

Stettin Model United Nations
StetiMUN

Rising to the challenge
Achieving equity and security

03-05 November



StetiMUN 2016

Rising to the challenge-
achieving equity and security

Dear Delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to StetiMUN 2016 which, for the 7th time, will be held in the II Liceum Ogólnokształcące in Szczecin. As in previous years, the StetiMUN conference will attempt to find appropriate solutions for many burning issues. In this year, the topic of conference is **Rising to the challenge-achieving equity and security**, where You will be faced with problems of the modern world.

We want to give you a chance of becoming acquainted with the problems of the world we live in. We also find global problems a suitable choice as it opens a wide variety of issues that can be discussed by you.

The following Guidelines Booklet will try to help you in your preparations to StetiMUN 2016, so that you can become a perfect MUN delegate.

Since you got to this point, let's not waste any more time, and start the MUN adventure. We are hoping that you will expand your knowledge, at the same time having the time of your life.

Best regards,

Secretary General,

Paula Rahn

PAZIM



RENTAL OF COMMERCIAL SPACE

Located right in the city centre, the Pazim Complex is immediately recognizable as an office and hotel complex with a wide range of services. The complex also offers a host of services, including:

- banking and insurance
- travel agency (airline and coach tickets)
- car hire and car wash
- courier and post office
- fitness, medical and dental services
- traditional laundry and dry cleaning
- food and beverage outlets



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PartyDeco

The company PartyDeco was founded in 1995. The fact that we started with decorating wedding reception halls as well as running the shop with decorations allowed us to gain invaluable experience which is now paying off as the ability to identify our customers' needs.

PartyDeco today comprises:

- 110 employees,
- 400 square meters of offices and workshops,
- several thousand square meters of warehouse and production halls.

Our own creative design studio and customers all over Europe are the results of our effort to constantly improve the products and the service we provide. Our goal is to **become the very best in our field** not only by designing new products but also building a business organization at the highest level, using modern management and advanced information technologies. What we would like to offer to our customers is a combination of a coherent, attractive product and a modern business approach.

We put emphasis on product's and packet's designing process and the exactitude of their workmanship. Our design studio employs the industry's top designers that work through the whole year providing you with new products consistent with the latest world-wide trends in the field of design.





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MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Are YOU a person who believes that everyone can change the world? That everyone, in some way, can better the existence of beings around them – no matter the race, gender, age or sexuality? That by uniting we can simply save the planet?

If you have answered any of the questions above positively, then MUN which stands for Model United Nations, is the right place for YOU. It is the place for future diplomats, politicians, presidents, actors, actresses, environmentalists, economists, historians, teachers, and many others. It is the place for YOU – the student of junior high, or high school.

THE IDEA OF MUN

The idea is to stimulate the debates that take place in real United Nations Organization, with the difference of delegates whose role will be played by YOU, the students from diverse national and cultural backgrounds, taking the floor on various matters from human rights, through economy, to international security-connected. YOU will stand for the views of the country YOU choose to represent, for a few days becoming its virtual-citizen. It is a place where all solutions can be found!

THE CHANGE

The MUN represents neither executive, nor the legislative, nor any kind of power and YOU may ask a question – *how do I change the world by just talking – by doing nothing?* Well, some may call it *doing nothing*, but we like to call it *making the step forward*. Because, although we *do nothing* to the problem of violating human rights, or to the inequality among people that was discussed so vigorously during one of the debates, we *make the step forward* realizing that such issues are common in different parts of the world in the 21st century. BY MAKING THE STEP FORWARD WE INDUCE THE CHANGE.

THE EXPERIENCE

Last but not least, is *the unforgettable experience* that the MUN conferences have been bringing young people for over half a century. Ultimately this is equally as important as making oneself aware of world problems – meeting new people, facing and accepting differences that result from cultural diversities, making lifetime friendships.

The MUN experience is one of a kind – *indescribable, unforgettable*.

JOIN THE ADVENTURE!

AGENDA

Wednesday, 2.11	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Registration</u>
	18 ⁰⁰ -19 ³⁰	<u>Get- together</u> and accommodation
Thursday, 3.11	9 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰	<u>Registration</u>
	10 ⁰⁰ -12 ³⁰	<u>The Opening Ceremony</u>
	12 ³⁰ -12 ⁴⁰	<i>Short break</i>
	12 ⁴⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u> - ice-breakers and debates
	14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰	<i>Lunch</i>
	15 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u> (breaks adjusted accordingly to the needs by the Chairs of the committee)
	18 ⁰⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	<i>Approval Panel for the Secretariat</i>
Friday, 4.11	9 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰	<u>General Assembly</u>
	10 ⁰⁰ -10 ¹⁰	<i>Short break</i>
	10 ¹⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u>
	14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰	<i>Lunch</i>
	15 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u>
	18 ⁰⁰ -20 ⁰⁰	<i>Approval Panel for the Secretariat</i>
Saturday, 5.11	9 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰	<u>The Closing Ceremony</u>

STETTIN MODEL UNITED NATIONS

StetiMUN is one of the few MUN conferences organized in Poland, and it is the only one in the region of Western Pomerania. Organized by the students of II Liceum Ogólnokształcące in Szczecin, ever since its inception in October 2010, it has become a well-established event among young people in StetiMUN's hometown, as well as in other cities in Poland, and abroad.

The overwhelming success and extent of the third edition – over 120 participants took part and contributed to fruitful debates – caused the Organizers to, once again, host the StetiMUN in the II Liceum Ogólnokształcące. The conference has undergone certain, important changes since StetiMUN 2010 – not only have we grown in numbers, but also wiser in organizational terms.

Now, we can proudly say that we are one of the best MUN conferences in Poland. However, the development did not cause us to abandon the tradition. StetiMUN 2010 was concerned with the region of the Horn of Africa, StetiMUN 2011 touched upon the problems of countries of the Far East, StetiMUN 2012 focused on the region of Latin America, StetiMUN 2013 raised the problematic issues of the Middle East area, whereas last year problems of Europe were raised. This year's conference concentrates on the most blazing problems of the world, with the topic „Rising to the challenge- achieving equity and security”, focusing on uneven chances around our globe.

This year we created special committees, that will bring solution of international problems to another level. In 2010 we started with only three basic UN organs: the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, the Economic and Social Council, whereas in 2016 we updated StetiMUN Conference with: the International Criminal Court, the World Health Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

THE PREPERATIONS

Once you have registered, there are some preparations that need to be done in order to contribute as much as you can into your participation at StetiMUN 2016. Good and thorough preparations will certainly enrich your experience of the conference.

At some point of the registration, you will be assigned to a certain country and represent it in one of the seven committees. Remember, that as the delegate *you do not represent yourself, but the beliefs of your country*. Then, it is very important to know the country you represent and to be able to present its opinions on the matters discussed. Of course, we understand that it is often impracticable to acquire the sufficient knowledge concerning certain issues, but then the application of common sense is welcome. While studying the question in discussion you may ask yourself the following:

- *What is the aspect of the issue discussed that worries my country the most?*
- *How does the issue affect my country's international and national relations? If possible, find convincing statistics.*
- *What are my country's policies towards the issues and what is the justification for these policies? (If your country does not do anything towards the issue discussed, how would it probably cope with it?)*
- *Has my national government or any national organizations taken up any actions to resolve this problem?*
- *Which UN conventions has my country signed/ratified? Has my country opposed any UN actions which aimed at solving the problem? If so, why?*
- *What does your country believe should be done in order to stop the „spread of the issue“ in the future?*
- *What does your country aim to achieve during debates and which countries may occur to have a similar viewpoint of the issue?*

Having done the necessary research on the topics that will be discussed, you should move to the preparation of the obligatory things: the opening speech, policy statements, and resolutions.

