



# **STUDY GUIDE:**

# **UNSC**

(UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY COUNCIL)

**HFSMUN 2023**



# INDEX

Topic:

Pg no.:

1. LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	1
2. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE (UNSC)	3
AGENDA 1: ADOPTION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNSC STATUS, AND REMOVAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS	
3. LIST OF KEY TERMS	5
4. INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA	8
5. IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS AND PRIVILEGES	9
6. CURRENT ARGUMENTS	17
7. BLOC POSITIONS	18
AGENDA 2: REGULATION OF DRUG CRACKDOWNS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EL SALVADOR	
8. LIST OF KEY TERMS	22
9. INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA	27
10. HISTORY OF THE AGENDA	28
11. TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS	30
12. CURRENT SCENARIO	31
13. BLOCK POSITIONS	33
14. PAST ACTION	36
15. PAST RESOLUTION	38
CONCLUSION + QARMA	39
POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES	41



# LETTER FROM THE EB

Dear Delegates,

The executive board of the United Nations Security Council, welcomes all delegates to HFS MUN 2023.

For many, it may be the first ever conference in your educational experience, we implore you to participate and engage in debate. You are expected to research, collate and be well prepared for the conference

Being a Principal Organ of the United Nations, the Security Council possesses the power to take action and to set comprehensive ideas in motion. The Security Council handles a plethora of pressing issues, finding innovative and sustainable solutions.

The committee at hand is presented with two agendas. Delegates are required to be well versed with both.

The controversy and banter surrounding the countries that occupy P5 status has been rampant for decades. Military infiltration at the hands of some P5 nations has only intensified the need to address concerns regarding the same

Drug Crackdowns will always remain a major threat to the region in which they occur. The presence of cartels and drug trafficking will always pose a threat, not just to law and order but also the political equilibrium in the region. El Salvador now faces a crisis and it's up to the UNSC to draw long term solutions.

While Delegates are encouraged to read the study guide and familiarize themselves with its content, research must not be limited to the guide. Participants are urged to conduct thorough research utilizing verified sources.

The Executive Board of UNSC wishes all delegates the very best.



Regards,  
The Executive Board of UNSC

Ranay Sah : Director, UNSC  
Arnav Kapoor : Director, UNSC  
Vihaan Sengar : Assistant Director, UNSC  
(unschfsmun23@gmail.com)



# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE- UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations (UN). The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, as outlined in Chapter V of the UN Charter. The Security Council has 15 members, including five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members, commonly referred to as the P5, are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries have the power of veto, which means they can block any substantive resolution, even if it has the support of all other members. The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, with five members being replaced each year.

## The Primary Functions of the United Nations Security Council include:

- **Peacekeeping**: The Security Council can authorize the deployment of UN peacekeeping missions to areas of conflict to help maintain peace and security.
- **Conflict resolution**: The Council plays a crucial role in resolving international conflicts and disputes through diplomatic means, mediation, and negotiations.
- **Sanctions**: The Security Council has the power to impose sanctions on countries or entities that pose a threat to international peace and security. These sanctions can include economic restrictions, arms embargoes, and travel bans.
- **International law enforcement**: The Security Council has the authority to take enforcement actions, including the use of military force, to address threats to international peace and security. This can involve authorizing military interventions or establishing international tribunals to prosecute individuals responsible for war crimes or crimes against humanity.

The decisions of the Security Council are binding on all UN member states, and member states are obligated to comply with its resolutions. However, the effectiveness of the Security Council has been a subject of debate, as the veto power and divergent interests among its members can sometimes hinder its ability to take decisive action in addressing global security challenges.

The Security Council meets regularly at the UN headquarters in New York and its decisions are made through consultations and voting. It is considered the most powerful and authoritative body within the UN system when it comes to matters of international peace and security.



**AGENDA 1: ADOPTION OF NEW  
MEMBERS TO THE PERMANENT  
MEMBERS OF THE UNSC STATUS,  
AND REMOVAL OF CERTAIN  
MEMBERS**



## LIST OF KEY TERMS

UNSC: The United Nations Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has 15 members, including the P5, with five permanent members having veto power.

P5 Nations: The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are commonly referred to as the P5. They include China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Permanent Members: The P5 nations hold permanent membership in the UNSC, which means they have the right to veto any substantive resolution, regardless of the votes cast by other members.

Veto Power: The veto power allows any of the P5 nations to block the adoption of a resolution, even if it has the support of all other members. A veto by any of the permanent members prevents a resolution from being passed.

Resolution: A resolution is a formal decision or statement made by the United Nations, typically addressing issues related to international peace and security. Resolutions adopted by the UNSC are legally binding on all member states.

Permanent Representative: Each P5 nation appoints a Permanent Representative or Ambassador who represents their country's interests at the United Nations and specifically within the UNSC.

Non-permanent Members: In addition to the P5, the UNSC has ten non-permanent members elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms. These non-permanent members do not possess veto power.

Term Rotation: Non-permanent members are elected on a regional basis, with five seats allocated to African and Asian states, one seat to Eastern European states, two seats to Latin American and Caribbean states, and two seats to Western European and Other states.

Power Projection: The P5 nations' permanent membership provides them with significant political and military influence, allowing them to project power and shape global policies on various issues.



Reform: There have been ongoing discussions and debates regarding the reform of the UNSC to better reflect the current geopolitical landscape. Many proposals seek to expand the permanent membership, including calls for representation from emerging powers such as Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan.

P5 Summit: Occasionally, the leaders of the P5 nations hold summits to discuss global issues, enhance cooperation, and address matters related to international peace and security.

Great Power Politics: The P5 nations' status and influence in the UNSC contribute to the dynamics of great power politics, which involve competition, cooperation, and negotiation among major global powers.

Veto Disputes: Disagreements and controversies sometimes arise within the UNSC when a permanent member exercises their veto power, leading to debates about the legitimacy and effectiveness of the veto system.

P5+1: The term "P5+1" refers to the five permanent members of the UNSC (P5) plus Germany. This group has been involved in negotiations with Iran regarding its nuclear program.

Peacekeeping Operations: The UNSC, with the involvement of P5 nations, authorizes and oversees peacekeeping missions in various conflict zones around the world, with the aim of maintaining peace and stability.

Nuclear Weapons: All of the P5 nations are recognized nuclear-weapon states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Their nuclear capabilities add to their strategic importance and influence in global affairs.

Bilateral Relations: The P5 nations engage in diplomatic, economic, and political relations with each other, often conducting bilateral meetings and negotiations to address shared concerns and interests.

