

CICMUN

CALGARY IN CRISIS MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2018

The European Winter Crisis of 1980

INTERPOL

~ Joint Crisis Committee ~



**February 3rd – 4th
2018**

**University of Calgary
Model UN Team**

The European Winter Crisis of 1980 (Interpol) – Joint Crisis Committee

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A Message from the Dias:

Welcome to the University of Calgary's CICMUN or Calgary in Crisis Model United Nations Conference 2018, and the European Winter Crisis of 1980 - INTERPOL! As your chairs and committee staff we look forward to constructive debate, creative resolutions and outstanding diplomacy throughout the conference. Additionally - given the nature of this committee- strong character personalities and maybe even an assassination (or two). As this is a joint crisis committee, the directives, action orders and crisis updates will have a direct impact on the European Winter Crisis of 1980-Mafia committee as well.

Within this background guide you will find an outline on the rules of procedure, an outline of the crisis process for this committee and character profiles. You will also find a brief introduction to the history of this relatively fictional occurrence, although there is still a basis on real-life events! Will INTERPOL uphold justice? Or will Europe's mafia groups leave the continent in shambles? It's all up to you. We hope you find the information useful and a good starting point for your research and preparation for this committee. If you're struggling to start please see the questions to consider and the useful links provided to help get you on your way.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at CICMUN.UCalgary@gmail.com with the subject line "JCC - Interpol" and we will get back to you as soon as possible. Best of luck on your research, we will see you at the conference!

Sincerely,

Your Committee Staff

History of the Committee

At the turn of the 20th century, globalization and internationalization quickly became a pressing issue for many nations around the world. In nearly all aspects of trade, culture, religion, art, and security – the world was beginning to appear much more like a global village than a distant and vast landscape. Although it would take several more years until the two Great Wars would lead to the development of the international system – in the form of the League of Nations and the United Nations respectively – there had been seeds sown for international cooperation.

By 1914 the first International Criminal Police Congress was held in Monaco. It was here that some twenty-four nations met with various law enforcement officials and legal experts to discuss a global and united effort to combat crime – the foundation of what would later become Interpol. Through discussions of arrest and extradition procedures, identification techniques and the concept of centralized criminal records the group of nations were able to produce a list of twelve goals, as follows:

1. Improving direct, official contacts between police forces from different countries.
2. Maximizing the use of postal, telephone and telegram services, including governmental deregulation of charges for police forces to facilitate arrests.
3. Utilizing a single uniform language (then French, with the hope that Esperanto would become widespread) to facilitate international communications.
4. That training in forensic science be provided to law and law enforcement students.
5. Increase the number of law enforcement and police academies within countries.
6. Establish an identification system to aid in identifying international criminals.
7. Establish an international committee of identification experts to implement the identification system.
8. Establish an international centralized records repository.
9. Further develop the study and establishment of a model extradition treaty to assist in ensuring criminals receive justice.
10. Form a solution to ensure direct and immediate transmission of extradition requests.
11. Allow provisional arrests upon notification from the requesting country to the country hosting a fugitive.
12. Ensure nations collaborate to ensure that when a criminal faces charges in two separate countries, fugitives are extradited expeditiously after a decision is handed down in the first country.

These goals became the mandate for the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC); formed in 1923 and based in Vienna – its relation to INTERPOL is that of the League of Nations to the United Nations – and thus many of these goals are engrained in INTERPOL's mission today. With the collapse of the League of Nations and the invasion and annexation of Austria by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany during the Second World War, the ICPC was dissolved. It was not until 1949 when the ICPC would reform as INTERPOL in Paris, being recognized as a non-governmental body by the United Nations.

Today the 192 members of INTERPOL aid in the mission to combat international crime through a complex 'support' system. It is important to note that INTERPOL is not an investigative body, but rather an intricate network of communications and intelligence sharing systems with the goal of expediting international cooperation and provide access to international criminal databases – such as the United

States' National Crime Information Center, managed by the United State's Federal Bureau of Intelligence. Such action can include but is not limited to extradition, intelligence sharing, joint operations, diplomatic packages (operatives within another nation, working under the guise and permission of said nation) and a mechanism to uphold international laws, particularly when nations refuse to prosecute those who breach such laws.