1) THE OPENING SPEECH

The Opening Speech is the speech given by *every delegation* during the Opening Ceremony at the General Assembly – IT IS OBLIGATORY. It is delivered by one of the delegates within the delegation of each country, and it should not last more than **90 seconds**.

In the opening speech the delegate presents the general policy of the represented country on the matters discussed. Here are several points to be included in your Opening Speech:

- a) *Start with your country's name. You can also name the current leader of the country on whose behalf you are speaking, e.g.: On behalf of Her Majesty's Government...*
- b) *Express the gratitude/willingness/interest/motivations for your country's participation at the conference.*
- c) *State the economic, political, and social priorities of your country's government.*
- d) *Set the aims that you wish to achieve at the conference.*
- e) *Express your country's willingness, or lack of it, for collaboration with fellow Member States.*
- f) *Yield the floor back to the President of the General Assembly.*

An exemplary Opening Speech:

Honorable Chairs, Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of Lithuania's delegates and the whole Lithuania's government, I would like to express my country's gratitude and willingness to participate in this year's Model United Nations conference held in Rostock. Lithuania is eager to cooperate with delegates from all over the world in order to reach compromise in designing a future of political security, economic prosperity and international welfare. Our country is extremely concerned about all the factors that reduce the political stability, disrupt peace between nations, deteriorate living standards and neglect human rights. As a Baltic country, we want to emphasize the urgent need of independence and economical enforcement for all post-soviet states. We strongly believe that this is the right time to achieve international unity in setting innovative aims and replacing the inefficient methods with new, successful goals. I am absolutely convinced that, while Lithuania will do her best to find the proper remedies to alleviate the challenging problems, a cohesive agreement has to be reached among all the countries. Lithuania's delegates are looking forward to launch the fruitful discussions.

Thank you, I yield the floor back to the President of General Assembly.

2) THE POLICY STATEMENT

The Policy Statement also called the Position Statement is yet another *obligatory* preparation that you must do. Every delegate will get a chance of presenting such a statement in his/her committee. Note that, if your committee will discuss three topics then you will have to prepare three different Policy Statements, one for each topic. The Position Statement has to include the brief policy of your country concerning the matter discussed. If, for example: the Human Rights Council discusses the violation of human rights in China, then you, as the delegate of a given country, have to present your government's position towards China, and towards the violated rights. It is welcome for you to point out a solution to the problem. Here is the summary of what the Policy Statement should contain:

Start with welcoming all the honorable delegates, and distinguished Chairs. As with the opening speech you can name the current leader on whose behalf you are speaking.

- a) Provide background information of how the problems affect your country and why shall they remain changed/unchanged?*
- b) Present a brief position of your country towards the issue discussed. Include justification for the policies and undertaken actions, if any.*
- c) Speak of other countries' actions that could possibly affect your country.*
- d) Refer to your ideas included in the prepared resolution (see point 3.) – Possible solutions to the problem.*
- e) Express willingness or lack of it, for cooperation with other Member States.*
- f) Yield the floor back to the Chair, and indicate whether you are open to any points of information, or not (see section Debates).*

The Position Statement is a very important part of the debates. As it is delivered before the open debate, other delegates have the chance to become acquainted with the position of other states on the matters discussed. Once the delegates hear out your Policy Statement they can easily assess whether you are an ally or an enemy. Seeking alliances is really crucial, if you want your resolution to win.

Remember, THE POLICY STATEMENT IS OBLIGATORY.

An exemplary Policy Statement:

Honorable Chairs, Distinguished Delegates,

As the representative of Lithuania I cordially welcome all the delegates engaged in the Political Committee. I want to express my great satisfaction that the Political Committee undertook the great challenge to prevent corruption and bribery.

Ever since regaining its independence, Lithuania has done much effort to fight corruption by creating an array of legal acts aiming at fighting bribery. Furthermore, the government's anti-corruption strategy was incited and directly influenced by the process of joining the European community. Immediately after Lithuania submitted its application to join the European Union, the fight against corruption was named its most immediate goal. However, it must be noted that these aims must be executed not on paper or in public declarations but through real action.

Lithuania is extremely concerned about the fact that in 2009 the Global Corruption Barometer, a sociological study commissioned by the Transparency International, claimed that the corruption in Lithuania has one of the highest indices in the world. Thus our country is willing to hone the anti-corruption procedures by introducing a common, unified, clear anti-corruption law of a heightened discipline.

Lithuania is also in favor of setting an internal penal prosecution agency directly responsible to the supreme organ in the law execution in the EU in each Baltic country. We also realize the urgent need to make the country's expenses and flow of money transparent by publicizing them to the society. Having the awareness of the radicalism of these steps, Lithuania considers complete privatization of public sectors like real estates, education, public healthcare, radio and television. Lithuania puts particular emphasis on Baltic countries, in which one of the factors increasing corruption is total dependence in importing natural gas from Russia. With large funds at their disposal, business representatives can have a huge influence not only on approvals for unwanted competing economic projects, but also over political processes.

Finally, taking into consideration the great role the religion and education play in each society, our country encourages to unite these two aspects of life into one by ensuring ethics and morality education from the very childhood. The delegation of Lithuania is convinced that today's conference will provide fruitful resolutions.

Thank you, I am not open to points of information and I yield the floor back to Chair.

3) RESOLUTIONS

Every delegate is advised to prepare *at least one* resolution on one of the topics discussed in his/her committee. A resolution is the basis for further fruitful discussions between the delegates, and will make such more interesting. While preparing your resolutions you are obligated to *follow a certain pattern*, which is set-forth by UN conventions which may prove helpful in your preparations. The pattern is:

1) THE HEADING:

- a) *FORUM* (the name of delegate's committee);
- b) *QUESTION OF* (subject of the debate);
- c) *SUBMITTED BY* (the name of resolution's creator)
- d) *CO-SUBMITTERS*, if any (this is established at the end of the debate)

2) **PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES** provide the background information concerning the debated issue and its effect on the current political/ economic/ social situation. All preambulatory clauses must be *written in italics* and cannot *be numbered*. Each clause must also *begin with a present participle* and *end with a comma*.

Useful preambulatory clauses:

AFFIRMING	HAVING HEARD	EXPECTING
ALARMED BY	HAVING RECEIVED	EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION
AWARE OF	HAVING STUDIED	EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION
BEARING IN MIND	KEEPING IN MIND	FULFILLING
BELIEVING	NOTING WITH REGRET	FULLY ALARMED
CONFIDENT	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN	FULLY AWARE
CONTEMPLATING	NOTING WITH SATISFACTION	FULLY BELIEVING
CONVINCED	NOTING FURTHER	HAVING CONSIDERED
DECLARING	NOTING WITH APPROVAL	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT
DEEPLY CONCERNED	OBSERVING	TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION
DEEPLY CONSCIOUS	REAFFIRMING	TAKING NOTE OF
DEEPLY CONVINCED	REALIZING	VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION
DEEPLY DISTURBED	RECALLING	WELCOMING
DEEPLY REGRETTING	RECOGNIZING	FURTHER DEPLORING
DESIRING	REFERRING	FURTHER RECALLING
EMPHASIZING	SEEKING	GUIDED BY

- 3) **OPERATIVE CLAUSES** are the *most crucial part* of your resolution. They provide the solution to the problem discussed. If your resolution has strong operative clauses then it is more probable that you will find the co-submitters to it and eventually your resolution may be passed.

However, first things first, this part of your resolution has to be *SPECIFIC* and *STRIGHTFORWARD* in terms of the actions that should be undertaken in order to solve the problem. It is important to emphasize the cooperation between various UN organs and national governments. As to the format, it is quite contrary to the preambulatory clauses – all operative clauses must be *underlined and numbered*. Each clause must also *begin with the present tense* and *end with a semicolon*.