Diplomatic Immunity: Diplomats, including Permanent Representatives of the P5 nations, enjoy diplomatic immunity, which ensures their protection from legal and jurisdictional actions.

P5 Dialogue: The P5 nations often engage in diplomatic dialogues and consultations, both formal and informal, to discuss pressing international issues and coordinate their positions within the UNSC.





Permanent Five Consultations: The Permanent Five Consultations is a mechanism where the P5 nations hold regular meetings to discuss matters of common concern, share information, and coordinate their actions on specific UNSC resolutions or initiatives.

P5 Consensus: Achieving consensus among the P5 nations on critical UNSC resolutions or decisions is often crucial for their successful adoption. P5 consensus implies agreement and unified action among all five permanent members.

Joint Statements: The P5 nations issue joint statements on various occasions, expressing their shared positions, concerns, or commitments on specific global issues or crises.

P5 Working Group: The P5 Working Group is a forum where representatives from the P5 nations meet to discuss procedural matters, enhance cooperation, and address practical issues related to the functioning of the UNSC.

P5 Initiatives: The P5 nations sometimes propose joint initiatives or draft resolutions in the UNSC to address specific conflicts, promote peace, or address global security challenges.

P5 Outreach: The P5 nations engage in outreach efforts to other member states, regional organizations, and non-governmental actors to promote dialogue, cooperation, and garner support for their positions within the UNSC.

P5 Mediation: Given their global stature, the P5 nations may engage in mediation efforts to facilitate peace negotiations and conflict resolution in various parts of the world, leveraging their diplomatic influence and resources.

### Current Structure

<b>Permanent Members</b>	USA , UK, China, France, Russia
<b>Non-permanent Members</b>	Albania (2023), Brazil (2023), Ecuador (2024), Gabon (2023), Ghana (2023), Japan (2024), Malta (2024), Mozambique (2024), Switzerland, (2024) United Arab Emirates (2023).



## INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

We are all aware of the structure of the United Nations Security Council, pertaining to the 5 Permanent Members (P5) and the 10 rotating Non Permanent members.

According to the UN charter, Article 23, "The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations" The permanent 5; USA, UK, China, France and Russia possess Veto power or the right to nullify a resolution.

In today's world it's imperative to note that the UNSC, is at the forefront when it comes to meeting and addressing key challenges central to the national security of the global community. The instability pertaining to insurgents in the Middle East, Nuclear Proliferation and a plethora of vital threatening situations all call for UN involvement. However the modern day representation feels the United Nations is facing a downward trend, with some believing it does a poor job at curbing conflict and issuing pressing ramifications on serious offenders. It is now that we see the need to reform the United Nations to ensure the safety of the global community.

It is widely understood that the need of the hour is to expand the permanent membership and make edits were required to reflect not just legitimacy but also reliability at the hands of the p5 nations. Overall, expanding the membership would give the UNSC more credibility in the global arena and thus widen its ambit of support for its actions. The addition of permanent members will ensure not just inclusive representation but also acknowledge the evolution of developing and growing nations from the time of the inception of the United Nations.

While an expanded UNSC, will not necessarily work better, be more efficient or even produce older challenges to pressing problems, it will make decisions more legitimate and garner stronger regional support. It is well noted that the current P5 are content with the standing makeup of the UNSC, and while never acknowledged publicly, view an expansion as an encroachment on their own personal privilege status.

Diplomats believe a phased approach is most conducive when it comes to the expansion of the P5 nations. It is well known however, that China and Russia will continue their efforts to oppose the effort. However, recent advancements pertaining to Russia pose an alternate question, regarding removal of certain P5 nations on disciplinary grounds.



# IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS AND PRIVILEGES

## 1. VETO POWER

In the realm of international relations, power dynamics and decision-making play a crucial role in shaping the global and political landscape. One notable aspect of this power structure is the veto power held by certain countries within international organizations. The veto power, particularly in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), grants specific nations the ability to block resolutions, thereby exerting influence over global affairs. Veto power, remains a privilege enjoyed only by the P5 nations.

### **Origins and Nature of Veto Power:**

The veto power emerged as a fundamental principle within the UNSC, established in 1945 to maintain international peace and security. The five permanent members of the UNSC—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—were granted this power. The veto gives each member the authority to block any substantive resolution, regardless of the level of support garnered by other member nations. This privilege symbolizes their position as victors of World War II and ensures that their interests are protected, preventing the majority from coercing or marginalizing their concerns. However the modern world has seen considerable abuse of the power invested in the function. With opposing political ideologies, allies and futuristic goals the Permanent members display a visible split causing the veto to nullify conducive resolutions.

### **Advantages of the Veto Power:**

Balance of Power: The veto power helps maintain a balance among major powers. By allowing each permanent member to have an equal say in critical matters, it avoids the domination of a few nations over others. This balance can help prevent hasty and ill-conceived decisions that may have far-reaching consequences.

Protection of Sovereignty: The veto power protects the sovereignty of nations, particularly those holding the veto. It ensures that decisions made by the UNSC do not infringe upon their national interests or impede their ability to act autonomously. This provision is essential for countries that fear encroachment on their internal affairs or the imposition of unfavorable resolutions.



Conflict Prevention: The veto power can act as a safeguard against precipitous actions that might exacerbate existing conflicts or spark new ones. Permanent members can employ their veto to prevent resolutions that they perceive as detrimental to regional stability, allowing for diplomatic negotiations and alternative solutions to be explored.

### **Criticisms and Challenges of Veto Power:**

Power Imbalance: Critics argue that the veto power perpetuates an outdated power structure based on the geopolitical realities of the post-World War II era. It fails to reflect the evolving dynamics of the global community, sidelining emerging powers and stifling inclusivity and diversity in decision-making processes.

Ineffective and Paralyzed Decision-Making: The veto power can impede the effective functioning of international organizations, as the unanimity required for substantive resolutions becomes difficult to achieve. This can lead to inaction in addressing urgent global challenges, such as human rights abuses, conflicts, or environmental crises.

Selective Use of Veto: The selective and strategic use of the veto power by permanent members has drawn criticism. It is often perceived as driven by self-interest rather than a genuine concern for global welfare. This can undermine the legitimacy and credibility of the UNSC, eroding trust and cooperation among member states.

### **Important Resolutions that did not pass due to the use of Veto Power**

1. Resolution on the Srebrenica Massacre - 1995
2. Resolution on the 2003 invasion of Iraq
3. Resolution on the Syrian war
4. Resolution on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
5. Resolution on the Rohingya Crisis
6. Resolution on the Armenian Genocide
7. Resolution on the Crisis in Yemen



## 2. PEACEKEEPING MISSION

In the pursuit of maintaining international peace and security, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plays a crucial role through its peacekeeping missions. These missions aim to address conflicts, promote stability, protect civilians, and facilitate post-conflict reconstruction in regions affected by violence.

