



Security Council

Estimados Faculties y Delegados:

En nombre del Colegio San Ignacio de Loyola y el Comité Organizador de SIMUN 2012, les doy la más cordial bienvenida a la VI edición del San Ignacio Model of United Nations.

Es para nosotros un gran honor y privilegio poder recibirlos una vez más en nuestras instalaciones para participar en nuestro modelo. Este año buscamos ser sedes de grandes experiencias, momentos que logren marcar una pauta y dejen una enseñanza que contribuya con su crecimiento personal.

Los Modelos de Naciones Unidas nos brindan habilidades que sin darnos cuenta logran definir lo que somos hoy en día. Ser capaces de conocer, analizar y emitir una opinión acerca una situación dentro de nuestra sociedad. Ser capaces de tomar decisiones ante circunstancias que involucren a miles de personas. Ser capaces de negociar acuerdos entre lados contrarios. Ser capaces de formar un país diferente, con pluralidad de ideas y dispuestos a realizar un cambio, un cambio que no quede en palabras y perdure en acciones.

De antemano los felicito por asumir el compromiso de participar en una actividad como esta. Los resultados de estos tres días de trabajo son difíciles de ver a primera instancia, pero con constancia y dedicación se darán cuenta que lo mejor está por venir, porque el futuro de Venezuela está presente en las personas que sueñan ser hoy en día. En palabras del ignaciano excursionista Carlos Calderas “el hombre es del tamaño de sus sueños” sean bienvenidos una vez más a SIMUN 2012.

“En todo amar y servir”

David Sorondo

Secretario General

Dear Delegates,

I would like to welcome you and say it is an honor to have you at the San Ignacio Model of United Nations 2012. This year, we offer an approach on our continent, America, where problems are everywhere and we can even live with them in the every day. We want to change the world oftenly, and make it a better place, yet I would like to tell you a story I once heard: A young man tried to change the world, but it was difficult. Then he tried to change his nation, but failed again. Then he focused on his town and when he couldn't; he tried with his family as an old man. Before dying he realized that if he had changed himself when he was a young man, he would have inspired his family, they could have impacted his town, their impact could have changed the nation and in the end he would have changed the world.

We are treating the case of America, and we can see that violence, drugs, power and money are ruling the continent; you as delegates must make a difference; use your imagination as much as possible. Remember that suggestion because, if we keep doing what we have always done, we won't get new results. I finish by telling you that even though we are at a serious simulation, I hope you have an excellent time and enjoy all the days that SIMUN lasts.

Enrique Gonzalez

President of the Committee

History of the committee:

Created in the year 1946 the Security Council is the organism of the United Nations charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security council originally consisted of 11 members, 5 of which were permanent (China, France, United Kingdom, United States, and the USSR now know as Russia) and other 6 that weren't permanent, this countries had a 2 year period within the Security Council and they were elected by the General Assembly.

In 1965, an amendment was made to the Charter of the United Nations, this amendment increased the number of members of the Security Council to 15, the original 5 permanent plus 10 non permanent, this members are elected to archive equitable representation of geographical regions in the world, with five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from western Europe or other areas. The current ones are: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco,

Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa and Togo.

Each one of the countries has a vote; the 5 permanent countries have the right to the veto power, so in order to approve a resolution 9 positive votes are needed.

During the Cold War, the continual disagreement between the United States and the USSR made the Security Council an ineffective institution, however, since the late 1980s, the Council prestige has grown, and there has been a surge of peacekeeping operations. Between 1948 and 1978 only 13 missions for peacekeeping were approved, but between 1987 and 2000 around three dozen operations were approved, including those in the Balkans, Angola, Haiti, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

Meanwhile, other organisms in the United Nations can only make recommendations to the governments, the Security Council has the faculty to make

decisions that the other states members, conform to the charter, are forced to accomplish.

Topic A: Illegal presence of foreign military forces in other American countries

Intro and Background

The authority of each country over their own territory is included clearly and without doubts into the concept of sovereignty. This makes it alarming that there are countries whose territory is being used illegally by military forces of other countries. Not only these forces could move people into their own cause, against the government, but also these forces could get popular enough to annul the established government. Considering the economic point of view, these military forces could be transformed into a big hindrance.

The presence of foreign military forces in American countries exists for centuries. Noticed in the period of the colony and during the discovery of

America, and started even earlier, in the time of the Roman Empire. Although these conditions have changed, the presence of different military forces in America remains a problem that causes big discussions between countries.