For example, the likes of Wiki Leak's Julian Assange – if found to be in breach of international law – could theoretically be arrested by a nation's INTERPOL taskforce, given Assange left the safeties of political asylum and the walls of the Ecuadorian embassy. Further, INTERPOL as an organization allows for discussion and negotiation – wherein nations could leverage Ecuador to turn over Assange – although rare, this application is technically possible. Additionally, INTERPOL routinely employs forensic science experts, provides police training and has a team of crime analysts on standby to provide an international support system for crime fighters.

INTERPOL has a close relationship with the United Nations, although not directly an organ or associated partner to the UN. The partnerships fostered by the United Nations bodies and INTERPOL are more akin to NATO and the Security Council; or Médecins Sans Frontiers in relation to the World Health Organization. Although rare, INTERPOL has also been called upon by the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice to prepare case files, supply notes and transcripts – though INTERPOL typically has little to no relation with the case at hand, and simply act as a means of objective intelligence gathering. Some of the following United Nations bodies have had much success in collaborating with INTERPOL, both in resolutions and applications:

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- United Nations Police
- United Nations Chiefs of Police
- The International Center for the Prevention of Crime
- The International Maritime Organization
- United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee
- The United Nations Security Council
- The United Nations Economic-Social Council
- The United Nations General Assembly
- Independent member states and their intelligence communities

Europe, with the European Union and centuries of rich history has a unique relationship with INTERPOL and the international system. With the establishment of the European Union's freedom of mobility and ease of imports and exports, crime too spread with ease. By 1991, the EU formed EUROPOL, the European Union equivalent of Interpol – and the two organizations have had much success in combating crime together in the past decades.

Prior to the formation of the EU and EUROPOL, there were often times in the 1980's – particularly when gang crime was at an all time high within the western world – that INTERPOL would have special sessions between European members. As this committee is set within the 1980's, prior to the formation of the EU and Europol – this committee will act as a special session of INTERPOL's European members.

Introduction to the Crisis

The name “European Winter Crisis” has been adopted by tabloids in the United States of America; citing the massive cocaine epidemic that has hit the shores of Western Europe. Organized crime has set up shop with various mafia groups and mobs creating a network of arms smuggling, human trafficking, drug trade and more. At this point in time, their combined revenue is estimated to dominate well over a third of the European economy.

Harsh economic times and a growing corruption issue have marked the rapid annexation of Europe’s safe, prosperous and liberal nations. Individuals in all aspects of society are impacted; government officials are seen taking bribes, shipment inspectors, merchant ships, import and export companies, industrial manufactures, banks, resource producers, even rumours of nation states themselves– there seems to be mafia influence nearly everywhere the eye can see. Europe’s hottest cities – from Paris to Prague, are beginning to look much more like the gulag of the Soviet system.

There is suspicion of collusion between the Soviets and the Russian Mafia. Although, this is a difficult issue to manoeuvre; even with a break in the Cold War’s hostile nature, there is concern of the Soviet interference, and there is threat of using these gangs as part of a proxy war. Having said that the Soviets are impacted greatly as well, as the arms trade seems to be coming from their easily corruptible arms manufacturers and military personnel. Unfortunately, as the theme of this crisis seems to be, individuals are going where the money is.

The Swiss and other bankers are thriving off of this however, the Israeli’s have also seem to become quite prosperous off the back of high loans, defaulting nations, and foreclosing on individual’s and their properties. Like the Soviet issue, blame is not easily directed here however as Swiss gangsters have created a human trafficking ring that has been unbreakable by Swiss authorities, while Israel struggles with borderline domestic terrorism from their mobs.

Within all this however lays one of the greatest mysteries of them all – a criminal mastermind going simply by the name “Pandora” – whose accolades allegedly formed this criminal empire. Pandora’s influence is paramount and has changed the course of European history. Previous Soviet attempts to quell the Cold War have now returned to ice cold tensions – and while the Soviets sit in on this special session, they do so begrudgingly and with distrust.