### **Nature and Significance of UN Security Council Peacekeeping Missions:**

UNSC peacekeeping missions are authorized under Chapter VI and Chapter VII of the UN Charter, providing a legal framework for their deployment. These missions consist of military, police, and civilian personnel who operate in conflict-affected regions with the consent of the host country. Their primary objective is to monitor and implement peace agreements, facilitate dialogue, protect civilians, and support the establishment of stable governance structures.

### **Advantages and Impact of UN Security Council Peacekeeping Missions:**

Conflict Resolution and Prevention: Peacekeeping missions contribute to conflict resolution by promoting dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation among warring parties. They act as impartial intermediaries, fostering trust and facilitating negotiations to find peaceful resolutions to conflicts. By mitigating violence and addressing root causes, these missions can help prevent the escalation of conflicts.

Protection of Civilians: One of the fundamental responsibilities of UN peacekeeping missions is the protection of civilians caught in conflict zones. These missions provide a sense of security, monitor human rights abuses, and work towards ensuring the safety and well-being of vulnerable populations, including women and children.

Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development: UN peacekeeping missions actively engage in post-conflict reconstruction efforts, including institution-building, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants. By supporting the restoration of essential services, promoting economic development, and fostering political stability, these missions lay the groundwork for sustainable peace and development.



## **Challenges and Criticisms of UN Security Council Peacekeeping Missions:**

Limited Resources and Mandate Overreach: Peacekeeping missions often face challenges due to limited resources, including manpower, funding, and logistical support. Additionally, mandates can become overly ambitious or ill-defined, stretching the capacity of missions and impeding their effectiveness.

Lack of Consent and Sovereignty Concerns: The success of peacekeeping missions relies on the consent and cooperation of host countries. In situations where consent is lacking or where the mission's presence is seen as infringing upon national sovereignty, operational challenges can arise, hindering the mission's ability to fulfill its objectives.

Security Risks and Peacekeeper Impartiality: Peacekeepers operate in volatile and dangerous environments, exposing them to security risks and potential misconduct. Incidents of abuse, corruption, or bias by peacekeeping personnel have undermined the credibility and legitimacy of missions, highlighting the need for robust accountability mechanisms.

### **Important peacekeeping missions on a global scale :**

1. United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) - Suez Crisis
2. United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) - Congo Crisis
3. United Nations Interim Force Lebanon (UNIFIL) - Lebanese Civil war
4. United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) - Rwandan Genocide
5. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)- Sierra Leone Civil War
6. United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)- South Sudan Conflict
7. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) - Mali Conflict
8. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) - Haiti Crisis
9. United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) - Liberian Civil Wars
10. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) - Bosnian War



### 3. SANCTIONS

In the realm of international relations, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) holds the authority to impose sanctions on states or non-state actors to address threats to international peace and security. Sanctions are measures designed to exert pressure, induce compliance, and bring about desired behavioral changes. Through the history of global dynamics, economic sanctions have served as a mode to decelerate military advancements and hamper the ability to fund detrimental actions, proving to be a moderately useful containment instrument.

#### **Nature and Significance of UN Security Council Sanctions:**

United Nations Security Council sanctions are legally binding measures imposed under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. These measures range from diplomatic, economic, trade, or military restrictions aimed at compelling parties involved in disputes or conflicts to alter their behavior or policies. Sanctions serve as a non-violent means to address threats, deter aggression, promote peace negotiations, and encourage compliance with international norms and resolutions.

#### **Advantages and Impact of UN Security Council Sanctions:**

Promoting Conflict Resolution: Sanctions can play a pivotal role in incentivizing parties involved in conflicts to engage in peaceful negotiations. By imposing economic or diplomatic pressure, sanctions create an impetus for dialogue and compromise, fostering an environment conducive to conflict resolution.

Deterrence and Disincentives: The threat of sanctions acts as a deterrent against violating international law, engaging in aggression, or pursuing activities that pose risks to peace and security. The fear of economic isolation, travel restrictions, or asset freezes encourages states to abide by international norms and refrain from actions that could provoke further instability.

Strengthening Global Norms: UN Security Council sanctions contribute to upholding and reinforcing international norms and principles, such as human rights, non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism. By imposing consequences for non-compliance, they send a strong message that certain behaviors and actions are unacceptable in the international community.



## **Challenges and Criticisms of UN Security Council Sanctions:**

Impact on Civilians and Humanitarian Concerns: Sanctions can have unintended consequences, including negative impacts on civilian populations and humanitarian conditions. The burden often falls disproportionately on vulnerable groups, exacerbating poverty, limiting access to essential services, and impeding humanitarian assistance. Careful consideration and mitigation strategies are necessary to minimize the humanitarian fallout.

Limited Effectiveness: The effectiveness of sanctions in achieving their intended objectives can vary. In some cases, sanctions fail to alter the behavior or policies of targeted entities, especially if alternative sources of support or illicit networks can circumvent the restrictions. There is a need for robust monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of sanctions regimes to enhance their effectiveness.

Political Considerations and Selective Application: Critics argue that the imposition of sanctions can be influenced by political factors, leading to inconsistencies and selective targeting. The uneven application of sanctions raises questions about their legitimacy and fairness, potentially undermining the credibility and effectiveness of the UNSC.

### **Countries that have sanctions imposed by the UNSC**

1. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
2. Iran
3. Libya
4. Russia
5. Sudan
6. Iraq
7. Somalia
8. Liberia
9. Yemen
10. Eritrea
11. Côte d'Ivoire
12. Afghanistan





## 4. INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Within the framework of the United Nations, International Law enforcement plays a vital role in harboring accountability, upholding justice, and maintaining global order. The UN, as a central forum for international cooperation, provides a platform for states to collaborate in the enforcement of international laws.

### **Nature and Significance of United Nations-led International Law Enforcement:**

The United Nations serves as a key actor in facilitating international law enforcement efforts. It supports mechanisms and institutions that aim to uphold and enforce international laws and treaties, ensuring compliance and accountability across the globe. Through specialized agencies, such as Interpol, and judicial bodies, including the International Criminal Court (ICC) and ad hoc tribunals, the UN plays a vital role in investigating and prosecuting international crimes, addressing transnational threats, and promoting adherence to global legal norms.