This kind of problem exists since the ancient times of the humanity, the times when the great empires were formed, and with the discovery of America marks the starting point of the problem, with the colonization of the new world the presence of foreign military forces in the American territory begun.

With the conquest made by Spain, United Kingdom, Nederland, France, Portugal and other countries, the sketches for the modern American countries were made. The continent was oppressed by almost 4 centuries, until the independence of the United States

and Haiti triggered the spark of revolution and freedom across the territory.



The process of the U.S. independence started for a lot of reasons, like: the tax oppression that the British crown enforced over the population of United States and the discrimination, to the protests of the residents. After a few years of struggles the U.S. signed the independence from the British Crown the 4th of July of 1776. Thanks to this spark the liberation of America had begun.

Many countries later followed. The domain and the presence of the European countries were weakening and the new nations were rising; each one with its own government and will, creating their own sovereignty. But in spite of their own will others countries

grew more powerful and more determinant in the scene of the American politics. The example of this is the United States, the more powerful they grew, more desires of control for their surroundings appeared. They wanted to take control of the influence that Great Britain was leader. The U.S. took an expansionist politics (they took Texas and California from Mexico and also bought Alaska from Russia as they did with other states this was the first samples of their later politics would be).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, diplomatic relationships of United States began to take a turn by using the doctrine of the “**Big stick**”. This expression used by the President of the United States at the time, Theodore Roosevelt, let the U.S. became the police man of the world. The doctrine allowed the U.S. to move military forces into other countries, being based on their concept of good and bad. It is also important to emphasize the economic point of view because is one of the first reasons to have a military base in other country. Examples of this situation could be: Argentina (1890), Chile (1891), Haiti

(1891), Nicaragua (1894), Panama (1895), Honduras (1903), Cuba (1917-1933), and others.

Even though the United States was, and it's one of the principal countries moving military forces, other countries made military movements in and out of American countries. For example: In 1941, Peru invaded Ecuador taking away more than 300.000 km² of its territory.

Despite the fact of military presence from one country into other countries of America looks like a distant problem from the past, it still haunts us and is an actual problem like it was; the fact being that this presence of foreign military troops in a country is a direct violation of the principles that were signed and agreed by the countries that form the United Nations.

Recent

In 2005, a convention against foreign military forces was held in Havana City, with delegates from over 22 different countries. This convention was summoned by the "Cuban Movement for Peace and People's Sovereignty"



An example of this illegal presence of military forces is the military operation called "Phoenix" that took place on March 2008. This operation consisted of a bombardment carried out by the Colombian Navy in parts of the Ecuadorian territory, because in that particular location were found high commanders of a guerrilla movement called The FARC, which Colombia has been battling against for a long time. This event managed to create controversy and heated discussions between the presidents of both countries. These led the presidents to the break of diplomatic relations between the countries.

Other situation where exists a military base of foreign countries is in The Falkland Islands. This condition is inherited from the turbulent past between England and Argentina and the power over these territories. Although the war among these two countries it's



over and they signed a treaty in 1948 with Chile, England has still a military base in the territory aforementioned. The mission of this base is to avoid any attack that could unchain armed responses. Nowadays is used to test arms such like missiles.

Other fact that can help as an example is the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base or "*Gitmo*", a military base in the Cuban territory that belongs to United States. The government of Cuba considers this military base as part of their jurisdiction, but the United States uses this military and navy base completely. At first it was used to capture Haitians and Cuban delinquents, nowadays, is used to arrest prisoners suspected of connections with Al-Qaeda. Although Cuba has total power over this military base, the United States hasn't left the territory, substantiated by the Cuban-States Agreement.

President Obama has promised to dismantle "*Gitmo*", yet this process has been delayed for some time now. The 2012 National Defense Authorization Act from United States, which distributes the "budget", has placed that no money is to be spent on civilian courts for criminal bases on terrorism, meaning to enlarge the detaining time of those held without any trial whatsoever.

In this same Act, there have been several critics about section 1031 and 1032, which establishes that you may be detained via armed forces, and held without a trial until the end of hostilities. Also this trial will be a military one, and it could be held in a foreign country. This doesn't apply to the U.S. citizens because the document doesn't extent to this kind of situation.