Due to the impact of the issues outlined above and the dangerous threat this poses to the welfare and sovereignty of each and individual nation on the European Continent, the nations that will later become the European Union has enlisted INTERPO to create a European taskforce to address this growing threat. This entails an intelligence sharing network, diplomatic immunity for all agents, officers and investigators, and a publically united front to calm public outcry – another issue emerging daily.

The question remains, is there corruption? And where? Who is guilty? Who is innocent? Do some of the mafia groups run the police organizations in Europe? Where do the lies and deceptions end? Who is friend or foe? One thing is for certain though; if order is not restored to Europe and these crime groups are not dealt with adequately, the potential is high for the collapse of society as we know it. Will the democratic state prevail? Will INTERPOL restore law and order, or will the mafia rule Europe?

Bloc Positions

Former Superpowers, the Nordic States of Europe

The United Kingdom, France, West-Germany, and the Nordic States, among others, have experienced relative peace and prosperity over the past decades. Despite the tension of the Cold War, much of the aggression and focus on stark patriotism is nestled in the identity of the United States of America. With an economic slump their safe and liberal nations have turned into violent and corrupt states. Their main concern is how these groups will impact their nations long-term, and how they can eradicate the problem overall. They know if the issue persists in other areas of Europe they will be impacted as well, either directly or through trade.

The Mediterranean

As these nations lay on one of the greatest naval shipping routes of all time, they face corruption in many of the ports. This point of first entry for ships is a direct example of where this crime is coming from, how they operate, and why they have become rapidly successful. These ports also include the market of imports and exports that must be addressed. Additionally, containing known mafia members and mob leaders within the continent through these access points will be vital to uncovering the mysteries of this widespread crisis, and taking down the snake by the head.

Central/Eastern Europe

Given a lower socio-economic status for many citizens, and hardship in recent memory from the past decades, many of these states are actually quite welcoming to the new income and prosperity this crime has produced – at least from the citizen's perspective. These governments will need to balance the need to regain control of their budding economies while satisfying the desires, needs and interests of their citizens. If they are not careful greater conflict might be created and these crime groups may increase in recruitment, number and in influence over those who are corrupt.

Italy

With an incredible mafia presence, Italy is concerned with the eradication of this threat and the continued growth of their economy. As many of the issues can be traced back to Italy (or at least many make that case) there is concern over Italy's political standing. Furthermore, the heavy concentration of the mafia's operations in Italy means that even if Europe successfully solves the problem, Italy may still face many issues and challenges. Navigating all of these different agendas will be difficult for Italy, but must be done to ensure a strong and prosperous future for the nation.

Israel

Though not part of Europe, their trade and dependence on the Europeans has led to immediate concern – they face a similar epidemic of crime while the Europeans suffer the effects of Israeli trade. Their main concern is getting the issue out of their backyard; there is little care for Europe and the European wellbeing as a priority.

Questions to Consider

- What is the primary concern of your nation?
- How does this concern deviate from a commerce perspective, to a governmental perspective, and to that of the common citizen?
- What are the concerns of other nations?
- Do they have conflicting concerns?
- How will you balance these concerns?

- Where is there corruption?
- How can this corruption be rooted out?
- What sort of actions should be taken on a national level, on a European wide level?

- What should the focus of discussion be?
- Are the Soviets responsible?
- How will this impact the Cold War?
- Are the Swiss or Israeli's responsible? What role do the banks play?
- Who is the mysterious Pandora?

- What sort of investigative practices should be utilized?
- What techniques should be used within your intelligence agencies and police forces? Across Europe?
- What policy should be utilized? Shoot first and ask questions later? Or attempt to arrest everyone?
- Where do the laws fail to address crimes committed?
- How will the legal system and courts be affected by an influx of criminal charges?

- Who is really telling the truth?
- How much influence does this corruption have over ones' own intelligence community or governmental agencies?
- Which intelligence is accurate and valid, which intelligence is not?
- Which nations can be trusted, which cannot?
- Who is a friend and who is a foe?
- Do not negotiate with criminals or cooperate with them?

- Where does crime end and domestic terrorism begin?
- How do balance and satisfy the public?
- Solving root issues of the crisis?
- What caused these economic problems?
- What should be done to solve these issues?
- What guidelines will be used to prosecute these criminals, as they operate all across Europe without discrimination, French laws? German laws? What system should be adopted?