### **Advantages and Impact of United Nations-led International Law Enforcement:**

Global Cooperation and Coordination: The UN serves as a hub for fostering global cooperation and coordination in international law enforcement. Through initiatives, resolutions, and conventions, the UN encourages states to work together, share intelligence, exchange information, and build partnerships to combat transnational crimes and uphold justice.

Norm Setting and Legal Frameworks: The United Nations, through its General Assembly and specialized agencies, contributes to the development and establishment of international legal frameworks. Resolutions and treaties formulated within the UN framework provide the basis for international law enforcement efforts, shaping norms and standards that guide states in addressing global challenges and ensuring adherence to legal obligations.

Promotion of Accountability and Justice: The UN-led international law enforcement efforts play a crucial role in promoting accountability for international crimes, including war crimes, genocide, terrorism, and human rights abuses. By supporting the ICC, ad hoc tribunals, and other justice mechanisms, the UN aids in bringing perpetrators to trial, seeking justice for victims, and deterring future violations.



## **Challenges and Criticisms of United Nations-led International Law Enforcement:**

Political Considerations and Selective Enforcement: The UN faces challenges in ensuring impartiality and avoiding political interference in international law enforcement efforts. Selective enforcement, influenced by geopolitical considerations, undermines the perception of fairness and equality before the law. Addressing these challenges is crucial for upholding the credibility and effectiveness of UN-led law enforcement mechanisms.

Resource Constraints and Capacity Building: Effective international law enforcement often requires substantial resources, expertise, and cooperation among member states. However, resource constraints and capacity-building challenges hinder the ability of some states, particularly those with limited resources, to actively participate in UN-led law enforcement efforts. Support for capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance is necessary to address these limitations.

Universality and Compliance: Achieving universality and compliance with international laws and treaties remains a challenge within the UN system. Ensuring that all member states actively participate in and adhere to international law enforcement efforts is essential for the effectiveness and legitimacy of UN-led initiatives.

## **Important Cases Tried by International Courts:**

1. Nicaragua v. USA - military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua
2. Nuclear Weapons Advisory Opinion
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro
4. Colombia v. Ecuador- Aerial Herbicide Spraying
5. UK v. Albania- Corfu Channel Case
6. Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda
7. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia v. Greece- Application of the Interim Accord of 13 September 1995
8. Lubanga Case - ICC
9. ICC Prosecutor v. Omar Al-Bashir
10. ICC Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba



## CURRENT ARGUMENTS

It is crucial to understand the current climate of arguments surrounding the occupancy of Permanent Status in the United Nations Security Council. It is notable that the P5 enjoy their position as victors of World War II. However, decades have past since, seeing an evolution not just in global dynamics but also intervention on a global scale at the hands of these nations.

The global community believes there is a lack of representation of the global community among the P5, which would in turn contribute greatly to the resolution of regional issues. The roots of the UN are deeply colonial. Back in 1945 four out of the five members of the P5 were colonial states. Over the 75 years of the U.N.'s existence, 80 former colonies have gained independence, from India to Kenya, to Nigeria and Kazakhstan.

With recent advancements in military prowess, the global community witnesses the UN's structural inability to ensure that the Permanent 5 makes well considered decisions aimed at the greater good of global affairs. This lack of control establishes the narrative that P5 holds more power than the United Nations, thereby undermining the Organizations, similar to the failure of the League of Nations post World War I.

The recent invasion of Ukraine at the hands of Russia raises a pressing question regarding the retention of its status as a Permanent Member at the UNSC. It's ironic that Russia holds the presidency of the Security Council, the UN's body delegated to make peace, just as Russia is perceived by many to be the greatest threat to that peace. Ukraine's ambassador, Sergiy Kyslytsya, has even suggested that Russia should be removed from the Security Council.

As of today, there is no mechanism to remove a permanent member of the Security Council written into the UN Charter. The word "permanent" was meant to imply just that. But there is a process to remove a country from the United Nations. That would require a vote of the UN General Assembly based on the recommendation of the Security Council. This has never been done. And given that Russia has a veto on the Security Council, the Council cannot recommend Russia's removal without Russia's agreement.



## **BLOC POSITIONS**

### **USA:**

As a P5 nation, the United States holds significant political influence and power on a global stage. Its economic prowess, long standing political influence and military strength further contribute to its formidable status as a global superpower. The United States actively engages in diplomatic discourse and discussion and exercises its global influence to shape not just international relations but also decisions to suit its own purposes at large. As a P5 nation, the United States carries significant responsibilities, including the maintenance of peace and security, promotion of nuclear non-proliferation, engagement in conflict resolution and humanitarian interventions, fostering global development and cooperation. However, the United States also faces challenges, such as balancing unilateral actions with multilateral cooperation and adapting to shifting global dynamics.

As the international landscape continues to evolve, the role of the United States as a P5 nation will remain vital in shaping global governance and the international order. It is also important to note that the United States has been accused of abusing its Veto Power to keep situations in their favor. Actions pertaining to Palestine reflect the same.

### **RUSSIA:**

As a P5 nation, Russia plays a critical role in shaping global politics. It holds significant political influence and power, stemming from its historical status as a superpower as well as its geopolitical position. Russia's role extends beyond its military capabilities, as it actively engages in efforts to advance its national interests and promote its foreign policy objectives. However, it also raises concerns about the concentration of power and the potential for unilateral actions. Russia faces challenges in navigating shifting global dynamics, including the rise of emerging powers and the changing nature of global threats.

It must balance its responsibilities as a P5 nation with the need to adapt to a multipolar world order. Recent developments pertaining to the Russo Ukraine conflict cast a shadow on Russia's reputation as a permanent member raising questions regarding the legitimacy of the P5 and their commitment to aid global strife. Russia's violent invasion of Ukraine has raised the longstanding question of abuse of power and the failure of sanctions on economically stronger nations.



## **FRANCE:**

France is a P5 nation. It possesses substantial political influence and power, stemming from its historical, cultural, and diplomatic legacy. France actively engages in international affairs, promoting its interests and values through diplomatic channels, multilateral organizations, and bilateral relationships. France, as a P5 nation, carries specific responsibilities within the international community. It shares the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, participating in peacekeeping operations, and contributing to conflict resolution efforts worldwide.

France's diplomatic efforts are underpinned by its strong network of embassies and consulates, its diplomatic corps, and its commitment to maintaining diplomatic relations with countries across the globe. French diplomats are renowned for their expertise, professionalism, and diplomatic savoir-faire. France has established itself as a prominent diplomatic power through its engagement in various multilateral organizations, its pursuit of an independent foreign policy, and its emphasis on diplomacy as a tool for advancing its national interests.