Useful operative clauses:

ACCEPTS	FURTHER PROCLAIMS	FURTHER INVITES
AFFIRMS	FURTHER REMINDS	GUIDES
APPROVES	FURTHER RECOMMENDS	EXPRESSES ITS HOPE
ASKS	FURTHER REQUESTS	TRUSTS
AUTHORIZES	FURTHER RESOLVES	
CALLS	HAS RESOLVED	
CALLS FOR	HOPES	
CALLS UPON	INVITES	
CONDEMNS	NOTES	
CONFIRMS	PROCLAIMS	
CONGRATULATES	REAFFIRMS	
CONSIDERS	REGRETS	
DECIDES	REMINDS	
DECLARES ACCORDINGLY	REQUESTS	
DEMANDS	SANCTIONS	
DEPLORES	SOLEMNLY AFFIRMS	
DESIGNATES	STRONGLY CONDEMNS	
DRAWS THE ATTENTION	STRONGLY URGES	
EMPHASIZES	SUPPORTS	
ENCOURAGES	SUGGESTS	
ENDORESES	TAKES NOTE OF	
EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION	TRANSMITS	

An exemplary resolution:

FORUM: General Assembly Third Committee

QUESTION OF: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

SUBMITTED BY: United States

CO-SUBMITTERS: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and undeniable rights of the world „citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to support UN bodies in its efforts aimed at improvement of the coordination and efficiency of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations face significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

ARRIVAL ON STETIMUN 2016

The conference officially begins on Thursday, 3 of November, however students coming from abroad or distant cities in Poland are *cordially welcome on Wednesday, 2 November*. This additional day will allow the accommodation and registration details to be settled and the integration between students. We will also try to explain the conduct of the debates for the delegates, who will attend an MUN conference for the very first time.

On Thursday, StetiMUN 2016 will officially begin, starting with the *Opening Ceremony at 10 am*.

THE DEBATES

Once you have left the General Assembly, that is the meeting of all the delegations present at the conference during the Opening Ceremony, the essential part of this 3-day adventure will begin – THE DEBATES. The debate on a particular topic can be divided into three parts: FORMAL DEBATE, MODERATED CAUCUS, and UNMODERATED CAUCUS. The latter not being obligatory.

However let us start from the very beginning. After the Opening Ceremony you will have no more than 10 minutes to move from the Great Hall to your committee room. Remember, *always be on time!* Once you are in the room, you will be asked to find your place. This will be marked by the placard with the name of the country you represent. On this very first day, the debates session will begin with the Chair checking whether everyone is present, then you will move to the so-called ICE-BREAKERS, the informal activity set-froth by the Chairs of your committee, to encourage integration between the delegates. They say that “first impression is the best impression”, so don’t waste it. Be open, be polite, but most of all, BE YOURSELF! Then short introduction of all rules and motions that are present during the debates will proceed, the Chairs will explain to you the conduct of StetiMUN conference. So, let’s begin:

- 1) **FORMAL DEBATE:** as the name itself suggests, this part of the debate is strictly formal. During the formal debate, you and the other delegates will be required to deliver the Policy Statement (see section *The Preparations, point 2*). Before the formal debate, there will be an informal voting on which topic should be discussed first. The Position Statements will be given on the topic which has received the majority of votes in the first instance. Let us look at the following situation:

CHAIR: Delegates, now we will move to the formal debate during which the Position Statements on the topic voted through will be delivered. Is there a **motion to open the speakers’ list**? If there is none, the reading-out will be carried out in alphabetical order.

The Motion to open the speakers' list *gives you the possibility to be the first one to read out your policy statement. This motion has to be voted upon, and once voted the speakers' list is arranged according to the order of the motions. For the motion to pass, the **majority is required**. If that shall not be obtained, then the reading-out will be carried out in alphabetical order. Remember, the decision of the Chair is final and should not be disputed!*

For our hypothetical situation, let's assume that the motion to open the speakers' list had passed:

CHAIR: Delegate of X, as your motion to open the speakers' list was first, you are now asked to take the floor.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Chair. *The policy statement's content.* I yield the floor back to the Chair.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you **open to any points of information?**

Once you finish delivering your Position Statement you are, of course, asked to yield the floor back to the Chair, and state whether you are open, or closed to any points of information.

If you shall remain open, then other delegates are free to ask you any questions concerning your country's policy towards the issue discussed. This way the delegates may find out additional information that you might have omitted in your speech. Not only will such questions make the discussion more interesting, but also might lead to vigorous debate between the participants. In previous years, we had situations in which the Chairs had to break the course of such unexpected discussions to allow further conduct of the formal debate.

Let's go back to our imaginary Delegate:

DELEGATE X: Yes, I am open to points of information.

CHAIR: Then you are asked to remain standing. Are there any points of information? Yes, the Delegate of Y, you have been recognized. You may now take the floor. Note however, that you can only ask questions. Once you finish, you are asked to yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE Y: Thank you Chair. *The question.* I yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Delegate of Y. *The answer to the question.*

CHAIR: Delegate of Y, do you wish to **follow up**?

DELEGATE Y: No, thank you Chair. It is all clear now.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you still open to points of information? If yes, then you are asked to remain standing. Are there any points of information? Seeing, as there are none, the Delegate of X is asked to yield the floor back to the Chair. Now, we will move to the second speaker – the Delegate of V you have the floor...

Such exchange may continue for a long time, but at some point the Chair will stop the follow-ups, that is the wish of the delegate who asked the question to follow the answer of his predecessor.

The above shall be repeated in the case of every delegate delivering his Position Statement. Once all the delegates have done so, the formal debate is closed, and after a break, the committee will move to the ***MODERATED CAUCUS***.

To sum-up, during the formal debate you must:

- ***LISTEN TO THE CHAIRS***: their decision is always final.
- ***YIELD THE FLOOR***: back to the Chair or to another delegate once you finish speaking.

During the formal debate the following **points and motions are in use** (along with some others used only in certain situations):

- ***MOTION TO OPEN/CLOSE THE SPEAKERS' LIST***: *this motion must be voted upon, and in order for it to pass, it has to receive the majority of the votes. The motion to close the speakers' list is moderated by the Chairs.*
- ***POINT OF INFORMATION***: *this point gives the delegates the opportunity to ask questions concerning the statement of the speaker. The time of such is moderated by the Chairs.*

- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:** *this point gives the delegate the opportunity to inform the Chairs about an unprivileged situation they are in– e.g. not being able to hear other delegate’s speech, or an urgent need to leave the debates room.*

CHAIR: Delegates, now we will move to the moderated caucus during which the essential part of our gathering will take place – the voting on the submitted resolutions. There is no speakers’ list during the moderated caucus; the order of speaking shall be determined by the course of events. Informal lobbying is in order as well. Are there any points or motions at the floor? Is there any delegate wishing to take the floor or submit their resolution? Delegate of X you have been recognized, you now have the floor.

DELEGATE X: Delegation of X would like to submit a resolution on *the name of the topic*.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, you are asked to read out the resolution to the fellow delegates.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Chair. *The content of the resolution*.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you open to points of information? If yes, you are asked to remain standing. If not, please yield the floor back to the Chair.

2) **THE MODERATED CAUCUS** is the second part of the debate. The main difference between the formal debate and the moderated caucus is the formality of the two. The latter allows a freer exchange of thoughts between the delegates; however certain rules of procedure are still maintained. The Chairs are the moderators here, and still only they can grant the floor to the delegates. The crucial part of the moderated caucus lays in the discussion over the resolutions submitted by the delegates, if any.

If there are no resolutions submitted, the Chairs will move the debate into the *unmoderated caucus*, which will be discussed further on. However, in case of resolutions being available, the submitters will be asked to read them out and then they shall be debated upon. There is no speakers’ list, and the order of speaking is set simultaneously to the events. Let’s continue our imaginary situation to see the working of the moderated caucus:

DELEGATE X: Yes, I am open.