Other conflict is the one developed in Mexico. There have been recent reports about unarmed planes scouting inside of Mexico helping the Government of this nation with data recollection about the criminal bands inside the country. Some politicians around the world say that more forces should be sent over to Mexico. It is also

sustained that the Mexican population cannot withstand military troops from the U.S. because of the past between these two countries, were the agreements haven't been fair enough.

Some of the American countries, such as Bolivia, have changed their constitution prohibiting the establishment of military bases of other countries. Because it seems that having a foreign military base in an American country, leads to a coup d'état such like what happened in Honduras, where the president Zelaya was invited to leave the country by Honduras's military forces although these forces were supported by the United States military forces.

Other measure taken by American countries is the **Interamerican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance** signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 in the article 3.1 says: (...) "an armed attack by any state against an American country shall be considered as an attack against all American nations and therefore each contracting part shall

How can we create statutes or a treaty fair for every situation and every country?

commit to assist in the response of this armed attack in exercise of the inherent right of individual self-defense or group defense recognized by Article 51 of the United Nations Charter".

Objective

This situation can result into direct violations of the sovereignty of the American countries, and these violations can turn into armed fights between countries. Is it necessary that countries have military bases, forts, and naval forces in other American countries? Where's the limit between helping countries and violating their Constitutions and sovereignty?

The main idea of this topic is to find a solution for both, the country that has a military base in a different country and the country that has a foreign military base in their territory. We should not leave any country outside, and we should not either forget that keeping the peace between countries is our first goal.

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Topic B: The situation of transnational criminal groups in America

Intro

Transnational Crime is essentially criminal activity that crossed national borders. These crimes include trafficking of humans, drugs and firearms, money laundering and other felonies. There are different types of crime groups and the activities they do.

According to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, a transgression is considered Transnational if: *“(a) It is committed in more than one state; (b) It is committed in one state but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another state; (c) It is committed in one state but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one state; or (d) It is committed in one state but has substantial effects in another state”*

These bands are cause for international friction, in a way that one country may be suffering the effects

from another one's bands and it wants to solve this problem. If one country produces drug and another one has the consumers within its population, it's really easy to blame the other country. If you take out the creator, distributor or the consumer of this illicit product, it would not sustain itself.



Background:

Crime has always existed. Organized crime started last century. The so called “mafias” with a hierarchical organization were the first. The family members had different roles and jobs. The idea of a structured band eventually went worldwide. Many mafias were founded and some are still running.

They earned profit basically by selling illegal goods to the society such as prostitution and alcohol. The revenue of these businesses was so big that they

grew, forming corruption and violence networks. This way they imposed themselves, with governments failing to eliminate them. Eventually drugs came in, brought bigger earnings, made bands grow even more and become more powerful.

These first organized crimes were famous in Italy, where families from Sicily started making their systems of selling women, alcohol and drugs. These expanded to the United States where some Italians migrated. They even fought the Irish Mob, which had been powerful for many years, yet it said the Italian mafias “overcame” these mobs.

Around the world are many other organized criminal bands, among which we could mention the one in Russia that started from syndicates, becoming organized mafias that have lots of power around Russia, one of them is the “Solntsevskaya Bratva”. The “triad”, a Chinese band, and it is one of the biggest criminal organizations. In Japan there is the Yakuza or Gokudo that are really organized and have conduct codes.

Some of the most powerful transnational organizations in the past have been in countries like Colombia, where some of the Cartels were born. During the 80’s it was estimated that they controlled up to 70% of the cocaine market, for about ten years.

The other part of this organized crime has been present in the United States, where the so called mafias had imposed themselves for a long time. In a general overview we could say that first there were the Irish mobs and then the Italian mafias started making part of the picture, where they had whore houses and drugs trafficking mostly.

Recent:

Many criminal bands currently exist in the world; it is alarming how many are in America. They have grown so powerful and rich that governments have had serious trouble trying to fight these bands. If the transgressions they make affect other states, they are considered transnational. These bands commit many activities, one of the main ones is supplying illicit goods and in order to keep doing this high profit business,

they must impose themselves. They use corruption, money laundering, extortion, violence, kidnapping, smuggling, tax evasion, sexual assaults, and trafficking people, among many other things.



In the recent years, some of the most important drug cartels in Mexico were and are:

- **The Gulf Cartel:** Seriously involved in drug traffic, exporting to the United States. Known for their kidnappings, asking for ransom money. They were the most powerful organization, yet they have been weakened by Los Zetas.
- **Los Zetas:** They were originally part of the gulf cartel; afterwards it split, they formed an independent band. Using many forms of violence like extortion,

murder and kidnapping, they keep themselves in drug matters.

