminal gangs and organizations around the world

Introduction to the topic:

It's important for each delegate to keep the definition of organised crime in mind, as well as the different types of crimes which fall under this category. According to Wikipedia, organized crime is "a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit." Besides, one of the most recent internationally recognised definitions for a criminal organization has been drafted by the United Nations during the Palermo Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It indeed defines a criminal organisation as "a structured group of three or more individuals who intend to engage in illegal activities and/or has perpetrated one or multiple criminal offences in order to make financial and/or material profit". However, some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated.

I earlier mentioned the fact that multiple types of criminal offences are perpetrated by criminal organisations. One can perhaps sort them in four broad-based categories: violence, financial crime, cybercrime and trafficking.

Violence:

Assaults, threats, murder are common practices in criminal organisations since they're used as coercive measures. It allows gangs to reach for rare supplies to smuggle illegally, to influence people political organisations and to assess their authority. Violence is therefore extremely present in the different areas of organized crime, such as

smuggling and illegal trafficking, which I'm going to discuss later. However, while some organisations such as the Yakuza and the Sicilian mafia still resort to honour and vengeance killings, some criminal organisations use murder as their only lucrative business with for instance the concepts of contract killing and hitmen (which are quite similar to the bounty hunters of the Wild West era). One has to keep in mind that there are adversity and competition between criminal organizations, which often leads to violent disputes, assaults and murder since criminal lucrative organisations aim to annihilate concurrences.

But not all criminal organisations use violence as a way to make money. Indeed, those past few years, terrorist groups have perpetrated not only murders but also mass shootings, hostage-takings, kidnappings and kamikaze attacks with religious, political and ideological motivations. The most known terrorist organizations are Islamic extremist groups such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, the Talibans and Boko Haram. However, there are other terrorist groups which aim to promote a different ideology through their crimes. For instance, groups such as the Army of God (a Christian terrorist organisation that has engaged in the use of anti-abortion violence in the USA), the IRA (the Irish Republican Army) are also considered to be terrorist groups.

Here's the list of the individuals and organisations taking part in terrorist acts according to the Council of the European Union.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009E0468&qid=1412596355797&from=EN>

N.B: There is no universally agreed criminal law definition of terrorism. Some organisations might be considered as terrorists by a state and not by the public eye and vice versa. Indeed, some NGOs such as Sea Shepherd are considered to be terrorists/eco-terrorist by certain states. This marine conservation organisation which mostly fights against whaling has been forbidden in Namibia after its government has recognised the NGO as "a threat for its national safety". The group as

also been recognised as “ an eco-terrorist threat” by not only Japan (which has extended its whaling activities outside its territorial waters) but also by the FBI and the Canadian intelligence services. However, the organisation has, over the years, gained a lot of support from public figures such as Brigitte Bardot and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Sources:

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_Shepherd_Conservation_Society#Soutiens

<https://seashepherd.org/>

If you want to know more here's a video that has inspired me to obtain more information on the topic:

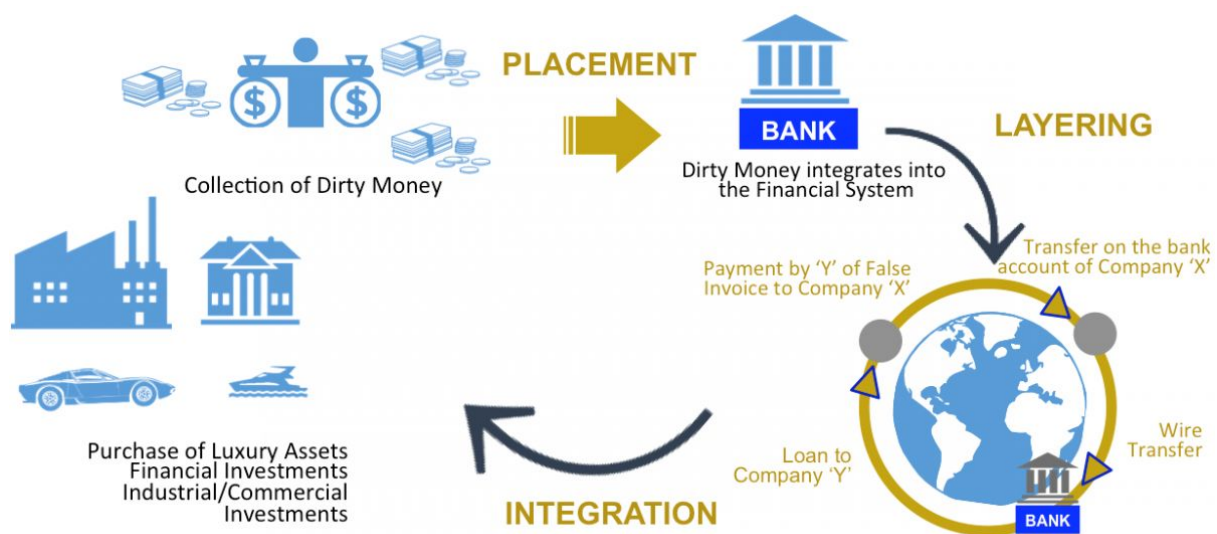
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gvp2zeoyVtQ>