## **UK:**

The UK holds P5 status as well as a prominent position in global diplomacy through its membership in international organizations such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations, NATO, and the G7.

It has historically played an active role in shaping international norms and policies, often advocating for multilateralism, democracy, human rights, and free trade. Furthermore, the UK has been involved in numerous peacekeeping missions, conflict resolution efforts, and humanitarian interventions, demonstrating its commitment to global stability and security.

Brexit, the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, has brought about changes to its diplomatic landscape, including the need to redefine its relationships with European partners and forge new alliances. However, the UK's global diplomatic presence and its commitment to international engagement remain integral to its foreign policy objectives. While in the current decade the United Kingdom remains inherently diplomatic, its history of colonialism raises questions regarding oppression being rewarded with reference to permanent membership in the Security Council.



## **CHINA:**

While China enjoys P5 status, it is also of growing importance to the United Nations. Beijing aims to exert influence at the world body to legitimize and disseminate its foreign policy values and interests. The United Nations has become progressively more reliant on China's general contributions, and in turn China has used a combination of levers to elevate its position within the UN system.

China's efforts to support sweeping peacekeeping operations in Darfur, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were seen as key to getting these operations off the ground. China's foreign policy orientation following reform and opening made UN participation a crucial element of China's international presence, resulting in a shift from Beijing's passive to active participation in the multilateral body over the course of four decades.

China is currently the only country to lead more than one UN specialised agency, heading the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Telecommunication Union. Beijing secured these roles at a time when there was relatively little interest in multilateral governance agencies, leading some states to actually withdraw their membership, and facilitating China's ability to maneuver for leadership-level positions. However, China's stance pertaining to Taiwan remains a concern among member nations of the United Nations

## **Other important countries with regard to the agenda:**

- 1. India**
- 2. Brazil**
- 3. South Africa**
- 4. Germany**
- 5. Japan**
- 6. Ukraine**

(These countries are important as they are part of the G8 which are next in line to get a permanent seat)



**AGENDA 2 : REGULATION OF**  
**DRUG CRACKDOWNS WITH**  
**SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EL**  
**SALVADOR**



## LIST OF KEY TERMS

Drug trafficking: The illegal trade and distribution of drugs, involving the production, transportation, and sale of controlled substances.

Narcotics trade: The buying, selling, and movement of narcotics, which are drugs that induce sleep, relieve pain, and produce a state of euphoria. Narcotics include opioids like heroin and prescription painkillers.

Illicit drug networks: Complex and secretive networks of individuals, organizations, and criminal groups involved in the production, transportation, and distribution of illegal drugs.

Drug cartels: Large criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking activities, often operating across national borders. Cartels have significant control over drug production, smuggling routes, and distribution networks.

Organized crime: Criminal enterprises characterized by a hierarchical structure, division of labor, and long-term criminal activities, including drug trafficking. Organized crime groups engage in illegal activities for financial gain.

Transnational criminal organizations: Criminal groups that operate across national borders, involved in various illegal activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling, and money laundering.

Drug smuggling: The covert transportation of illegal drugs across borders or within a country, often involving concealment methods to evade law enforcement detection.

Drug interdiction: Efforts made by law enforcement agencies to detect, disrupt, and intercept illegal drug shipments, with the goal of preventing drugs from reaching their intended destination.

Drug enforcement operations: Coordinated activities undertaken by law enforcement agencies to target and apprehend individuals involved in drug trafficking and related criminal activities.

Drug seizures: Confiscation and removal of illegal drugs from circulation by law enforcement authorities. Seizures can occur during investigations, arrests, or interceptions of drug shipments.





Anti-narcotics units: Specialized law enforcement teams or divisions dedicated to combating drug trafficking and related crimes. These units receive specialized training and resources to effectively carry out drug enforcement operations.

Counter-narcotics efforts: Actions and initiatives aimed at combating the illegal drug trade, including law enforcement operations, international cooperation, policy reforms, and prevention programs.

Law enforcement agencies: Government organizations responsible for enforcing laws and maintaining public order. In the context of drug crackdowns, these agencies play a crucial role in investigating, apprehending, and prosecuting individuals involved in drug trafficking.

Joint task forces: Collaborative efforts involving multiple law enforcement agencies and departments working together on specific operations or initiatives to address drug trafficking and related crimes.

Drug-related violence: Violence and conflicts arising from disputes between rival drug cartels, criminal organizations, and law enforcement authorities. Drug-related violence often includes assassinations, turf wars, and armed confrontations.

Drug kingpins: High-level individuals who hold significant power and influence within drug trafficking organizations. They are often responsible for overseeing drug production, distribution networks, and criminal operations.

Money laundering: The process of disguising the illegal origins of money generated from drug trafficking or other criminal activities. Money laundering techniques aim to make the funds appear legitimate and integrate them into the legal economy.

Drug production: The cultivation, manufacture, or synthesis of illicit drugs, such as growing marijuana plants, producing methamphetamine in clandestine labs, or refining coca leaves into cocaine.

Drug distribution: The movement of illegal drugs from production sources to local markets or international destinations. Distribution networks may involve multiple intermediaries and transportation methods.

Cocaine trade: The production, trafficking, and distribution of cocaine, a highly addictive stimulant derived from coca plants. The cocaine trade is associated with violence, corruption, and social instability.



Heroin trade: The production, smuggling, and distribution of heroin, an opioid drug derived from morphine. Heroin trade involves illegal operations and poses significant health risks.

Methamphetamine production and trafficking: The manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine, a highly addictive stimulant drug. Production often occurs in clandestine labs, and trafficking involves the illegal movement and sale of methamphetamine.

Synthetic drug market: The illegal market for synthetic drugs, which are artificially created substances designed to mimic the effects of illicit drugs. Examples include synthetic cannabinoids (e.g., Spice, K2) and synthetic cathinones (e.g., bath salts).

Border control: The enforcement and monitoring of national borders to prevent the illegal entry or exit of goods, including drugs. Border control measures aim to prevent drug smuggling and trafficking across international borders.

Interagency cooperation: Collaborative efforts and coordination among different law enforcement agencies and government departments to share information, resources, and expertise in combating drug trafficking and related crimes.

Intelligence sharing: The exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence related to drug trafficking and organized crime among law enforcement agencies and relevant entities. Sharing intelligence helps identify key targets, trafficking routes, and criminal networks.

Undercover operations: Covert law enforcement operations where officers assume false identities and infiltrate criminal organizations or drug networks to gather evidence, gather intelligence, and facilitate arrests.