- **Tijuana Cartel:** known for their violence and drug traffic. They fight among other cartels for power and territory, such as the Tijuana plaza, also known as the Arellano Felix Organization.
- **The Sinaloa Federation:** led by billionaire, Joaquin Guzman, the most wanted man by the Interpol.
- **La Familia Michoacana:** a breakaway from los Zetas, located in Michoacan for the moment, powerful in methamphetamine production and it's "quasi-religious". It is said that with Mario Vargas arrest, an important member, by "operation delirium", that they were "exterminated".
- **Juarez Cartel:** Fighting to maintain control of its plaza in Ciudad Juarez, they make this city the most affected by cartels violence, aka: Carrillo Fuentes Organization.

Great part of Mexican Organized Crime has also been included with

smuggling migrants into other countries, such as the United States.

In Colombia a great part of these bands have been either weakened or eliminated, yet there is what it's called emerging bands, that are new and are starting in the drugs market, some of the current bands in Colombia are:

- **The Paisas:** A rather new band in Colombia that is trying to get the paramilitaries drugs exportation and they are really violent.
- **Los Rastrojos:** Also Known as RCP, they have disputes over territory and control in the drugs market.
- **ERPAC:** it means "Ejército Revolucionario Popular Antiterrorista Colombiano", it is a band that is emerging.
- **FARC:** Once very powerful, it has been weakened many times now by the Government, the last 3 years many of the highest ranking members have been either killed or arrested, operation "check" was famous for the intelligence it required.



It is said, that more than 50% of the drugs that enter Europe and United States, comes from Venezuela, yet it is believed that most of the bands from Venezuela, are "extensions" from those others among the world. It is rumored that the Cartels and FARC among others have expanded to Venezuela, among bands from Russia, Japan, and other countries.

There's suspicion about Guatemala becoming a nest for new criminal bands. Los Zetas and Cartel de Sinaloa have already moved over to the country. They have started making business and joining forces with the bands in Guatemala, such as Calle 18, and los Maras. The emerging criminal bands are a problem that can become very big.

Other American countries that either are affected or have part of

transnational criminal organizations are Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, Chile and Paraguay. These are some from America.

Next is an Interview done to Marcos Camacho, chief of a band in Brazil, on May 23rd by the newspaper O Globo. This is a prison gang in Sao Pablo. He makes a point of view of the members of criminal bands; it provides an angle of their point of view:

"Are you of the PCC?"

More than this, I am a sign of these times. I am poor and invisible. You have never looked at me for decades and formerly it was easy to solve the problem of misery. The diagnosis was obvious; rural migration, unbalanced rent, few slums, discrete peripheries; the solution would never come up... What did they do?, nothing. Some time did the Federal Government reserve certain budget for us? We were news only in case of slums collapsed in the mountains or of romantic music about "beauty of those mountains at dawn", things like that... Now we are rich with the multinational of the drug.

And you are dying of fear. We are the late beginning of your social conscience. Did you see? I am a learned person. I read Dante Alighieri in prison...



But the solution would be...

Is there a solution? No solution, brother. Even the idea of a "solution" is a mistake. Did you see the size of those 560 slums in Rio? Did you go in helicopter over the periphery of Sao Paulo? A solution, how? A solution could only be with many millions of dollars spent in an organized way, with a ruler of high level, economic growth, revolution in education, general urbanization, and all should be under the direction of an "illustrious tyranny" that could jump over the secular bureaucratic paralysis and over the accomplice

Legislative Power. Or do you believe that bloodsuckers are not going to act? I you get careless they are going to rob even the PCC. And over the Judicial Power that impedes punishments. It should there be a radical reformation of the penal procedure of the country, it should there be communication and intelligence between municipal, provincial and federal police (we make even "conference calls" among convicts...). And all this would cost billions of dollars and imply a deep psychosocial change in the political structure of the country. That is to say, it is impossible. There is no solution.

Don't you fear to die?

