

Security Council deals with the crisis

Guatemala's massacre at the R&R Festival has generate chaos and division in the Security Council

By Clara Roig

The Security Council had to attend Organized crime in Central America due to a bomb attack by the drug and crime organization Los Zetas at an international Festival that was taking place in the city of Guatemala. The video message came from Ban Ki-Moon after the break and all members agreed to make a presidential statement condemning the attack. At the same time, the Security Council proceeded to write a working paper sponsored by France and USA to specify urgent helping measures for Guatemala. It considers humanitarian aid, bilateral relations between Guatemala and the other countries, as well as encourages the States members to raise funds according to theirs economic level and situation.

However, the debate got stuck with the controversial working paper. Many members such as Morocco, Togo and Azerbaijan made an amendment to it because they couldn't accept what it seemed the first step for a general resolution about Central America proposed by USA and France, which was too wide and imprecise with the specific incident in Guatemala. For its own part, Guatemala and Latin American countries didn't want to give all the decision power to the United Nations and emphasized the importance of the local organizations that are currently taking part in the conflict.

Moreover, the Agenda was left aside. Some members also pointed out that although the situation in Guatemala had worsened, the most important issue still remained with the Arabian spring conflict and the application of the Responsibility to Protect in Syria. This issue was covered at the first part of the session. Nevertheless, the Security Council couldn't reach a solution due to the time spent on procedures and the interruption of the debate because of Guatemala's crisis.



C'MUN'S CINEMA

Some movie recommendations on C'MUN 2012 topics, by Pablo Rodríguez-Aguilera



Arab spring

- **Libya:** *Lion of the Desert* (1981)
- **Morocco:** *Le grand voyage* (2004)
- *WWW: What a Wonderful World* (2006)

• **Tunisia:** *Un été à La Goulette* (1995)

- **Lebanon:** *Incendies* (2010)

Responsibility to Protect



• **Rwanda:** *Hotel Rwanda* (2004)

• **Ethiopia:** *Teza* (2008)

• **Mexico:** *El infierno* (2010)

• *Maria Full Of Grace* (2008)

• *Sin nombre* (2009,

Cary Fukunaga)

- **Colombia:** *La virgen de los sicarios* (1999)

Economic crisis and corruption

- *Inside Job* (2010)
- *5 metros cuadrados* (2011)
- *Too Big to Fail* (2011)
- *Debtocracy* (2011, about Greece)

Privatization of wars

- *Route Irish* (2010)
- *The Hurt Locker* (2008)
- *House of Saddam* (2008)
- *The Road to Guantanamo* (2006)

Sustainable development

- *Home* (2009)
- *The Light Bulb Conspiracy* (2010)
- *The age of Stupid* (2009)



Nuclear power

- *Kuroi ame (Black Rain)* (1989)
- *The China Syndrome* (1978)
- *When the Wind Blows* (1986)
- *The Battle of Chernobyl* (2006)



International Criminal Court

- *What you don't know about Gaddafi* (7 minutes, available on Youtube)

Civil Society

- *Battle in Seattle* (2007)
- *The War On Democracy* (2007)

Hi everyone, I'm Pablo. I tried to make a small selection of movies and documentaries related to the C'MUN 2012 topics. I hope you like it. For further information about the movies I recommend you two fantastic pages: Filmaffinity (in Spanish) and The Internet Movie Database (IMDb) (in English).

I hope we enjoy together the C'MUN 2012, its activities and debates. And, of course, I hope we enjoy the good movies.

Furthermore, I would tell you I'm the photographer of the C'MUN 2012. If you need any type of picture, you just need to tell me and I'll be glad to do it.



TheClarion

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Contributions from delegates are welcomed to: bernatcomes@gmail.com.

C'MUN Photocol: Say Cheese...!



All delegates, chairs, cochairs and staff had to get their picture taken for this year Photocol.

Strike a pose!