Wiretapping: The authorized interception and monitoring of electronic communications, such as phone calls, text messages, or internet communications, to gather evidence and intelligence on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Asset forfeiture: The legal process through which law enforcement agencies seize and confiscate assets, including money, property, and vehicles, that are believed to be linked to drug trafficking or other criminal activities.

Judicial cooperation: Collaboration and coordination between law enforcement agencies and the judicial system to facilitate investigations, prosecutions, and legal actions against individuals involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.



Extradition: The legal process by which a person accused or convicted of a crime in one country is surrendered to another country for trial or punishment. Extradition is often used to bring drug traffickers to justice across international borders.

Arrests and prosecutions: The apprehension and legal proceedings against individuals suspected or involved in drug trafficking. This includes gathering evidence, conducting investigations, making arrests, and presenting cases in court.

Drug policy reforms: Changes to laws, regulations, and policies related to drug control, enforcement, and prevention. Drug policy reforms may include changes in sentencing guidelines, decriminalization or legalization of certain substances, or emphasis on harm reduction approaches.

Rehabilitation and reintegration programs: Programs and initiatives aimed at helping individuals with drug addiction or involvement in drug-related crimes to overcome their addiction, reintegrate into society, and lead productive lives. This may involve counseling, therapy, vocational training, and support services.

International cooperation: Collaboration and coordination among countries and international organizations in combating drug trafficking and related crimes. This includes sharing information, joint operations, capacity building, and mutual legal assistance.

Drug consumption prevention: Strategies and programs aimed at preventing drug use and reducing demand through education, awareness campaigns, community outreach, and targeted interventions to address risk factors and promote healthy behaviors.

Public awareness campaigns: Initiatives and efforts to educate the public about the dangers and consequences of drug use, as well as promoting community involvement and support in combating drug trafficking and addiction.

Drug treatment centers: Facilities that provide medical, psychological, and social support to individuals seeking treatment for drug addiction. Treatment centers may offer detoxification, counseling, therapy, and rehabilitation services.

Alternative development programs: Programs aimed at providing alternative livelihood opportunities to communities involved in illicit drug cultivation, such as offering support for sustainable agriculture, vocational training, and economic development projects.



Drug supply reduction strategies: Comprehensive approaches and measures aimed at reducing the supply of illegal drugs, including interdiction efforts, dismantling drug networks, disrupting production and trafficking operations, and targeting drug kingpins and key suppliers.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

A drug crackdown by definition is a sudden and unexpected visit by the police, often involving forced entry, with the aim of finding any illegal drugs.

While drug cartels and the influence of the mafia isn't as rampant as in Mexico or Columbia, El Salvador has witnessed a severe breach of human rights at the hands of gangs across the country. In recent years, El Salvador has faced a daunting challenge at the intersection of crime, violence, and narcotics. Located in Central America, this small yet vibrant country has grappled with the pervasive influence of drug trafficking organizations, contributing to widespread insecurity and impeding social progress. In response to this menacing crisis, El Salvador has embarked on an intensified drug crackdown, determined to reclaim its streets and restore a sense of safety for its citizens.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the country is regarded as one of the most dangerous nations in the world. Gangs have maintained an engulfing presence over the country, plaguing citizens with extreme violence in the form of mass shooting, kidnapping and assault. However, El Salvador's struggle against drug trafficking is not a new phenomenon. Over the past few decades, the country has been a key transit point for illegal drugs, facilitating their passage from South America to the lucrative markets of North America. This illicit trade has fueled the rise of powerful and ruthless criminal organizations, often entwined with street gangs known as "maras," which have further perpetuated violence and instability within the country.

Realizing the detrimental impact of drug-related crime on its society, the government of El Salvador, under the leadership of President Nayib Bukele, has adopted a robust and comprehensive approach to combat this multifaceted issue. Recognizing that mere rhetoric and half-hearted measures are insufficient, the administration has demonstrated a firm resolve to dismantle drug cartels, disrupt their supply chains, and hold those involved accountable.

However, the drug crackdown in El Salvador has not been without controversy. Critics argue that a solely punitive approach can lead to human rights abuses, exacerbate violence, and fail to address the underlying issues fueling the drug trade in the country, making the crackdown insufficient in the long run.. Balancing the need for security with respect for individual rights remains an ongoing challenge for the government.



## HISTORY OF THE AGENDA

The history of El Salvador's war on drugs is intertwined within the country's faulty constructs, complex socio-political landscape and its dire fight against crime and gang violence that has plagued the country for decades. The fight against the spread of narcoterrorism and drug trafficking has evolved over decades, with an influence from a wide range of factors and regional dynamics.

In the 1980s the nation experienced a catastrophic civil war between the military led government and the leftist guerilla groups. The standoff lasted 12 years, wreaking havoc on the country's social fabric and institutional framework.

Since time immemorial, example proves that a hostile environment is the ideal breaking ground for antagonists to take advantage of the inability. Drug trafficking networks exploited the vulnerable nation, which served as a transit point for the movement of illicit substances from South to North America. In the post war era around the 1990s, El Salvador witnessed the consolidation of criminal organizations and the rampant rise of street gangs, including the 18th street gang (Barrio 18) and the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13). These violent gangs were fielded by crippling poverty, social isolation and the availability of weapons and eventually became involved in innumerable criminal activities including drug distribution.

At the time El Salvador's law enforcement bodies were not only ill equipped, but also ineffective in curbing the widespread chaos and growing influence of these criminal groups. As seen in most initial attempts to counter the spread of narcotic influence, the initial strategies were not comprehensive nor substantial enough to caress the root cause of the drug trade's resilience in the nation. Government efforts were further hampered by internal factors like corruption within legal bodies, inadequate resources and extremely limited institutional capacity. In response to an escalation of violence and crime fueled by transnational drug cartels and internal gang warfare, El Salvador's President Nayib Bukele has pursued an aggressive and militarized approach to combat drug trafficking.

The government's Territorial Control Plan combines law enforcement operations and social programs to address the root causes of violence. With increased police presence, intelligence gathering, and efforts to dismantle criminal structures, specialized units like the Anti-Narcotics Division target drug trafficking organizations.



While the crackdown has achieved successes such as arrests and drug seizures, it has faced criticism for its heavy military reliance and allegations of human rights abuses. Critics argue that a purely punitive approach may not effectively address the underlying issues contributing to the drug trade, such as poverty and inequality.