CHAIR: Are there any points of information concerning the resolution submitted by the Delegate of X? Yes, Delegate of Y you have been recognized, you now have the floor. Remember, that you can only ask questions to the Delegate of X. Having asked your question, you are asked to yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE Y: Thank you Chair. *Question to Delegate X.* I yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Delegate. *Answer to the question.*

CHAIR: Delegate of Y, do you wish to follow up?

DELEGATE Y: No thank you Chair. The delegation of Y is satisfied with the answer.

CHAIR: Delegates, are there any points of information to the Delegate of X? Delegate of V you have been recognized.

DELEGATE V: Delegation of V would like to put forward a motion to move to the unmoderated caucus in order to informally discuss the resolution submitted by the Delegate of X.

CHAIR: Thank you Delegate of V. Are there any seconds? Thank you, Delegate of X you are asked to yield the floor back to the Chair, and we will move to the voting procedure on the submitted motion. Any delegates wishing to suspend the debate and move to the unmoderated caucus are asked to rise their placards? Delegates voting against such a motion? Any abstains? Thank you delegates, the motion has passed with an overwhelming majority. The Chair sets the time of the unmoderated caucus to 15 minutes.

The above is just a sample of what in reality may turn into vigorous debate. As already mentioned before, there is *no speakers' list* during the moderated caucus, however the unspoken rule saying *first come, first served* applies here. Nonetheless, it should be applied in terms of politeness, so don't shout if you happen to be accidentally omitted in the order of speaking – your turn will eventually come.

During the unmoderated caucus the *informal lobbying*, that is exchange of pieces of papers between the delegates, is *in order*. However, it should be noted that such exchanges should only consider the current discussion, or seeking alliances, rather than delegates' private matters. It might happen, that for the time being the Chair will ban informal lobbying, if any irregularities should occur.

As in the case of the formal debate, in **unmoderated caucus** follow-ups are in order, and such shall not be restricted to a larger extent by the Chair. The Chair may abandon the follow-ups if the debate time is running out.

Delegates are free to make motions and points at any time. However, such should not interrupt the speaking of other delegations. Once the motion is made, the Chair will ask for **seconds**, the voice of other delegates who might support the motion being made. If any should occur, the debate will move to the voting procedure on the motion. Delegates can either **vote for, against, or abstain**. However, abstentions are not in order when a whole resolution is voted; these can only be made in case of voting on motions or amendments.

Another important part of the unmoderated caucus is the **voting on amendments to resolutions**. An amendment is a change (addition, removal, adjustment) to a resolution's clause or a resolution as a whole. An amendment can be submitted only before the whole resolution is voted upon. Each amendment must be discussed and voted on.

Following the discussion on a resolution/an amendment to a resolution, right before the voting is conducted, there is the part during which delegates are asked to make **speeches in favour or against the submitted document**. The role of such speeches is to encourage or discourage other delegates, who are yet unsure of their vote.

3) THE UNMODERATED CAUCUS There are no rules of conduct of the unmoderated caucus. Delegates meet informally inside or outside the debates room and discuss their resolutions, ideas, amendments etc. with each other. During the unmoderated caucus you can find co-submitters to your resolution and get to know the point of view of others better. The duration of the unmoderated caucus is set by the Chair.

To sum up, during the **unmoderated caucus** you must

- ***LISTEN TO THE CHAIRS:*** their decision is always final.
- ***YIELD THE FLOOR:*** back to the Chair or to another delegate once you finish speaking.
- ***PARTICIPATE:*** remember that for 3-days you are the virtual citizen of the country you represent, so make these days worthy and unforgettable.

During the **unmoderated** caucus the following points and motions are in use (along with some others used only in certain situations):

- **POINT OF INFORMATION**
- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**
- **POINT OF INQUIRY/ POINT OF PARLIMENTARY PROCEDURE:** *such is made when the floor is open (no other delegate speaking) in order to ask the Chairs questions regarding the procedure.*
- **MOTION TO MOVE TO UNMODERATED CAUCUS/ MOTION TO SUSPEND THE DEBATE:** *holds the moderated caucus for an unmoderated caucus, the time of such is set by the Chairs.*
- **MOTION TO MOVE TO THE VOTING PROCEDURE:** *to move the debate straight into the voting procedure on – e.g. over an amendment or a resolution.*

4) THE CONDUCT IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (see. International Court of Justice Guidelines).

HOW TO DRESS?

You are obligated to *follow the dress code* (no jeans, miniskirts, bare legs/arms or training shoes). Men are expected to wear a clean, wrinkle-free suit, a buttoned shirt with a tie and slacks. Women are expected to wear a clean, wrinkle-free suit, suit pants or a knee-length skirt worn with pantyhose or stockings. *Black and grey colors are preferred* – avoid striking colors and loud designs. However, if the country you represent happens to have a traditional outfit, then this is more than welcome.

DEFINITIONS

- **ABSTAIN:** if a delegate does not support a clause, a motion or an amendment and also does not oppose it, he/ she can abstain from voting. “Any delegates wishing to abstain from voting?”
- **ADJOURN:** to adjourn a debate means that the session time has ran out. It will be announced by the Chair saying that the committee will be adjourned for a break.
- **AMBASSADOR:** every delegation (USA, China, etc.) nominates an Ambassador, who will entertain his or her Opening Speech during the Opening Ceremony.
- **AMENDMENT:** an amendment is a change (addition, removal or adjustment) to a clause or a resolution. Each amendment is discussed and voted.
- **CHAIR:** the Chairperson’s role is to conduct the debate and maintain order while remaining totally impartial. The decisions of the Chair are final. The Chair sets the time allotted to speakers, gives permission to give a speech, replies to points of parliamentary inquiry and can adjourn the meeting.
- **CAUCUS:** the caucus is a short break. During caucus, delegates may informally discuss and lobby ideas on the current issue. Any delegate may request a caucus as a motion.
- **CO-SUBMITTER:** a co-submitter is a delegation which supports the resolution and signs it before or after the debate has started.

- **FLOOR**: the floor is a metaphorical area, which delegates can obtain to be able to speak.
- **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**: the United Nations General Assembly is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It consists of all the United Nations member states. As the only UN organ in which all members are represented, the Assembly serves as a forum for members to discuss issues of international law and make decisions concerning the functioning of the organization.
- **HOUSE**: all members of the General Assembly except for Chairs.
- **LOBBYING**: lobbying is an informal part of discussing draft resolutions and searching for co-submitters before the beginning of the formal debate.
- **MEMBER STATE**: Member States are countries in the UN who are recognized by the UN, are part of the UN and have the right to vote on resolutions and clauses.
- **MERGING**: the process of consolidating several draft resolutions, so that they become one, acceptable for most delegates.
- **MOTION**: a request made by a delegate. A delegate can request various motions.
- **OBSERVER**: an Observer is a delegate representing a country that is not a fully recognized UN member; therefore, these delegates cannot vote on resolutions or amendments.
- **PLACARD**: a placard is signed with the name of the country or organization that a given delegate represents. A placard is used by the delegate if they want to be recognized.
- **POINTS**: a point is a question raised with the use of a placard by a delegate pertaining to the resolution or to the committee.
- **PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**: the person who is the main authority during the General Assembly, that is the gathering of all the delegations.
- **RIGHT OF REPLY**: the right of reply has to be requested by a delegate if the delegate wishes to answer the previous speaker on what they said.
- **RESOLUTION**: a resolution is an official document, which aims to solve a specific problem. The Main Submitter of the Resolution has to find co-submitters who support the resolution and sign it as the resolution has to be written jointly with other member states who have taken interest in that specific issue.
- **ROLL CALL**: the Roll Call is conducted at the start of the debate within committees and after breaks. Chairs will check if all delegates are present and if the debate may begin.
- **QUORUM**: a Quorum is the minimum number of delegates required for a debate to start. There must be a minimum of *one third of the members* of a particular organ present for a debate to begin.
- **SECOND**: a second is the support of a motion called out by another delegate. Every motion must be seconded to be voted. "Are there any delegates wishing to second that motion?" "Second!"
- **SECRETARY GENERAL**: the Secretary General is responsible for controlling the course of the agenda of the conference and making sure that the conference runs in accordance with formal rules.
- **SPEAKER'S LIST**: it is the list to be held by the Chair determining which delegates will speak.
- **YIELD**: yielding takes place when a delegate gives the floor to another delegate or gives the floor back to the Chair.
- **VETO POWER**: the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council have Veto Power. The Veto Power allows them to strike a specific clause of a resolution or a resolution as a whole without question or without voting. If Permanent Members use their veto, the clause or resolution is struck immediately.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Distinguished Delegates,

We are honored to welcome you to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

This year's topic is Rising to the challenge: achieving equity and security.