Bread and Football: “Raise your voices in protest; we are entitled to a true democracy”



By Théo Gavaliatsis

The famous Spanish economist Arcadi Oliveres i Bodadella held an inspiring speech in the Human Rights Committee this morning regarding the current financial situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean countries in particular, the role of the almighty international banking system, and how can we turn the page reclaiming our rights and restoring a true democracy

“Bread and football” is a modern equivalent of the older Spanish moto “Bread and Bullfights”, in other words, the masses need very little to be satisfied and stay apathetic towards the intolerable new measures that are being imposed on them by the current system. “Media wants us to be confused and disorientated away from reality and that is precisely why there are always football matches on, all around the clock.” Regarding the demonstrations against all insufferable new measures inflicted upon us, only the occasional acts of vandalism or violence are shown on TV in accordance

with the familiar principle “Bad news is good news” - thus diminishing the real value and significance of peaceful demonstration, which remains our unquestionable right. “Take to the streets, react and protest, work with dignity and honesty and never forget you are entitled to a true democracy; do not tolerate any education budget cuts!”, he advised young students from Spain and many other countries.

According to Oliveres, the omnipotence of central banks is more than obvious when one re-

alises their slow and steady procedure of building an empire of indebted countries that will have to take painful measures supposedly to be bailed out of the economical crisis. However, one should keep in mind that the present crisis was not really an unexpected one, since the birth of the EURO-zone. “Jacques Delors had already predicted the innate paradox of a single monetary policy without similar social structures to back it up. The EURO was prematurely adopted by all these →



⇒ countries. There should be a two – speed EURO”, Oliveres proposed, “the powerful, competitive currency for the equivalent countries who can sustain it and a more flexible currency for countries facing difficulties keeping up with the pace.

Spain is not the only country facing difficulties of course. Italy and even more Greece are tasting the bitter medicine of the bailout strategies. Especially Greece has been subjected to cruel measures so far and the worst is yet to come. How-

ever, a closer look reveals peculiar similarities. “Sarkozy and Merkel virtually appointed the former vice president of the European Central Bank Lucas Papademos as the new Greek Prime minister bypassing the legal elections procedure to serve their own best interests since Mr. Papademos and his coalition reached a deal to support a package of harsh austerity measures demanded by Greece’s financial backers in return for the country’s bailout. In a similar pattern in Italy, Mario Draghi

former vice president of Goldman Sachs and present president of the European central Bank, as well as Mario Monti - Italy’s assigned Prime Minister are linked with Lucas Papademos by the investment bank Goldman Sachs who connects them as “members of the European government Goldman Sachs”. That goes to show that there is a certain system of influence of the bank in Europe that is continuously growing stronger.

The Guatemalan Crisis

The atrocious bombing attack that took place in “RockNRoll All Stars” concert in Guatemala last night monopolized the attention of the Human Rights Council throughout the day. Hundreds were killed and more were injured and the violent criminal drug cartel, Los Zetas, have claimed the authorship of the attack.

Guatemalan people want to organize a vast demonstration in protest of this staggering act of violence but the government is sceptical, since a demonstration of such proportions could lead to further acts of possibly uncontrolled violence. Guatemalan government thinks however that the U.N. should interfere to restore peace in the area.

Mexico on the other hand regards the massacre as a rather regional incident and would not like to be part of an international dialogue regarding the criminal attack

The delegates have been strenuously brainstorming all day presenting various working papers, but a final resolution on the subject is yet to be discussed and passed.



How will delegates handle the economic crisis?

Given that the global crisis has caused much suffering to the vulnerable groups, an immediate solution must be found. The load is on the delegates arms.

By Eva Tsampoula

In the financial crisis of nowadays, ECOSOC's agenda is quite significant since it is dealing with the economic crisis in combination with the protection of vulnerable groups as women, youth and immigrants. When the delegate of UK took the floor, she claimed that the financial crisis has a great impact not only on the economy of each country but on people as well. She stressed out that the first victims are the vulnerable groups and therefore she proposed to focus on their economical reinforcement. Thereafter, the delegate of Spain, having been deeply concerned by the economic crisis, suggested the strengthening of the education system and the direct fight against corruption scandals. Further, Ukraine pointed out that in order to resist the global crisis, the equal distribution of rights should be ensured and the strict conditions in the European countries must change immediately. On the other hand, German urged that the implementation of austerity measures is mandatory and reassured that all countries suffering from crisis will receive German's unconditional support. Additionally, it was stressed that countries should