N.B.B: Even though terrorist groups distinguish themselves from other criminal organisations by their ideological motifs, they also take part in illegal trafficking, smuggling and piracy in order to finance their activities.

Financial crimes:

Such crimes are perpetrated by international gangs as well as individuals. Money laundering, counterfeiting and tax evasions have greatly affected the world economy. Indeed, between \$800B to \$2trn, or 2-5% of the global GDP, is washed annually through money laundering (estimations made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes).

Money laundering happens in almost every country in the world and involves transferring money through several countries to obscure its origins and to disguise them, the money usually being obtained through illegal activities. It normally calls for a three stages process.



Source: The United Nations, Office of Drugs and Crime

The three stages of money laundering- diagram by the European Institute of Management and Finance

The problem is expected to get worse, as America’s Drug Enforcement Administration believes that crypto-currencies facilitate the money laundering process. This latter being a crucial step in the success of drug trafficking and terrorism, it is important for the delegations to consider ways of tracking this “dirty” money and prevent it from contributing to the rise of organised crime.

Counterfeiting is also a mean used by terrorist groups to finance themselves. To counterfeit is to imitate a valuable good with the intention to deceive or to defraud. It affects all types of industries (clothing, bags, medicines, electronics, toys, movies, software etc) but we tend to forget that the counterfeiting of money is quite common as well. Indeed, paper money is the most popular product counterfeited. Each state worldwide has to fight against counterfeiting. It has been proven to be not only a 2.3-trillion-dollar underground economy but also to be a threat to health safety since some of the goods include toxic elements (e.g: medicines, make up products, cosmetics). The counterfeiting of cars and planes has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, as they did not respect the safety standards.

If you want to know more about the tight relationship between counterfeiting and terrorism funding, you may as well check this video which I also used as a source:

TEDxAlastair Gray- How fake handbags fund terrorism and organized crime:

https://www.ted.com/talks/alastair_gray_how_fake_handbags_fund_terrorism_and_organized_crime/discussion#t-419585

Sources:

How money laundering works:

<https://money.howstuffworks.com/money-laundering.htm>

The Economist: Crypto-money laundering

<https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2018/04/26/crypto-money-laundering>

Counterfeit-Wikipedia:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterfeit>

Cybercrime:

You might already be aware that organized cybercrime has been rising during the past decade. **Indeed, in 2016, identity theft was counting for 64% of all data breaches.** Identity theft is a crime whereby criminals impersonate individuals for financial gain or to commit a fraud in their name. While it might be perpetrated by an individual (usually represented in the collective imagination as a hacker, who only serves his own interest), cyber criminality has reached a new level and is now the lucrative activity of well-organized groups. Most governments are determined to tackle this issue: **the UK has for instance invested 1.9 billion pounds to combat cybercrime, as two-thirds of big UK businesses have been hit by a cyber attack in 2015.** All governments are concerned by cyber criminality as they're all vulnerable to **cyber warfare** (politically motivated hacking to conduct sabotage or spying).