Schedule

Saturday February 3rd, 2018	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Opening Ceremonies (Brief Crisis Training)
9:30 – 11:30	Committee Session I
11:30 – 12:30	Lunch (MacEwan Student Centre)
12:30 – 14:30	Committee Session II
14:30 – 14:45	Break
14:45 – 17:00	Committee Session III
Sunday February 4th, 2018	
8:30 – 9:00	Check In
9:00 – 11:30	Committee Session IV
11:30 – 12:30	Provided Pizza Lunch (MacEwan Student Centre)
12:30 – 14:30	Committee Session V
14:30 – 14:45	Break
14:45 – 17:00	Committee Session VI
17:00 – 18:00	Closing Ceremonies

Procedure

The following rules of procedure will be employed at CICMUN 2018:

Definitions:

- Action Order – An action or operation, carried out by an individual (unilateral) and their own powers; does not require the approval of the rest of the council
 - This is also applicable to bilateral – two nations – and multilateral – three or more, given that these action orders are within the scope of a individual(s) own power(s)
 - If the chair sees concern in the directive *i.e. infringement of foreign policy*, it is up to the discretion of the chair whether or not it requires the committee’s approval
 - These can be private or public, although private action orders may reveal themselves within future crisis updates
- Communiqué – A letter or message directed at a fictional or non-fictional character, personality or organization not currently simulated by another delegate.
 - It may be private or public and will be responded to via the crisis directors at their discretion.
- Decorum - behavior in keeping with good taste and propriety; etiquette.
- Dilatory – obsolete, out of order; in essence, “no”
- Directive – The resolution of the crisis committee, which must be presented before the committee and voted on.
 - Sponsors and signatories are up to the discretion of the chair; no cap on sponsors will be placed.
 - There must be a minimum of one signatory and a total of one-third of the committee must be on the directive as either sponsors or signatories.
 - There is no motion to enter voting bloc to vote on a directive, simply a motion will suffice, *i.e Motion to vote on directive 1.1 sponsored by China, Uruguay and Venezuela*
- Division of the Question – During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, such that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final directive
 - Two speakers for and against are required
- Friendly Amendment – A change to a draft resolution on the floor supported by all of the draft directive’s original sponsors
- Multilateral Directive – An action or directive carried out by multiple nations in the committee and typically has some direct involvement with the situation or may extend beyond their own powers
- Quorum – half of the committee, rounded up. Also known as a simple majority; the number of delegates needed to pass most motions.
- Placard Vote – voting by placard within the whole committee.
- Point – a pressing issue, during which a delegate may interrupt a speaker.
- Point of Inquiry – a delegate arises on a general question.
- Point of Order – a delegate arises to point out a mistake by the chair.
- Point of Parliamentary Procedure – a delegate arises on a procedural question.
- Point of Personal Privilege – a delegate arises on a personal request.
 - Delegates do not need to ask permission to leave the room or to use the restroom.
- Substantive Matter – something of ‘substance’; a resolution or working paper, or amendment to a resolution or working paper

- Right of Reply – a reply to a delegate who has slandered another delegate personally, must be granted at the discretion of the chair, which will be done so sparingly
- Roll Call Vote – voting by going through the roll call list.
 - Requires two speakers for and against, and a two-thirds majority to pass.
- Unfriendly Amendment – A change to a draft resolution on the floor not supported by all of the draft directive’s original sponsors and must receive a two-thirds majority vote to amend the directive.
- Vote by Acclimation – automatic acceptance of the resolution presented given no dissenters within the committee.
- Vote in the (Reverse) Order in which they were presented – Vote on motions in the (Reverse) order they were taken in.
- Vote on the motions from Least Destructive to Most Destructive – Vote on motions starting with extensions, followed by the shortest variation of what you just finished (i.e. the shortest moderated caucus), followed by a motion to vote on a directive, followed by unmoderated caucuses from shortest time to longest time
- Vote on the Motions from Most Destructive to Least Destructive – The reverse of Least Destructive to Most Destructive

Basic Conference Rules:

- Default ‘For and Against’ Speaking Time: 30 seconds
- Two Speakers Required for ‘For and Against’
- ‘For and Against’ Speakers are required to Divide the Question
- All votes in crisis committee will be a simple majority
- Default Yield is to the Chair
- Yield to Questions may be presented while making the motion, at the discretion of the chair
 - Yield to comments will not be entertained.
- Yield to another delegate may be accepted
 - After asking permission from the chair with a clear reasoning as to why such an action should be entertained the delegate may proceed to yield to another delegate
 - Given chair approval and the consent of the delegate accepting the yield
- There will be no extensions of moderated caucuses that exceed (in whole or part) 10 minutes
- There will be no extensions of unmoderated caucuses that exceed (in whole or part) 10 minutes
- Delegates must stand for ALL speeches (except for points)
- No Texting, Social Media, Snapchat etc. is to be used by delegates at any moment during committee sessions
- There is no maximum of sponsors per a resolution, if the entire committee is a sponsor, you are still required to vote (recommended by acclimation)
- Signatories (Including Sponsors) Must Comprise One-Third of the Committee
- Directives should be formatted as follows:
 - Spell out each acronym for what it stands for in full
 - No preambulatory clauses are allowed or required for directives
 - Specifics are required and all actions or clauses must have a purpose
- Slander or inappropriate behavior will result in a warning, followed by a silencing. If they are silenced a second time they will not be permitted to speak till the next session.
 - Silencing can be accomplished either by the discretion of the chair or by a vote of two-thirds of the committee

Writings

There are four kinds of writings accepted at CICMUN 2018, these are:

1. Action Order
2. Directive
3. Communiqué
4. Press Release

Each will be detailed as to their application, format and requirement at CICMUN 2018, followed by samples. Note that there are no perambulatory clauses and that action orders and directives still require operative words (those utilized by the United Nations in resolution writing).

Action Order

Is an action, mission or operation, carried out by an individual (unilateral) and their own powers. This does not require the approval of the rest of the council. For example, the United States of America could unilaterally move to invade a nation – although with repercussions from the international community and from their own citizens. At times, action orders will be denied by crisis staff if it is out of character or out of the scope of a nation – delegates act as delegates to the United Nations and the embodiment of their respective nation – yet their home government may overrule, veto or otherwise disagree with said action. Feel free to inquire to crisis staff by sending in an action order and wait for our response – having said that try to be realistic! Action orders are also applicable to bilateral – two nations – and multilateral – three or more – given that these action orders are within the scope of a individual(s) own power(s). If the dais sees concern in the directive *i.e. infringement of foreign policy*, it is up to the discretion of the dais whether or not it requires the committee's approval. These can be private or public, although private action orders may reveal themselves within future crisis updates at the discretion of the dais and the investigative work of other delegates!

SAMPLE ACTION ORDER

Action Order in The Korean Peninsula

From: The United States of America

Authorizes the deployment of additional resources (two destroyers, eight submarines and a carrier) to be placed under command of the seventh fleet, in an support and non-engagement role – meant to deter not to begin a war,

Approves the deployment of the fifth US infantry brigade, the forty-second cavalry unit, and a battalion of US marines be moved into a supporting role in the Republic of Korea, on a two year mission,

Enacts (the White House on) the engagement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and this new threat of nuclear war, encouraging additional troops and resources be deployed to the region and assist US troops currently there,

Approves also (the White House on) the engagement of US allies within the region such as Japan, the Philippines, and Taiwan to provide logistical support in the way of satellite access, anti missile defence systems (installations provided by the US army), and any additional resources and personnel to quell this threat.

Directive

This is the ‘resolution’ of crisis committees; essentially are action orders that fall outside the scope of a nation’s unilateral powers or have a significant impact on the committee and its interest as a whole. Thus, directives must be presented before the committee and voted on. Sponsors and signatories are up to the discretion of the chair; no cap on sponsors will be placed. There must be a minimum of one signatory and a total of one-third of the committee must be on the directive as either sponsors or signatories. There is no motion to enter voting bloc to vote on a directive, simply a motion will suffice, *i.e Motion to vote on directive 1.1 sponsored by China, Uruguay and Venezuela*. There are still no perambulatory clauses and require operative words.