It is you who fear to die, not we. Or rather, here you cannot enter prison and kill me, but I can send people to kill you over there outside. We are men-bombs. There are one hundred thousand men-bombs. We are in the center of what is beyond solution. You are between good and evil and, in the middle, the boundary of death, the only boundary. We are already a new "species"; we are already bugs; we are different from you. Death is to you a Christian drama in a bed by

heart attack. Dead is to us daily food, thrown to a common grave. Don't you intellectuals speak of class war, of being marginal or of being heroes? Then, it is we who arrive! Ha-ha, haw-haw!... I read a lot; I have read three thousand books; and I read Dante Alighieri, but my soldiers are strange anomalies in the distorted development of this country. No more proletarians or unhappy or exploited individuals. There is a third thing growing over there outside, cultivated in the mud, educated on the most absolute illiteracy, graduated in prisons, like a monster Alien hidden in corners of the city. A new language has emerged. Don't you listen at recordings made "with license" from justice? It is this. It is other lingo. It is in front of some kind of post-misery. It is that. This post-misery begets a new murderous culture assisted by technology, satellites, cellular telephones, Internet and modern weapons. It is shit with chips and megabytes. My commands are a mutation of the social species. They are mushrooms of a big dirty mistake.

What has changed in peripheries?

"Dough". Now we have it. Do you think that he who has 40 million dollars, like Beira Mar, does not give orders? A prison becomes a hotel or an office if you have 40 million dollars available... What police will burn that gold-mine? Do you understand? We are a modern and wealthy company. If the official hesitates, he is fired and "put in the microwave oven". You are the bankrupt state overpowered by incompetent people. We have agile management methods. You are slow and bureaucratic. We fight in our own field. You fight in a strange land. We do not fear death. You die of fear. We are well armed. You have caliber 38. We are at the attack. We are cruel and merciless. You have transformed us into "super-stars" of the crime. You are own clowns. We are assisted by the population of slums, for fear or for love. You are hated. You are regional, provincial. Our weapons and products come from outside and are "global". We do not forget you; you are our "clients". You forget us once violence produced by us is over.

But, what must we do?

I'll give you an idea, although it is against me. Catch the "lords of the white powder" (cocaine)! There are deputies, senators, generals, even former presidents of Paraguay in the traffic of cocaine and weapons. But, who is going to do so?, the army, with what money? They have no money even to feed recruits. The country is bankrupt sustaining a dead state with interest of 20 % a year, and Lula still increases public expenses by giving employment to forty thousand scoundrels. Shall the army fight the PCC? I am reading Clausewitz' "On War". No perspective of success. We are like devouring ants hidden in corners. We have antitank missiles. If they bother, some Stinger shall go out: this will be the end of us... only with an atomic bomb on the slums. Did you think of it? A radioactive Ipanema?

You can get some success if you give up defending the "normality". There is no normality. You need to make self-criticism of your own incompetence. But you have to be honest seriously as for moral. We all are in the center of what is beyond solution. The point is that we only live within it and you have no exit. You

have only shit. And we are already working within it. You must understand me, brother: there is no solution. Do you know why?: because you neither understand the extension of the problem. As the divine Dante Alighieri wrote: "Lose every hope. We all are in hell".

Past Actions:

The General assembly, on November 2000, via resolution 55/25 adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. On September 29, 2003 it entered into force. This convention is supported by three additional protocols. They attack the problem with a different point and in a precise way: **Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.**



In other continents, with other criminal bands, there have been sent some missions from the international community, many commissions have taken place, such as the one for crime prevention and the one against impunity in Guatemala. Some projects, as the one "looking beyond" have been made. There are many NGO's that try to deal with this matter. Another part are reports made by the United Nations about how to reduce kidnapping, drugs, giving strength to the local police and the power of institutions and some are even through resolutions from the UNODC. In resolution 2008/23, entitled "Protection against trafficking in cultural property", the Economic and Social Council reiterates the requests and suggestions it has made. Other Things done are the regional assessment surveys, such as the one in Central Asia and West Africa.



Objective of the Committee:

The situation with transnational criminal bands has reached a considerably dangerous point. In which even threatens the international peace and security. Delegates must handle this matter. Remember that it's the Security Council's obligation to maintain peace, and it's the only committee that can apply sanctions and other kinds of special measures that can be taken into account.

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Among the things done by the United Nations, we have the convention against organized crime, the protocols, the UNODC achievements and treaties against corruption, among others. Countries have contributed in this cause in many ways, filling pilot surveys, helping and being helped by expert groups and a many other things.

We want delegates to come well informed about this topic, with creativity required for the solutions, because the UN has tried many different things that some have proven useful and some haven't.

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