## A TIMELINE OF EVENTS

<b>1980s-1990s</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The civil war in El Salvador gives rise to a hostile and chaotic environment, permitting drug trafficking networks to flourish and exploit the country's state of vulnerability and instability to establish it as a transit point for narcotic trade.</li> </ul>
<b>2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Salvador implements its first anti drug strategy, aimed at interdiction efforts, drug seizures and dismantling existing drug trafficking organizations.</li> <li>• The United States provides assistance in the form of monetary aid, intelligence sharing and training programmes to assist El Salvador's efforts in countering drug trafficking</li> </ul>
<b>2003 -2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Salvadoran government creates specialized units within law enforcement agencies, such as the Anti-Narcotics Division and the Specialized Unit against Money Laundering, to specifically target drug traffickers and disrupt their operations.</li> <li>• Joint operations with international partners, especially the United States, are intensified to combat drug trafficking networks operating in the region</li> </ul>
<b>2006 -2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Salvador experiences a surge in violence and organized crime, partly driven by the influence of transnational drug cartels and internal gang warfare.</li> <li>• Street gangs, including Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and 18th Street Gang (Barrio 18), become increasingly involved in drug distribution and related criminal activities.</li> </ul>
<b>2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nayib Bukele assumes the presidency of El Salvador, promising a more aggressive and militarized approach to combating drug trafficking.</li> <li>• The government launches the Territorial Control Plan, a comprehensive strategy that combines law enforcement operations with social programs to address the root causes of violence and crime.</li> <li>• The plan includes increased police presence in high-crime areas, enhanced intelligence gathering, and efforts to dismantle criminal structures involved in drug trafficking.</li> </ul>
<b>2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Salvador strengthens its cooperation with neighboring countries, such as Honduras and Guatemala, as well as international organizations and the United States, to disrupt transnational drug networks and enhance regional security.</li> </ul>
<b>ONGOING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under President Bukele's administration, the intensified drug crackdown leads to notable arrests, including high-profile actors involved in drug trafficking, and significant drug seizures.</li> <li>• The government continues to rely on the military in joint operations with law enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking and organized crime.</li> <li>• The drug crackdown faces criticism for its heavy reliance on the military, allegations of human rights abuses, and concerns about the long-term effectiveness of a predominantly punitive approach.</li> </ul>





## CURRENT SCENARIO

In March 2022, Salvadoran President Nayib Bukele launched an aggressive campaign against criminal gangs in response to a surge in drug fueled violence. Bukele and his supporters implemented a state of exception, which allowed law enforcement and courts to bypass normal legal procedures and constitutional protections.

The government, under Bukele's control, introduced strict sentencing guidelines for gang-related crimes, reduced the age of criminal responsibility, and imposed a gag rule on journalists. Over the past year, nearly 70,000 arrests have been made, a new mega prison has been constructed, and the state of emergency has been renewed multiple times.

While crackdown approaches are common in Latin America, they have often proven ineffective or even counterproductive. Mexico's war on drugs in 2006 resulted in escalating violence, and similar crackdowns in Guatemala and Honduras also resulted in similar detrimental outcomes.

Typically crackdowns tend to strengthen criminal organizations and fuel even more violence. However, Bukele's crackdown is distinct because it was preceded by a secret agreement between the government and gang leaders. In 2019, Bukele began negotiating an agreement between his government and the leaders of the country's three main criminal organizations: Mara Salvatrucha, Barrio 18 Revolucionarios, Barrio 18 Sureños. The gang leaders vowed to keep violence in check and, in exchange, asked Bukele to improve prison conditions and resist extradition requests, among other concessions.

However multiple concerns arise from this approach. It is possible that the gangs are simply waiting for an opportunity to regroup and negotiate a new deal. Additionally, other criminal groups may seize the power vacuum left by the weakened gangs, such as major drug cartels. Furthermore, the underlying issues that contribute to organized crime, such as poverty and inequality, remain unaddressed in El Salvador. Without addressing these root causes, there is a risk of gang resurgence.

The long-term success of Bukele's strategy depends on his actions moving forward. Continually extending the state of exception and maintaining a strong military presence may deter resurgent gangs and new criminal groups, but it could also become unsustainable over time.



As Salvadorans grow accustomed to relative safety, they may begin to question the crackdown and view the government as an intruder rather than a savior. The outcome will be influenced by Bukele's choices, and for now, he appears committed to continuing the crackdown until his reelection bid in February 2024.



## **BLOC POSITIONS**

### **El Salvador:**

El Salvador has adopted a tough stance on drug issues, considering it a significant threat to national security and public safety. The country is located in a region known for drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations, and it has been deeply affected by the drug trade, organized crime, and gang violence. The Salvadoran government has implemented various strategies to combat drug-related issues. These include law enforcement efforts to disrupt drug trafficking networks, interagency cooperation, and international partnerships to enhance intelligence sharing and capacity building. The country has also focused on strengthening border security to prevent the entry of illicit drugs.

In addition to law enforcement measures, El Salvador has placed importance on drug prevention and rehabilitation programs. These initiatives aim to address the root causes of drug use and addiction, provide support and treatment for individuals struggling with substance abuse, and promote drug education and awareness among the population. It's worth noting that El Salvador's approach to drug issues is part of a broader regional context in Central America, where countries face similar challenges. Cooperation among neighboring countries and international partners is crucial in addressing the transnational nature of the drug trade and its associated problems.

### **USA:**

The United States has been actively involved in supporting El Salvador in its efforts to combat drug trafficking and address drug-related issues. The U.S. government considers the fight against drug trafficking in Central America, including El Salvador, to be a priority due to the significant impact of drug-related violence and organized crime on regional stability and U.S. national security.

The United States has collaborated closely with Salvadoran law enforcement agencies, providing training, technical assistance, and intelligence sharing to enhance their capabilities in combating drug trafficking. This cooperation aims to strengthen investigations, border security, and interdiction efforts.



The United States recognizes the importance of addressing the demand for illicit drugs and supports prevention programs and drug treatment initiatives in El Salvador. These efforts aim to reduce drug addiction, provide support to individuals struggling with substance abuse, and raise awareness about the risks associated with drug use.

## **Mexico:**

Mexico has long been confronted with significant challenges related to drug trafficking due to its geographical location, shared border with the United States, and the presence of powerful drug cartels. The Mexican government has taken various approaches and implemented strategies to address drug trafficking and its associated issues.