SAMPLE DIRECTIVE

Regarding The Crimea

Sponsors: United Kingdom, United States of America

Signatories: Angola, Austria, Benin, Central African Republic, Egypt, France, India, Israel, People’s Republic of China, Samoa, Turkey,

Authorizes the removal of sanctions on the Russian Federation by the United States and her allies, to promote talks, diplomacy and collaboration on the issue of The Donbass War,

Endorses the United Nations Security Council to present a United Nations Peacekeeping Force, or observer force to maintain peace and stability in the region, while allowing non-governmental organizations and United Nations organ bodies the ability to freely and safely aid civilians in The Donbass War,

Declares a no flight zone over the affected region to prevent civilian casualties and the downing of civilian aircraft, does so through joint United Kingdom, United States and People’s Republic of China action to create a no-flight zone.

Communiqué

A formal letter or message directed at a fictional or non-fictional character, personality or organization not currently simulated by another delegate. This can include the use of gathering intelligence, communicating with one’s own home government or related organizations, portfolios, generals, etc. It may be private or public and will be responded to via the crisis directors at their discretion. Note that inter-committee note passing will not be permitted at this time, and communiqués will not reach delegates in other committee rooms.

SAMPLE COMMUNIQUÉ

To Sir Winston Churchill

Dearest Prime Minister,

I write to you in bitter joy and thorough relief; the American Manhattan project has come to a close and our ability to unleash a weapon of mass destruction has become a stark reality. I would like to heed your advice in our use of such weapons, for I fear the scar we will leave on this world – not on those caught by the blast – but rather those who follow, must not be taken lightly. I know you had remarked your expressed wish to unleash this weapon in Germany, I would like to ask if the United States would have the backing of Great Britain as this weapon journeys over the Atlantic and is unleashed on Berlin. Our hopes for a swift wars end my dearest friend.

- FDR

Press Release

A press release is a statement released to the public from an official office or governmental organization, including but not limited to branches of government and heads of state. This may be done through a variety of channels, for example the United States of America may utilize an official White House Statement, or any of the Associated Press and their resources – specifying if the news is to be first released or reported by Fox, CNN, NBC, CBS, etc. Must be public due to the nature of such actions. Can also be committee wide (a statement from the committee) and in this event, must be voted on. One sponsor and one signatory is required, although more may be added.

SAMPLE INDIVIDUAL PRESS RELEASE

Donald Trump Official Statement on Security Council Vote

(Via Twitter)

The United Nations Security Council just voted 15-0 in favor of additional Sanctions on North Korea. The World wants Peace, not Death!

(Via the New York Times)

The associated press received a formal statement from the White House earlier today stating: “The President is extremely pleased with the outcome of the Security Council Vote, and is proud of the leadership [his administration] has brought to the world stage. President Trump expresses his hopes of further combating the North Korean Regime and extends warm platitudes to the People’s Republic of China, The Russian Federation, as well as President Xi and President Putin for their cooperation and support in this matter.

SAMPLE COMMITTEE WIDE PRESS RELEASE

Secretary General Extends Mandate of Special Tribunal for Lebanon, in Accordance with Security Council Resolution 1797 (2005)

Sponsors: Lebanon

Signatories: Papua New Guinea

Secretary-General António Guterres has extended the mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon from 1 March 2018 for a period of three years, or upon the completion of the cases before the Special Tribunal if sooner. The extension is in accordance with Security Council resolution 1797 (2005).

The mandate of the Special Tribunal, which is based near The Hague in the Netherlands, is to hold trials for those accused of carrying out the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut, which killed 22 people, including the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and injured many others. The trial, in absentia, of four individuals indicted over the killing began in January 2014 and is currently ongoing.

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon also has jurisdiction over attacks carried out in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005, if they are connected to the attack of 14 February 2005 and are of a similar nature and gravity.

The Secretary-General reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to support the work of the Special Tribunal in the fight against impunity for such major crimes, in order to bring those responsible to justice. The United Nations looks forward to the completion of the mandate of the Special Tribunal in a timely manner. The United Nations also looks forward to the continued support and cooperation of the Government of Lebanon.

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