UNODC leads the international community's fight against illicit drugs and international crime. UNODC tackles these issues with great concern as we try to solve the problems associated with them. Therefore this year we will consider topics mainly connected with smuggling and trafficking drugs.

The topics for this year are:

1. The problem of narcoterrorism
2. Reducing gang violence in metropolitan areas

We are full of hope that all delegates will get familiar with their countries' policies about this year's UNODC's problems. We draw your attention to investigation of each issue carefully, as you are required to decide, bearing in mind the opinion of the country you represent.

We remind all the delegates, that getting to know the topics profoundly is obligatory to participate in our debates. We are looking forward to fruitful discussions.

Should any problems appear please contact us via e-mail.

Best regards,

Karolina Hwija, the Chair (karolinahwija@gmail.com)

Julia Mancewicz, the Chair (julkamancewicz@gmail.com)

WHAT IS UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME?

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.¹

PROBLEM OF NARCOTERRORISM

Although the link between terrorism and other related crimes, such as drug trafficking, is evident and has been recognized by the United Nations Security Council, a thorough understanding is needed in order to develop solid strategies to prevent and disrupt these crimes.²

DEFINITION OF NARCOTERRORISM

Narcoterrorism is a growing threat that has received increased attention over recent years. Originally defined in 1983 by Peruvian President Belaunde Terry, narcoterrorism was used as a term to describe terrorist attacks on his country's drug enforcement police.³ However, the term narcoterrorism has taken on several meanings since the conception of the theory. For example, in the United States the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) defines narcoterrorism as the "participation of groups or associated individuals in taxing, providing security for, otherwise aiding or abetting drug trafficking endeavors in an effort to further, or fund, terrorist activities". The events of 9/11 obviously called increased attention to terrorist organizations and consequently the concept of narcoterrorism has been closely examined. While first recognized as a threat in Latin America, narcoterrorism has wreaked havoc across the world. From the FARC in Colombia to the IRA in Ireland, and the PKK in Turkey, the methods of narcoterrorism are employed by various terrorist organizations and drug cartels. As globalization has allowed for the interconnectivity of world markets it has also allowed for global trade in the illicit market. As a result, ties have been forged between various criminal groups in which drug trafficking is increasingly used to fund the operations of terrorist organizations and crime groups.

OVERVIEW OF THE TOPIC

Speaking at a recent conference in Istanbul, "The Role of Drug Trafficking in Promoting and Financing Today's Global Terrorism," jointly organized by Turkey, the United States and Colombia, UNODC Senior Terrorism Prevention Officer Irka Kuleshnyk said

"While it is difficult to establish how widely terrorist groups are involved in the illicit drug trade, or the breadth and nature of cooperation between these two criminal groups, the magnitude of the numbers involved make the relationship worrisome."

According to the UNODC's World Drug Report 2007, the total potential value of Afghanistan's 2006 opium harvest accruing to farmers, laboratory owners and Afghan traffickers reached about \$US3.1 billion. In addition, it is reported that in 2004, some 400 tons of cocaine was exported from one Latin American country, with an estimated domestic value of US\$ 2 billion. How much of this money is used for perpetrating acts of terrorism? Estimates vary.

But even a small percentage would be more than sufficient for some individuals or groups to plan, finance and carry out terrorist acts.

Indeed drug trafficking has provided funding for insurgency and those who use terrorist violence in various regions throughout the world, including in transit regions. In some cases, drugs have even been the currency used in the commission of terrorist attacks, as was the case in the Madrid bombings.

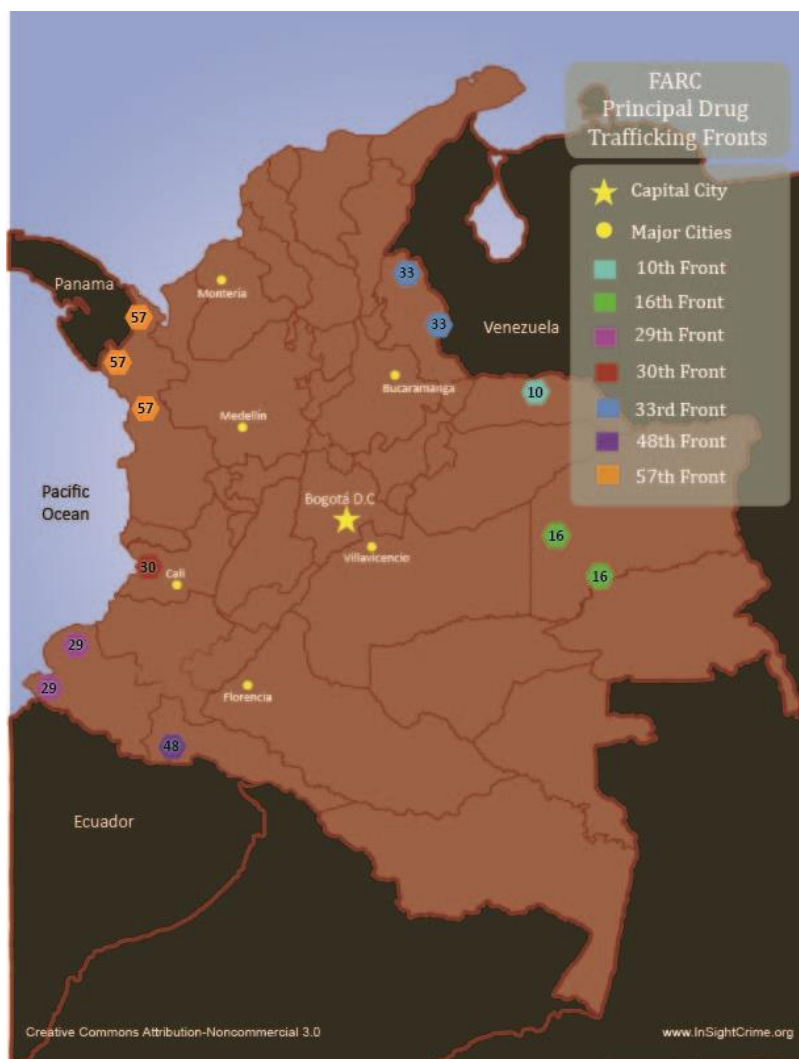
Effective tools do however, exist which can chip away at - and eventually contribute to breaking - the links. For example, at the international level there is a common legal framework consisting of 16 universal anti-terrorist instruments, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Included in the latter is a series of UN resolutions imposing sanctions - such as the freezing of assets, a travel ban and an arms embargo, on members of the Taliban, Al-Qaida and their associates. There are currently 124 entities and 226 individuals on this list.

Illicit drug traders and terrorists are not some mysterious entity, Kuleshnyk says. Rather they are usually groups and networks that operate in ways that can be understood, identified, tracked and ultimately disrupted. We need to integrate our work to build up more effective and efficient networks so that we may defeat these illegitimate networks that perpetuate so much destruction throughout the world.

