

5th
edition



LASMUN

LA SALLE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Study Guide

EUROPEAN COUNCIL Turkey's entrance into the European Union

SECURITY COUNCIL Asymmetric issues in North Africa

INTERNATIONAL PRESS



Developed by students and for students, the MUN aims to simulate a real discussion among Member States of the United Nations. Divided in committees, all topics are based on current international events, and should be treated seriously. Believing that a MUN is an excellent experience for every International Relations student, and certain of the importance of such event and how much it is possible to learn from it, a group of students decided to organize and make the simulation happen at Unilasalle. In 2013, Unilasalle hosted its first Model United Nations, called La Salle Model United Nations – LASMUN. LASMUN's first edition presented a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, debating the United Nations Security Council reform. Given LASMUN's first edition success, we decided to organize a second LASMUN in May 2014. Many changes were made to the second edition. For the first time, LASMUN was open to other universities and to all undergraduate programs; more students were engaged in the organizing staff, combining final semesters and first semester students to ensure the project's continuity; two committees were simulated and a more solid partnership was established with Unilasalle. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has simulated a discussion about international espionage and its implications to individual rights and security issues, and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has explored the situation in the then world's newest country, South Sudan.



LASMUN
LA SALLE MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

2017 – 5th edition





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**Forwarding pertinent issues,
enhancing global cooperation**

Hand book and Study Guide

φ editora fi

Diagramação e capa: Lucas Fontella Margoni

A regra ortográfica usada foi prerrogativa de cada autor.



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LASMUN 2017 Official Schedule

Saturday, June 24 th , 2017		Sunday, June 25 th , 2017	
08:00 a.m.	Credentials	09:00 a.m.	1 st session
08:30 a.m.	Mock Simulation	12:00 a.m.	
09:30 a.m.		1 st Session	12:00 a.m.
09:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.		2 nd Session
12:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.		
12:00 a.m.	Lunch break	3:15 p.m.	Coffee Break
1:30 p.m.		3:15 p.m.	
1:30 p.m.	2 nd Session	3:30 p.m.	3 rd Session
3:15 p.m.		3:30 p.m.	
3:15 p.m.	Coffee Break	5:30 p.m.	Final Voting
3:30 p.m.		5:30 p.m.	
3:30 p.m.	3 rd Session	6:00 p.m.	Farewell Party
5:30 p.m.		To be confirmed	
6:00 p.m.			

LASMUN STAFF (COLASMUN)

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PRESENTATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Developed by students and for students, the MUN aims to simulate a real discussion among Member States of the United Nations. Divided in committees, all topics are based on current international events, and should be treated seriously. Believing that a MUN is an excellent experience for every International Relations student, and certain of the importance of such event and how much it is possible to learn from it, a group of students decided to organize and make the simulation happen at Unilasalle. In 2013, Unilasalle hosted its first Model United Nations, called La Salle Model United Nations – LASMUN.

LASMUN's first edition presented a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, debating the United Nations Security Council reform. Given LASMUN's first edition success, we decided to organize a second LASMUN in May 2014. Many changes were made to the second edition. For the first time, LASMUN was open to other universities and to all undergraduate programs; more students were engaged in the organizing staff, combining final semesters and first semester students to ensure the project's continuity; two committees were simulated and a more solid partnership was established with Unilasalle. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has simulated a discussion about international espionage and its implications to individual rights and security issues, and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has explored the situation in the then world's newest country, South Sudan.

Since the success of the first two MUNs, the third edition wouldn't be any different. Last year, we had the presence of many students from other universities. This shows that LASMUN has managed to achieve its goal: to become a known MUN regionally. The United Nations General Assembly simulated a discussion on The Post-2015 about the Development agenda and the Security Council discussed the rise of the Islamic State - The Situation in Iraq and in Syria.

Last year, the fourth edition was a success. We elected to the General Assembly the issue of refugees in Europe, receiving the title of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe involving human rights, demonstrating the attitude of each country on

either to be supportive or not to such sadness. These people lost their homes and their homelands without knowing when they will return. The truth is that the war is the greatest cause of it. However, acts of xenophobia, death threats, disrespectfully acts with their origin and belief are among the reasons that led these people to migrate looking for better life conditions, facing long journeys, hunger and cold in search of a country that accept and protect them.

On the other hand, in the simulation of Security Council we chose to discuss about North Korea: the threat to international security in which has shaken the foundations of many sovereignties because of their nuclear weapons are a threat and a possible start-up to a third world war.

As the new Secretary General, I would like to thank immensely Brenda Staehler Antonello (Secretary-General LASMUN 2016) choosing me to replace her and for having placed his trust on me, believing that I could performance such an amazing job as what she did. I hope, from the bottle of my heart, to be able to meet his expectations and make her feel proud of her choice.

I would like to thank with great gratitude and devotion to our International Relations Undergraduate Studies Director Professor Tatiana Vargas Maia, who transmits beyond than just knowledge but also humanity my colleagues and I all believe in that. It is simply amazing. It is good to look at her and see the heroine, Wonder Woman. She is kind, friendly, a counselor and above all: a dreams motivator.

Thank all of us volunteers of LASMUN 2017 for our engagement in this project and for working so hard to make this happen. I appreciate your dedication and support every time I needed.

And at last, but not least, I would like to thank Unilasalle for believing in the ongoing projects of International Relations and the sponsors and supporters who contributed so that everything would have the best possible outcome for you.