About cyber warfare:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_nSHsb5xKPo

Sources:

Combating Organized Crime

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNNBZijCMhA>

Global Cyber alliance- Identity theft and Cybercrime statistics:

<https://www.globalcyberalliance.org/identity-theft-and-cybercrime-statistics/>

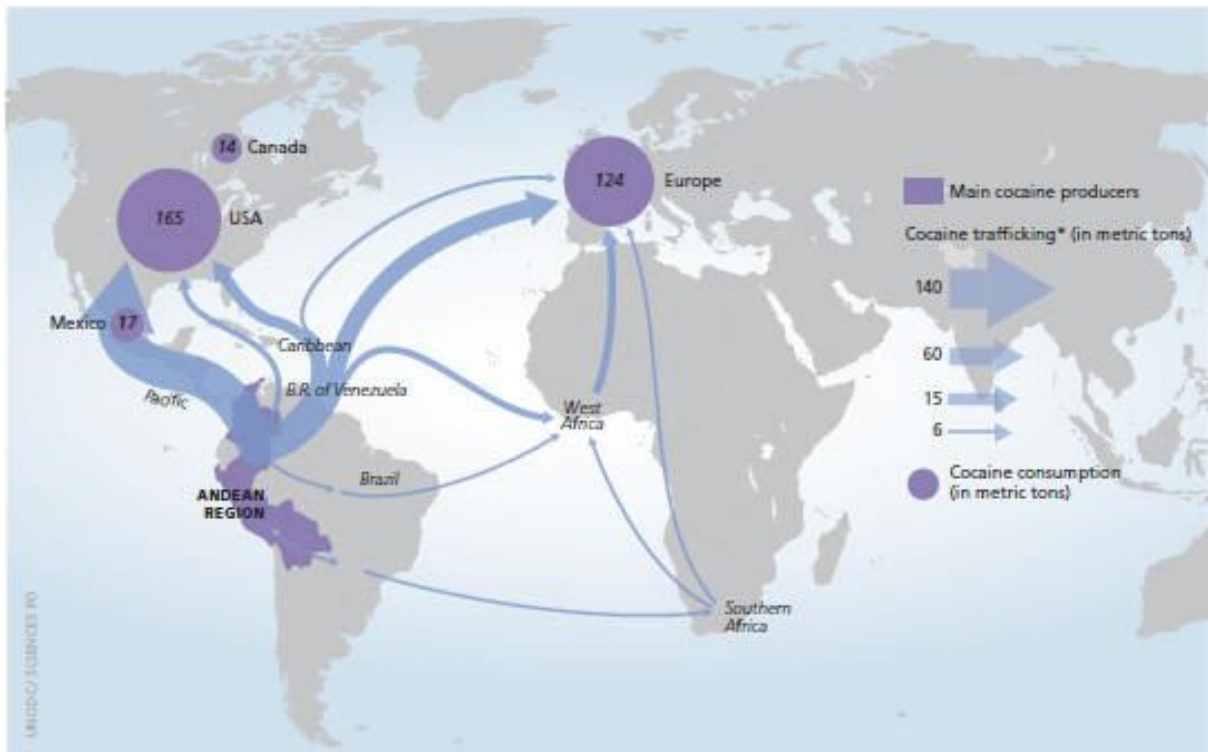
Cyber attacks: Two-thirds of big UK businesses targeted

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-36239805>

Trafficking:

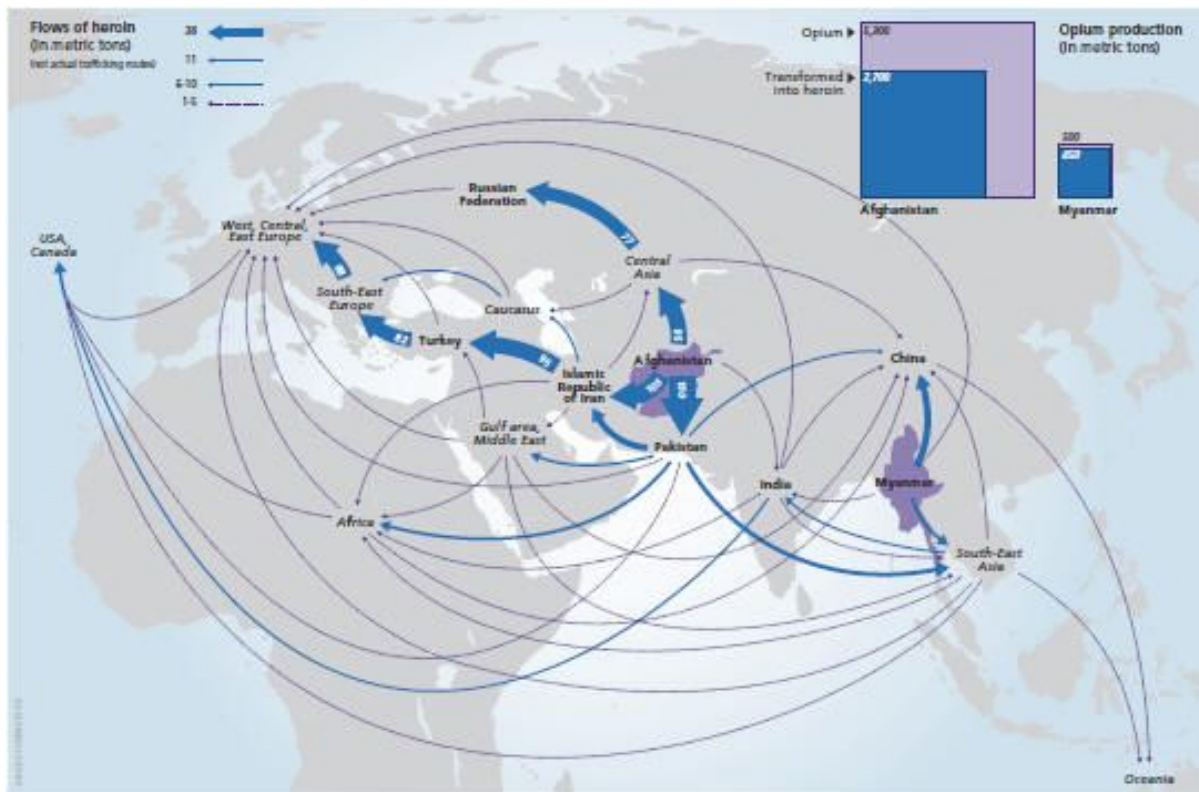
Drug trafficking, arms trafficking, human trafficking and immigrant smuggling represent a huge area of organized crime and affects countries worldwide since those illegal trades are usually transnational. **Drug trafficking**, when it comes to **cocaine**, takes its origins in countries like Mexico, Colombia (which is the main source of the cocaine found in Europe), Peru and Bolivia.

North America accounted for more than 40 percent of global cocaine consumption, while the 27 European Union and four European Free Trade Association countries accounted for more than a quarter of total consumption. Those two regions accounted for more than 80 percent of the total value of the global cocaine market, which was estimated at \$88 billion in 2008.



Main Global Cocaine Flows, 2008- UNODC World Drug Report 2010

When it comes to **heroin and opium**, the Balkan route (which traverses the Islamic Republic of Iran via Pakistan, Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across South East Europe to the Western European Market) and the northern route (which runs mainly through Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation) are the main heroin trafficking corridors. Both market worth \$20 billion and \$13 billion. Opium is mainly trafficked in the Golden Triangle (Burma Laos, Thailand) and in Afghanistan, one of the most important source of heroin and opium in the world.



Global Heroin Flows from Asian Points of Origins- UNODC World Drug Report 2010

Sources:

Drug Trafficking- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

Arms trafficking has also been a great concern for the Security Council those past few years (our Model Security Council even discussed this issue two years ago). Traffickers base themselves mostly in Africa, as their headquarters need to be in a central location near each customer. However, Europe has also become an overall exporter of illicit weapons. The Antwerp port in Belgium is indeed known to be a European growing hub for arms trafficking. The firearms that are passed around in European countries are usually small arms and lighter weapons (SALW). Dealers typically buy from manufacturers or sell used weapons.

Sources:

Arms trafficking- Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_trafficking

Human trafficking is thought to be one of the fastest-growing activities of transnational criminal organizations. Human trafficking refers to the act of recruiting, harboring, providing or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud or coercion. Human trafficking includes but does not require trans-national movement. One can be trafficked in their hometown. There are multiple types of human trafficking:

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced Labor/ Enslavement
- Domestic servitude
- Forced marriage
- Organ removal
- Exploitation of children in begging, sex trade and warfare

Sexual exploitation and forced labor are the most common forms of human trafficking. More than half of the victims are females but migrants and children are also typically targeted by traffickers. While women and children are often used for sexual exploitation (one in five victims of human trafficking are children, exploited for the purposes of forced begging, child pornography or child labor), while men are more likely to be used for forced labor. Every country is affected by this issue. Another problem that must be tackled is the link between human sex trafficking and legal industries, such as, for instance, the porn industry. The demand for human sex trafficking is fueled by pornography and the porn industry as some performers are exploited by a pimp.