Main organizations that engage in drug trafficking activity to fund their operations and gain recruits and expertise which are closely linked with the problem of narcoterrorism

FARC

Perhaps the most egregious usage of narcoterrorism has been employed by the Colombian rebel group FARC. The transformation of FARC from a political group to a U.S. designated terrorist organization correlates with their role in illicit drugs. FARC is typically the first group thought of when the term “narcoterrorism” is mentioned and for that reason it is beneficial to understand the history and origins of the group. FARC is a guerrilla movement involved in the continuing Colombian armed conflict since 1964. It has been known to employ a variety of military tactics in addition to more unconventional methods, including terrorism. The FARC-EP claim to be an army of peasant Marxist-Leninists with a political platform of agrarianism and anti-imperialism. The operations of the FARC-EP are funded by kidnap and ransom; illegal mining; extortion and/or taxation of various forms of economic activity; and the taxation, production, and distribution of illegal drugs.



Picture 1 <http://www.insightcrime.org/news-briefs/drug-clashes-spark-colombia-humanitarian-crisis-ombudsman>

IRA

FARC is not the only terrorist organization that has funded their attacks with the drug trade. The IRA terrorized Northern Ireland for decades with mortar attacks and car bombs.

The IRA was founded in 1969 by Sinn Fein, as the legal political entity dedicated to removing British forces from Northern Ireland. The IRA has engaged in assassinations and other forms of attacks in Northern Ireland and England since being founded. The IRA has justified the use of terrorist tactics to fight what they view as the unfair treatment of Catholics by Protestants in Northern Ireland. They have had several notable attacks that claimed many lives such as the Bloody Friday attack in which 22 bombs were used. The IRA has been notorious for their utilization of narcoterrorism to pursue their agenda in Ireland. While the IRA has been very vigilant in fighting the use of drugs within Ireland, it has not stopped them from selling drugs internationally to raise money for their terrorist aspirations.

For example, in the 1980's IRA was caught smuggling over a ton of marijuana into the United States. The profits from the drug sale were to fund the purchase of arms. Shortly before 9/11 Colombian officials arrested three Irish citizens who were traveling in Colombia. It turned out that the citizens were explosive experts with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and had been training FARC on the creation and execution of mortar attacks.¹⁹ FARC paid upwards of \$2 million for the training provided by the IRA. In 2002, the FARC would use this training to launch a mortar attack on the presidential inauguration of President Uribe. In the money acquired from FARC for the explosives training the IRA was able to pay for a shipment of 20 highly efficient Russian AN-94 assault rifles that Russian intelligence reported going to the IRA in 2001.²⁰ Additionally, the IRA used narcotics acquired from the FARC to pay Croatian arm smugglers. As recently as March 2009, there have been terrorist attacks by a group affiliated with the IRA. The group known as the Real IRA killed two British soldiers and two civilians. The attack happened as peace talks had progressed between the IRA and Britain.

The report provided evidence that the Real IRA is involved with the illicit drug sale in the Middle East. Additionally, the seizure of drugs flowing into and out of Northern Ireland has increased in recent years.

PKK & Narcoterrorism

Located in Turkey, but with members in Iraq and Iran, the PKK is the Kurdistan Worker's Party. Founded in the 1970's they are a militant organization that pursues the same leftist ideology that FARC has fought for in Colombia. Classified as a terrorist group by the United States, the PKK has long fought the Turkish government. Because the PKK have dealt extensively with criminal organizations in trafficking both arms and narcotics, they have been considered an important nexus of criminal activities with terrorism.

In the 1990's the PKK moved to a more urban attack approach and over the course of the decade it claimed the lives of over 30,000 people. After their leader, Abdullah Ocalan was arrested, peace prospered for several years. However in recent years, there has been a spike in violence as the militant wing of PKK rose to power.

Terrorist attacks have been made against tourist attractions and hotels in the area. Evidence indicates that a large amount of the funding used for these PKK attacks is raised through the illicit drug business. In fact, the PKK makes around \$10 million a year from drug running and extortion.²⁵ Reports indicate that since 1984 there has been a convergence between organized crime groups and the PKK. However, as the PKK realized the profitability of the drug business they used their ties in the region to sell drugs to finance their operations. This evolution of shifting from a simple tax of the drug producers and traffickers to producing and delivering the drugs themselves is very similar to what FARC did.

Unlike many nations, such as the United States, Turkey has done a much better job at linking organized crime, the drug trade, and terrorist organizations together. Understanding the role of the drug trade in the financing of PKK and their terrorist attacks has been a key tenet of the Turkish counter-terrorism strategy.

Threats posed by Narcoterrorism

Narcoterrorism is presenting threats not only to the nations occupied or that harbor these groups but to the world at large. The threat facing America from narcoterrorism is very serious and growing. The close relationships between Mexican cartels and Colombian drug producers like FARC is very alarming. Mexican smugglers have perfected the art of sneaking drugs and human beings across the border. The Mexican drug smugglers offer the ability to smuggle people, drugs, or bombs across the border for a terrorist organization like FARC.²⁸ Andre Hollis recognizes the threat that this poses to the United States; "drug trafficking organizations in Mexico, the Caribbean, and other Latin American countries are known to provide transport, for a price, to nonLatin's seeking illegal entry into the United States". This represents such a threat because of the growing relationships between crime groups and terrorists across the world. The FARC has close relationships with Mexican cartels due to their trade of cocaine.

In 2008, a Colombian defense minister expressed over the growing connections between FARC and Mexican cartels. The FARC also has close ties with terrorist organizations across the world.

The drug aspect alone is a major threat to the United States. It is estimated that 90% of the cocaine and 47% of the heroin that reaches the U.S. is produced or passes through Colombia. It is also believed that illicit drugs kill more than 21,000 Americans each year and result in the loss of more than \$160 billion in revenue.³¹ So while not only are the security issues raised by narcoterrorism a threat to the United States, the drugs take the lives of thousands of Americans every year. The threats posed by narcoterrorism facing

Colombia are very clear. FARC is a direct threat to the lives of Colombians with the terrorist attacks that are funded by their business in narcotics. Colombia is in a very difficult situation to entirely counter the threat of FARC and narcoterrorism.

While a top FARC leader was killed in the attack, it sparked outrage in Latin America as Colombia had ignored the sovereignty of Ecuador. In the wake of the attack, important information was discovered linking FARC to Ecuador and their military.

The coordination and cooperation of FARC with Ecuador and Venezuela, is one of the biggest challenges facing Colombia and its fight against narcoterrorism. Many of the Latin American nations are very socialist and have more in common with the aspirations of FARC than they do with the Colombian government. After the cross border attack in Ecuador, Venezuela responded by sending troops and tanks to the Venezuelan-Colombian border. By protecting their interests and security Colombia's actions have the capability of throwing the entire region into conflict.