Mexico has deployed law enforcement agencies and military forces to combat drug trafficking organizations. The government has conducted large-scale operations targeting drug cartels, aiming to dismantle their networks, arrest key leaders, and seize illicit drugs and assets. These operations involve collaboration among different security agencies at federal, state, and local levels. The country, through experience, recognizes the transnational nature of drug trafficking and the need for international cooperation. The country works closely with the United States and other nations to exchange intelligence, coordinate efforts, and enhance interagency cooperation in combating drug trafficking. Cooperation includes sharing information, joint investigations, and extradition of high-profile drug traffickers. The implementation of institutional reforms pertaining to law enforcement agencies have improved their capacity to combat drug trafficking in the region. This includes initiatives to enhance training, professionalize police forces, and establish specialized units focused on counternarcotics operations. The government has also sought to improve coordination among different security agencies and increase resources dedicated to fighting drug-related crimes.

The country has strengthened the fundamental concept that demand attracts supply, it acknowledges the importance of addressing drug addiction and reducing demand for illicit drugs. The government has invested in prevention campaigns, public education, and drug treatment programs to support individuals struggling with substance abuse and reduce the overall demand for drugs within society.



## **India:**

India faces challenges related to drug trafficking due to its geographic location, porous borders, and proximity to major drug-producing regions. The Indian government has implemented various measures to combat drug trafficking and address drug-related issues.

India has strengthened its law enforcement agencies, such as the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), to tackle drug trafficking. Efforts include increased surveillance, intelligence gathering, and interagency coordination to detect and intercept drug shipments. Border security measures have also been enhanced to prevent illicit drug smuggling. India has enacted strict laws and regulations to deter drug trafficking and impose penalties on offenders. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act is the primary legislation governing drug-related offenses in the country



## **PAST ACTIONS**

The United Nations (UN) has been actively engaged in addressing the rapid growth of drug cartels and drug trafficking for several decades. The United Nations understands the magnitude of drug trafficking and acknowledges the concentration of resources required to aid the situation. It has thus introduced multiple bodies, treaties and conventions to help resolve the pressing crisis.

### **Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961):**

The United Nations adopted this international treaty to establish a comprehensive framework in order to control the cultivation, production, distribution, and use of narcotic drugs. Its primary aim was to prevent drug abuse and combat drug trafficking by promoting international cooperation.

### **United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988):**

This convention focused specifically on combating drug trafficking and aimed to strengthen international cooperation and enhance law enforcement efforts against drug cartels. It provided specific guidelines for extradition, mutual legal assistance, and cooperation in drug-related investigations.

### **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):**

The UNODC was established in 1997 and serves as the UN's primary agency responsible for addressing drug-related issues, including drug trafficking and organized crime. It provides technical assistance, capacity building, and policy guidance to member states.

### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND):**

The CND is the principal policy-making body within the UN for drug-related matters. It plays a crucial role in setting global drug control policies, promoting international cooperation, and monitoring the implementation of international drug control treaties.

### **Global Drug Control Strategy:**

The UN has adopted several global drug control strategies to guide member states in their efforts to combat drug cartels and drug trafficking. These strategies emphasize a balanced approach that encompasses drug prevention, treatment, and law enforcement, with an emphasis on human rights and public health.



## Regional Initiatives:

The UN has supported various regional initiatives to address drug trafficking, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean (UNODC ROPAN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for West and Central Africa (UNODC ROSEN).





## PAST RESOLUTIONS

1	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/154 (2006)	International cooperation against the world drug problem
2	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/179 (2007)	Strengthening the coordination of efforts against illicit drug trafficking
3	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/182 (2009)	International cooperation against the world drug problem
4	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/192 (2013)	International cooperation against the world drug problem
5	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/181 (2015)	Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the international drug control treaties
6	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/192 (2017)	International cooperation against the world drug problem





## CONCLUSION

Drug trafficking continues to plague the global community, threatening not just the welfare of citizens but also the authority of law and order and political leadership. Gangs have exploited vulnerable political landscapes for decades, growing their influence and reach on a global scale.

Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela and now El Salvador encounter similar situations pertaining to the volatile environment created by the presence of narcotics. As stated previously, drug crackdowns are viewed as a double edged sword, seeing the cons outweigh the pros on multiple counts bringing about a rise in hostility, communal violence and chaos.

However, the success of the crackdown in El Salvador proves beneficial to the global community giving it hope for the mechanisms success. The crackdown in El Salvador however, is recent and raises questions about its permanence and viability in the years to come. Armed drug militias that walked the streets freely in El Salvador are now nowhere to be seen.

With more than 66,000 arrests the government seems to have put a stop to drug dominated violence in the region.

Most crackdowns experience what is known as gang resurgence, which could prove fatal given the volatile political climate of the country

.Through this committee, delegates shall discuss not only the crackdown in El Salvador but also the aspects that led to its success so that those elements may contribute to solving the problem on a larger, more global scale.



# QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA)

## Agenda 1

1. Should Permanent status include new grounds for potential removal?
2. How does one address the abuse of Veto Power?
3. Should countries guilty of ongoing military instigation lose their Permanent status?
4. How many countries should be allotted permanent status and why?
5. Should the Permanent status be dissolved as a whole?

## Agenda 2

1. What components of prior resolutions aimed at resolving the problem fell short? What could be done to enhance them?
2. In light of the current scenario, how would the committee examine charges of war crimes in the region?
3. What reparations, if any, should be granted to the ones affected?
4. How would the committee hold the ones responsible for the war crimes accountable?
5. Within the UNSC Mandate, what can you do to prevent this war from further escalating
6. and destabilizing the region?
7. How can you ensure that the UNSC can take swift action in situations like these without
8. offending the interests of the Permanent Five members?
9. How can you prevent the retaliation of the Russian Federation and their allies if any
10. action is taken against them?



## **POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES**

A position paper offers a debatable viewpoint on a subject. The purpose of a position paper is to persuade the audience that your viewpoint is credible and deserving of their attention. You must carefully study the concepts you are considering before deciding on a topic, formulating your argument, and setting up your paper. Making sure you cover all aspects of the topic and present it in a way that is simple for your audience to understand is crucial. It is crucial to back up your allegations with proof, as well as to address the counterclaims to demonstrate that you are well-informed about both sides.

In the context of a Model UN committee, it is only a document that describes your country's stand on an agenda, or your "position" on a certain scenario, and is presented to the Executive Board prior to the conference. We ask for this because it gives us a head start on judging a delegate's quality and demonstrates how well they understand the subject.

Guidelines to be followed:

1. The text should be in Times New Roman with font size 12
2. It should be sent in a PDF format
3. Should be 1.5- 3 page limit
4. Submissions should be done latest by the 2nd of August 11:59 PM IST.
5. They must be mailed to [unschfsmun23@gmail.com](mailto:unschfsmun23@gmail.com)