To understand what is human sex trafficking, I recommend watching the second episode of a youtube series called "Sold in America" which, in this first season depicts all sides of sex trade in the United-State:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Empxdrk7UuA>

Sources:

Human trafficking- Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_trafficking#cite_note-14

7 things about human trafficking you may not know:

<https://www.crs.org/stories/stop-human-trafficking>

Sold in America Season 1 Episode 1- The Workers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRQqN0qPEus>

Sold in America Season 1 Episode 2- The Trafficking

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Empxdrk7UuA>

Thousands of people leave their home countries every year in an attempt to find a place to live with good living conditions or to escape oppression and conflicts. According to Interpol, “Transnational organized crime groups know this and take advantage of people’s desperation. They facilitate the passage of migrants with little or no regard for their safety and wellbeing. What matters is the money”. The UNODC estimates that **people smuggling** generated \$7 billion in 2016 with at least 2.5 million migrants smuggled. People smuggling, just like the different types of organized crime I mentioned above, is linked with trafficking, terrorism and illicit money flows.

According to the UNODC, **thousands of migrants have lost their life as a result of the indifference and the deliberate actions of migrant smugglers**. Each and every country is affected, whether as an origin, transit or destination country for smuggled migrants by profit-seeking criminals.

N.B: Interpol focuses its activities on identifying and arresting the criminals involved in smuggling but not the migrants themselves.

Sources:

UNODC-Smuggling of Migrants

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/fr/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html>

Interpol- People smuggling

<https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/People-smuggling>

Provision of illicit goods and services	<p><i>Example of offences:</i> drug trafficking, trafficking in cultural property, trafficking in falsified medical products, human trafficking and migrant smuggling.</p> <p><i>Characteristics:</i> usually relying on vulnerabilities; not necessarily inherent violence although violence in its protection and/or enforcement.</p> <p><i>Harm:</i> Harm to victims; economic harm; harm to health; it supports underground, untaxed and illicit economy.</p>
Infiltration of legitimate business or government	<p><i>Example of offences:</i> extortion, corruption.</p> <p><i>Characteristics:</i> Usually non-consensual activities; threats and violence are endemic.</p> <p><i>Harm:</i> Economic harm; harm to public institutions (legitimacy); misuse of public funds.</p>

Summary table found on this website:

<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/organized-crime/module-1/key-issues/activities-organization-composition.html>

My main source concerning the different types of organized crime:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organized_crime

Discussion of the topic:

Some of the most important measures were taken during the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as the Palermo Convention). This latter is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It took place in 2000 in Palermo, Italy. The Convention was further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and

manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

The States which ratified this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime such as, for instance, the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

Bloc positions:

There is no need to precise now that organized crime affects countries worldwide since it is often transnational. The states agree to tackle this issue as it is a threat for the government. However, while the states manage to reach an agreement most of the time when it comes to organized crime (see the Palermo Convention), some states utter accusations which might have generate tensions over the past few years. Indeed, the United-States has released a list of State Sponsors of Terrorism (keep in mind then that this has not been submitted to an international agreement). The countries currently on this list are Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. While this list might be biased by the relationship between the U.S and the states mentioned above, the delegations may as well find it useful, especially to discuss the possible sanctions that are to be applied to those countries.

Here are some resources to help you during your researches for your country:

Organized Crime in Europe: A Country by Country Breakdown

<https://themobmuseum.org/blog/organized-crime-in-europe-a-country-by-country-breakdown/>

Organized crime by nation-Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organized_crime#By_nation

Questions a resolution must answer :

- What measures could be efficient on an international level?
- Which sanctions could be applied to corporations and states financing and sponsoring terrorist organisations? How to prevent corporations and states to finance terrorism?
- How to prevent the spread of ideologies promoting terrorism?
- Should each state review its border policy in order to prevent illegal trafficking?
- How to prevent new technologies from benefiting criminal organisations and how to use them to track criminals down?
- Could the decriminalisation/legalisation of drugs or prostitution prevent drug trafficking, sex trafficking and/or sex slavery?

Thank you for reading this study guide, we hope it will help you being an active and comfortable delegate in our committee !