The PKK are a risk to the security of Turkish citizens and recently staged a terrorist attack that killed 10 Turkish soldiers in April 2009. The challenge facing Turkey is that the PKK receives support of Kurds across the region. Many of the PKK attacks against Turkey are staged in Northern Iraq. A major issue facing the mitigation of narcoterrorism in Turkey is the country's location. Turkey is both a transit and originating country for drugs and humans that are smuggled through the Balkan route. Esther Bacon writes that "Turkey is a major operating base for international narcotic traffickers responsible for all aspects of trafficking and refining drugs and serves as a key The IRA has been in large part pacified due to the peace agreement and cease fire in 2005. However, radical splinter groups of the IRA such as Real IRA continue to conduct terrorist attacks in Northern Ireland as recently as March. While the membership and resources of the Real IRA is minimal compared to the IRA in the 1990's they still pose a threat to the stability and security of Northern Ireland. A Congressional report found that Northern Ireland is still at risk of narcoterrorism and organized crime;

"Thirty years of terrorism have left a web of networks in which organized crime can thrive and a climate of fear and secrecy that makes fighting such crime very difficult." Such groups take advantage of arms that have been smuggled regularly into Northern Ireland during thirty years of terrorist activity

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PROBLEM OF GANG VIOLENCE IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

The presence of street gangs has been hypothesized as influencing overall levels of violence in urban communities through a process of gun–drug diffusion and cross-type homicide. This effect is said to act independently of other known correlates of violence, i.e., neighborhood poverty. To test this hypothesis, the impact of population exposure to local street gang densities was independently assessed on 8-year homicide rates in small areas of Los Angeles County, California. Homicide data from the Los Angeles County Coroners Office were analyzed with original field survey data on street gang locations, while controlling for the established covariates of community homicide rates. Bivariate and multivariate regression analyses explicated strong relationships between homicide rates, gang density, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic structure. Street gang densities alone had cumulative effects on small area homicide rates. Local gang densities, along with high school dropout rates, high unemployment rates, racial and ethnic concentration, and higher population densities, together explained 90% of the variation in local 8-year homicide rates. Several other commonly considered covariates were insignificant in the model. Urban environments with higher densities of street gangs exhibited higher overall homicide rates, independent of other community covariates of homicide. The unique nature of street gang killings and their greater potential to influence future local rates of violence suggests that more direct public health interventions are needed alongside traditional criminal justice mechanisms to combat urban violence and homicides.

WHAT CAN WE CALL „A GANG“?

A gang is a group of recurrently associating individuals or close friends or family with identifiable leadership and internal organization, identifying with or claiming control over territory in a community, and engaging either individually or collectively in violent or illegal behavior. Some criminal gang members are "jumped in" or have to prove their loyalty by committing acts such as theft or violence. A member of a gang may be called a gangster or a thug.

GANG CRIME AND VIOLENCE

In "The Impact of Gang Formation on Local Patterns of Crime" (Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, vol. 44, no. 2, May 2007), George Tita and Greg Ridgeway acknowledge that gang members commit more crimes and more serious crimes than do nongang members, but they also examine whether the emergence of gangs have an impact on the crime rate. They argue that gangs typically form in areas that have higher crime than other areas, but once gangs form, they attract or generate even higher levels of crime. Tita and Ridgeway state, "The formation of gang set space facilitates drug and shots-fired activity at the neighborhood level, just as gang membership facilitates drug-market activities and gun carrying or usage among active gang members."

THE MOST DANGEROUS GANGS IN THE WORLD

Aryan Brotherhood

Location: United States

Murder weapons: Bare hands, shanks, acid baths, and hatred.

The Aryan Brotherhood is mostly a prison gang. They kill people in jails at an alarming rate. They kill people outside of jails as well, but not nearly as much. The Aryan Brotherhood was founded in 1964 in San Quentin prison near San Francisco. Since 1964 they've earned the distinguishable title of the "most violent extremist group in the US," by the Anti-Defamation League. Aryan Brethren can be spotted with Nazi and bagpipe tattoos and sometime satanic symbols.

Mungiki

Location: Kenya

Murder weapons: Machetes, spears, poison, and clubs.

Mungiki is a mysterious gang that also operates like a cult. "Mungiki" translates to "multitude" in Kikuyu, a Bantu language. This is fitting because there are anywhere between 100,000 and a few million members. An exact number is unknown because the Mungikis have a secretive nature. The militant gang, which was banned in 2002, terrorizes Kenya with violent extortion, political affiliations, controlling public transportation, murder, and kidnappings. In May of last year, BBC reported that Mungiki set a town called Gatundu on fire because an operator allegedly declined to give the gang money.

14k Triad

Location: China

Murder weapons: Meat cleavers, fire, and guns.

Triads are organized crime goons typically based in Asia, but have been sprinkling their bad seeds across the globe selling drugs. Established in 1949 after the Chinese civil war, the 14k Triad has over 20,000 members. The gist of their activities include illegal gambling, human trafficking, drug trafficking, counterfeiting, weapons trafficking, prostitution, kidnapping, money laundering, loan sharking, vehicle trafficking, extortion, robbery, and murder.

Bloods/Crips

Location: United States

Murder weapons: Guns, knives, and bare hands.

A lot of the gangs on this list make the Bloods and the Crips look softer than people who wear Toms. No, the Bloods and Crips aren't chopping dozens of people's heads off or drinking their victim's blood, but the high number and large amount of criminal activity make them a significant threat in the United States. Bloods and Crips are heavy in the military. Neighborhood gangs actually present the most significant threat.

United Bamboo

Location: Taiwan

Murder weapons: Guns.

United Bamboo is also known as Zhu Lien Bang. They are a triad based in Taiwan. They deal in human, drug, and gun trafficking. What makes United Bamboo special is the fact that it has successfully set up collaborative relationships with other high-profile gangs around the world to help keep its operation running smoothly as an illegal, black-market network.

Mara Salvatrucha

Location: El Salvador

Murder weapons: Machetes and rocket-propelled grenade launchers.

The Mara Salvatrucha is also known as MS-13. It's a transnational criminal organization that was founded in the 1980s in Los Angeles, California by immigrant El Salvadorians. Today the MS-13 is known as one of the most violent gangs in both North and South America. The gang is heavily involved in drug, human, and weapons trafficking, prostitution, extortion, and murder. MS-13 has an estimated 70,000 members with roughly 10,000 in the United States. MS-13 has a partnership with Los Zetas, which entails hiring MS-13 members to undergo specialized military training.

Los Zetas

Location: Mexico

Murder weapons: Rocket launchers and semiautomatic handguns.

Los Zetas were originally members of an elite force in the Mexican army. Los Zetas was founded in the 1990s when skilled members of the Mexican army went rogue to operate under the Gulf Cartel. In 2000, they broke away from the Gulf Cartel to form their own independent gang. The United States government recognizes Los Zetas as "the most technologically advanced, sophisticated and dangerous cartel operating in Mexico." The gang deals in assassinations, extortion, kidnapping, oil, and the drug trade. They are incredibly violent. In August 2011, they set fire to a casino in Monterrey, Nuevo León in Mexico killing 52 innocent people.

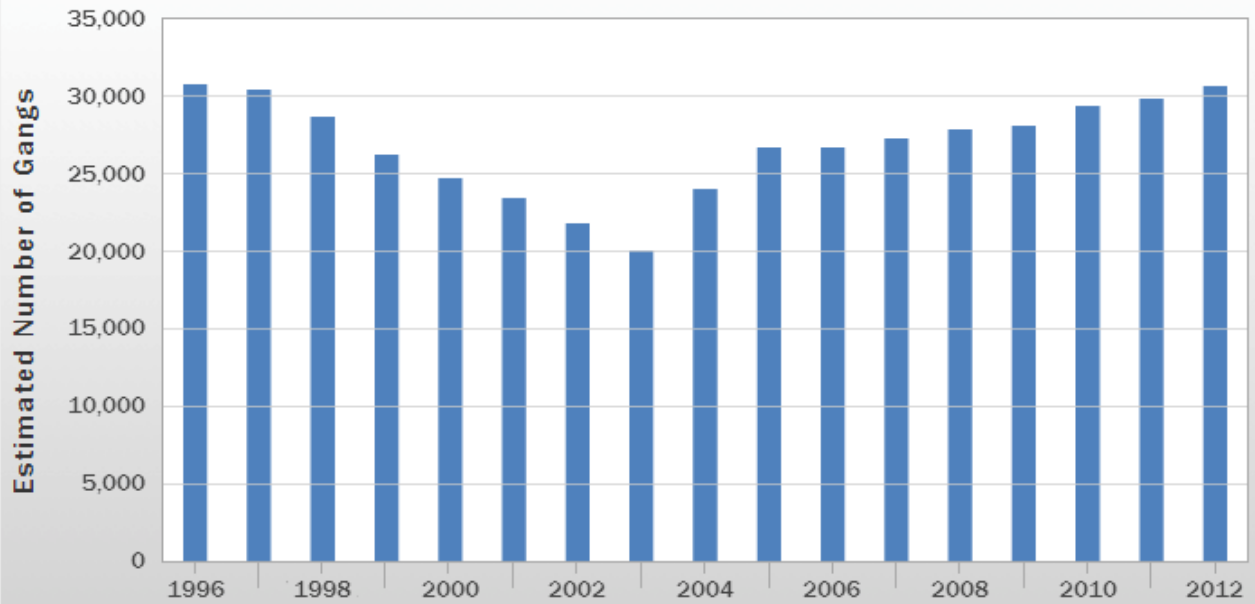
Yamaguchi-gumi

Location: Japan

Murder weapons: Bombs and guns.