be encouraged to reach a good balance between overcoming the crisis and keep their integrity untouched. German also advocated that immigrants should be integrated in each country by meeting some prerequisites. Moreover, on the subject of immigration, Russia and Mexico emphasized that illegal immigration is a problem which requires immediate confrontation. Regarding Pakistan's position, it was highlighted that the only way to overcome this crisis is by reducing the unemployment and poverty, especially by giving women a chance in the labor market. Pakistan also underlined that terrorism should be eliminated so that countries could prosper without obsta-

cles. Concerning the solution to the global crisis, Ireland called attention to the protection of social, economic and culture rights and recommended that the solution should be a long term one. Finally, all countries agreed that a peaceful world is the ultimate and most desired goal.

After each country's position on the issues of economic crisis and vulnerable groups, the director of the Foundation for the Culture of Peace Manuel Manonelles gave a very inspiring speech and set the direction for the debate to follow. The debate started right away although the delegates did not reach to a conclusion until 4:30. We believe tomorrow's update will be quite promising.

Interview with Guillermo Serra, Chair of ECOSOC



With the intention to lighten the atmosphere we 'interrogated' during the photo shooting the chair of Ecosoc, who made the press team the honor of a short interview. We asked him about his expectations for this year's Ecosoc committee and he spontaneously responded that he is quite optimistic regarding the resolutions that the delegates will reach and he expressed his concern for the economic crisis but assured us that the delegates will do their best to produce a worth resolution at the end. He drew attention to the different points of view

of the delegates and he stated that they should propose true changes and learn from the mistakes of the past. Lastly, we asked for his own view on the issues of Ecosoc and he explained that the most vulnerable groups are the ones suffered the most by the economic crisis because for example they do not get social insurance and women have fewer chances in the labor market. He told us that today was a great introduction for the debates to follow and we got quite a positive mood from his side regarding the whole C'MUN procedure.

In environmental debate Russia gets the big ovation

In a heated debate United States creates controversy and Russia strikes back.

By *Emilio Cáceres*

Ana Barreiro López, representative of Rio+20 in Spain took the floor as a guest speaker. She caught the crowd's attention immediately and highlighted the main international conferences about environmental issues such as UNCHE in 1972 and UNCED in 1992 with the purpose of helping delegates to use a historic background and support their arguments. Barreiro said that sustainable development needs an active intervention and that is why the role delegates have is crucial. Our speaker explained that the aim of Rio+20 is "to secure renewed political commitment for SD, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on SD and addressing new and emerging challenges".

The expert recognized that, in spite of having achieved progress in the past years, these haven't been enough and changes respecting environmental issues take time. "It is tough to negoti-

ate. To reach a decision can take days of hard work", she told.

This led to a debate where United States' first intervention was quite controversial. Since they claim having the responsibility of helping developing countries and claim they "have the right to use" their resources. While countries like Chile, Colombia and Peru highlighted the priority to avoid several environmental problems of the future and the need to develop sustainable measures. On the other hand, Kenya agreed with Japan that a green economy is necessary, while Bangladesh and Turkey told all countries do not have the same responsibilities. Colombia disagreed and explain that this type of economy can not be the same in his country than in others such as Germany. That is why he urged the commission to create personalized programs adapted to different countries.

United States replied arguing the existence of several environmental commissions and saw no



point in creating new ones. Greenpeace's delegate reaction was immediate "I would like to remind the U.S. unsuccessful commissions lasts 20 years. We need an international legislation". The American delegate took response and ask Greenpeace and complained of how expensive sustainable develop is.

Bringing Russia into the debate asking the U.S: "What is the cost you put to human existence and progress?" That was the high point of the session as most of delegates didn't hesitate to applause Russia's intervention.

Yesterday noon delegates shared their first impressions of the C'MUN 2012 and its participation in the environment commission. Eulàlia Figueras and Carla Mauricio, delegates from Chile and Colombia respectively, commented: "It's a unique and enriching experience in which you learn a lot and meet people from different countries". Lluís Xavier Roig, delegate of Germany, said: "It's interesting to hear the voice of different students because we all have something to say." "It seems that these people can heal the world", he added.



The delegates of Colombia, Germany and Chile.

Carla Mauricio regretted that "There is much to be done regarding environmental issues and there is no real awareness of the problem." "People must realize that a small gesture can change things," she said.

In addition, the delegate did not hesitate to comment on the controversial intervention by the delegate of the United States: "It is contradictory to complain about the cost of developing the green economy, as also is very expensive to pay military interventions." Eulalia Figueras, meanwhile, regretted that due to the global economic crisis "Many environmental policies are being overlooked."

An interview with Dr. Pablo Pareja

Professor Pablo Pareja in the opening speech of the General Assembly

By Ahmed Naguib El Garhy

Professor Pablo Pareja is specialized in International law and International Relations at UPF. He is a member of the executive committee of the United Nations Association of Spain ANUE.

During his presentation he spoke about the Security Council in particular and what are the different scenarios for reformation like for example opening the door for elections, and here USA, China and Russia will most probably make it easy towards a permanent seat with a veto power while for the UK and France it could be challenging and most probably they will be accompanied by Germany if they are given the chance.

He also addressed the sources of the funding of the UN that are directly affecting the power status of countries. There are 3 main sources one of them is the annual fees paid by the member countries which are calculated based on a formula that changes

every 2 years and includes the population size of the country, its GDP plus some other factors. However, this is the least effective in fact because major powers of the world contribute with the biggest portion of funds that gives them power when it comes to the decision making.

Personal Experience

This isn't his first model. He participated as a guest speaker in the first C'MUN back in 2006. It was pretty important for the delegates' especially first timers to get introduced to the topic by an expert who understands the nature of the activity, he said. He has visited other simulations of the UN around the world with his students in Harvard, London, Maastricht, Berlin and China MUNs.

He compared them and gave a very deep analysis that included diversity level, professionalism, depth of debates and cross cul-

tural challenges. Needless to say Professor Pareja ranked C'MUN as one of the top 5 simulations in Europe. He believes that the diversity level here is quite good and cannot be compared to other simulations especially in Europe as each one of them is unique in terms of its diversity like for example the one in Moscow attracts people more from central Asia and the Balkans while the one in London is more oriented to the commonwealth.

When discussing other MUN's outside Europe in Asia, Africa and America he mentioned that they are in general less diverse than European ones due to geographical and accessibility matters. For instance, one in China, he said that it was very challenging in terms of language that gives another aspect to the simulation which is the ability of delegates to communicate despite the challenge of the language. He also spoke about sending the first delegation from Barcelona to Egypt this year for its C'MUN.



NATO's Mission in Libya is not over yet... There are Consequences!

By Ahmed Naguib El Garhy

International Criminal Court (ICC) is discussing this year the NATO intervention in Libya. The Court started by setting the discussion agenda and there were few options; the admissibility of the case to the ICC, crime of aggression, war crimes or the respect of UN resolution. Finally the majority chose "The admissibility of the case to the ICC".

The African Union chairman suggested having the case raised to the court under article 5 of Rome statute. The American delegate disrupted the speaker and clarified that this comes under article 17.

The British delegate was sus-

picious about the evidences that are used to proof that there were war crimes. He went further into the definition of war crimes and insisted that there were no hostages or mass killings for example. UK clearly opposed the topic suggested for discussion.

The Libyan National Transitional Council (NTC) on the other hand supported the case and said that it should be admissible to the ICC.

NATO from its side opposed the admissibility of the case saying that there was a "war" between Gadhafi's army and NTC soldiers and that it was only on ensuring a 'no fly zone'. "If there

were any mistakes, this should not be discussed as war crimes" NATO delegate said.

The debates will take place and delegates will vote on either the case should be admissible to the ICC.

Clashes between countries are expected to take place and this will make the discussion hot!

It is pretty important to mention here that the committee started late more than 1 hour today because the chairman of the council was not there on time. Gossips will take place regarding this but we hope that it was not a "political" reason!



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