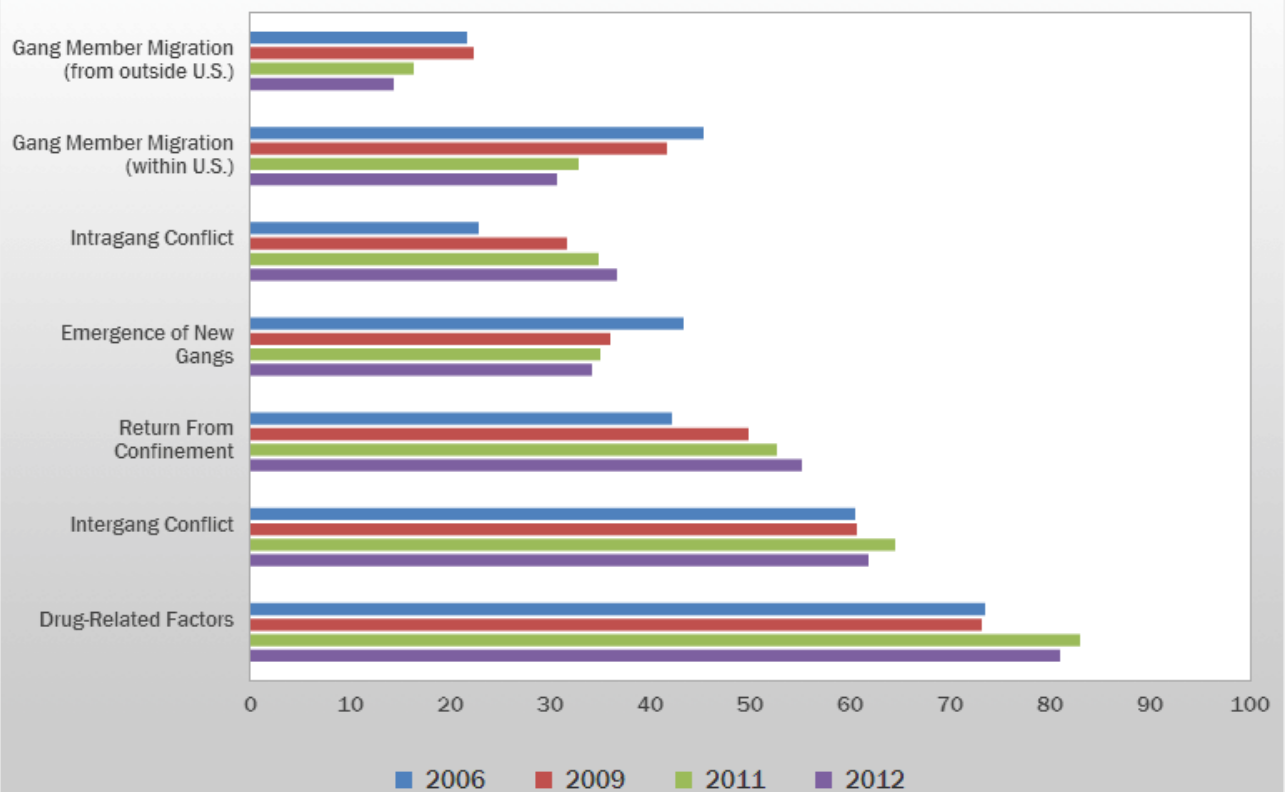
The Yamaguchi-gumi are one of many Yakuza gangs in Japan. The Yakuza are generally highly organized—they even have corporate logos, business, cards and an office—and have a legacy of being super strict. (To atone for mistakes and to leave the gang, members have their fingers cut off.) The numbers for Yamaguchi-gumi range anywhere between 25,000 and 40,000.

Estimated Number of Gangs, 1996-2012



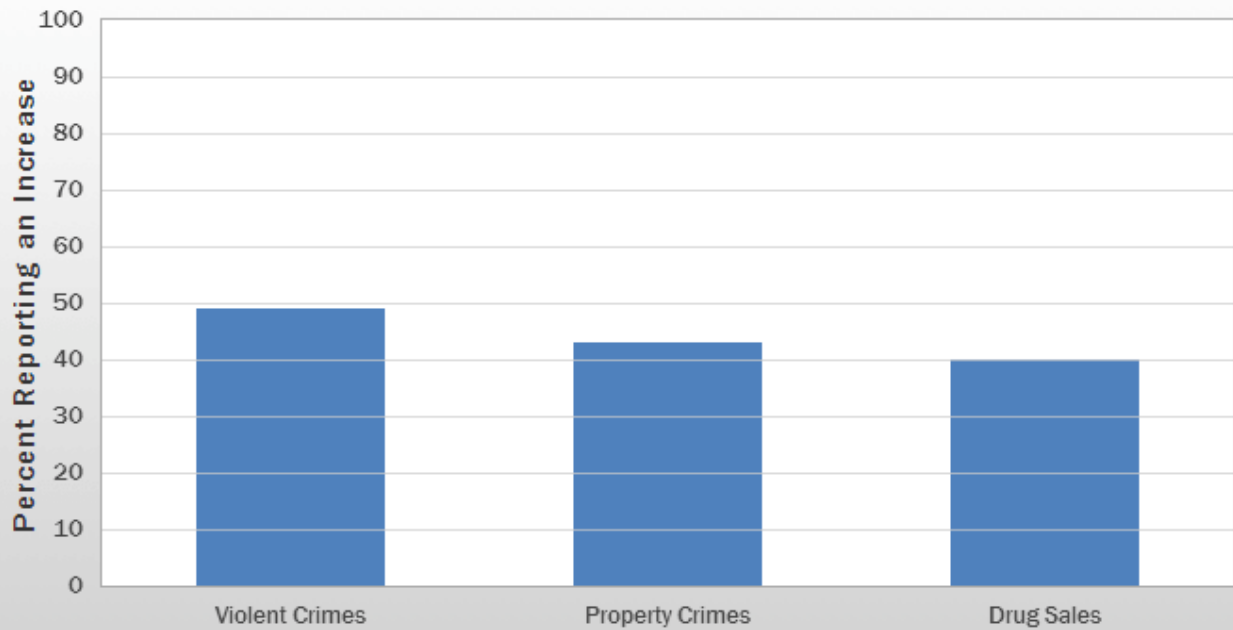
Picture 2 <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/survey-analysis/measuring-the-extent-of-gang-problems>

Factors Influencing Local Gang Violence



Picture 1 <http://gangsandcrimes.weebly.com/bar-graphs-and-charts.html>

Gang-Related Crime, 2011 to 2012



Picture 3 http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/96natyouthgangsrvy/surv_3.html

Sources:

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gang>
2. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2704266/>
3. http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Violence_and_Gangs.aspx
4. <http://www.complex.com/pop-culture/2014/04/worlds-most-dangerous-gangs/yamaguchi-gumi>
5. <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/survey-analysis/gang-related-offenses>
6. <https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/survey-analysis/measuring-the-extent-of-gang-problems>



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