We hope you like the chosen themes for the LASMUN 2017. Thank you for your confidence in our work that is performed with great fervor and affection.

Gabriel da Cunha Alves
Secretary-General LASMUN 2017

FOREWORD

It is a great privilege to write the foreword to the fifth edition of the La Salle Model United Nation's Study Guide. As the Director of Undergraduate Studies of the International Relations Department at La Salle University Center, I am very happy to see the success of the project we started in 2013, and I am also honored with the continued involvement of our students in this amazing conference, one that allows for an enriching opportunity for all its participants to develop important interpersonal and professional skills.

The fifth edition of LASMUN is proof of the engagement of our undergraduate students with their own education. LASMUN provides a unique space of discussion of very relevant themes in contemporary International Relations. Dear delegates, I hope that all of you can seize this opportunity to explore and deepen your knowledge on the subjects under discussion, as well as to establish important professional and interpersonal connections that may prove to be very fruitful in your future.

I would like to thank all of those who dedicated their time and efforts to make the fifth edition of LASMUN happen, especially those involved in the Organizing Committee, who carried out all the necessary steps for a complex event like this to happen. I wish you all a very good simulation and I hope we can all meet again in 2018!

Tatiana Vargas Maia
Director of Undergraduate Studies
International Relations Department at Unilasalle Canoas

PARTE ONE

LASMUN'S HANDBOOK

GENERAL INFORMATION ON LASMUN

Dress Code and national symbols

As at every UN conference, to keep the integrity of the event, all delegates at LASMUN are required to observe a western business attire, or national equivalent. For example, men should wear full suit (blazer and dress pants), dress shirt, tie, and dress shoes. Similarly, women should wear a blouse and dress pants or skirt, blazer or sweater. If the representation of your delegation can be enhanced by wearing a formal national dress, you may do so if it is carried out with attention to detail and convention, and with maximum of respect.

Delegates can bring and display objects that represent their nation, such as small flags, pictures and memorabilia. Such objects are allowed if they are respectful and do not disturb the conference. Alcoholic beverages and weapons of any kind are strictly forbidden and may be confiscated by the Chair and returned to the delegate only by the end of the conference. It is within the Chair's discretion to assess which objects are appropriate to be displayed and which are not.

Award Policy

LASMUN's Award Policy consists in one prize for the Best Delegate and two Honorable Mentions per committee. At the end of the Conference, all delegates shall vote for Best Delegate and for two other delegates whom they believe deserve an Honorable Mention. Members of the LASMUN Staff participating in the simulation cannot be voted. The reward for Best Delegate will be a prize and a certificate.

The spirit of the prize is not to enhance competition among delegates, but to reward those that have indeed made their best, setting them as examples and encouraging further improved behavior.

Parliamentary Language

At all times, it is essential that delegates address each other with the maximum of respect. It is conventional and professional to refer to another delegate not

as “she” or “he”, but as “fellow delegate” or equivalent courteous terms. Similarly, when speaking of the views of their country, delegates should not refer to them as being their own, e.g. do not say “my position”, and use instead “my country’s position” or, for instance “France’s position”. The language used during the conferences shall reflect in every way the fact that delegates are representing their countries and that they are trying to politely cooperate with each other.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF LASMUN

1. Scope

These rules shall apply to the two committees simulated at the 3rd edition of LASMUN. These General Rules of Procedure shall be considered adopted in advance of the session, and no other rules of procedure will be applicable. These rules were taken from the Handbook of UFRGSMUN 2016, and LASMUN’S 4nd edition Handbook.

2. Language

The official and working language of the conference is English. Delegates will not be permitted to address the Chair, the staff or the committee in another language. The use of foreign expressions will be permitted if followed immediately by a translation into English or if they are current in the English language.

3. Delegations

Each delegation will be represented by one delegate only.

4. Credentials

The name of the member of each delegation shall be submitted to the Secretariat prior to the opening of the Conference. All delegations will be assumed to have proper credentials to participate in the Conference.

Delegates are all presumed to possess the diplomatic authority necessary to discuss and vote on the main issue being dealt with by the committee. The instructions and powers given to all delegates do not allow them to declare war, sign or denounce treaties, impose sanctions, or perform any action not strictly within the purview of the committee, unless so determined by the Chair.

5. General Duties of the Delegates

Delegates have the duties of respecting the decisions of the Chair, obtaining the floor before speaking, safeguarding and advocating their country's interests, acting according to their country's foreign policy, and acting with diplomatic decorum always.

6. General Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General is the highest-ranking member of the staff. She may designate a staff member to act in her place during any session of the Conference. Along with the Under-Secretary-Generals, she shall direct all the work of the Conference. The Secretary-General or a member of the staff designated by her as her representative may, at any time, address either oral or written statements concerning any matter to the committees.

7. General Duties of the Chair

The committee will be presided over by a Chair, composed of one or two Directors and Assistant-Directors. In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon it elsewhere in

these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session of the committee, direct its discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, confer the right to speak, and make announcements. It shall rule on Points and Motions without appeal, stipulate the time limit for speakers, and have complete control over and responsibility for the proceedings of the Committee. The Chair may also suggest motions that it deems beneficial for the flow of debate.

The Chair representatives have the duty to provide any clarification on general matters concerning the debate, upon the request of delegates or when

deemed necessary. Nonetheless, the Chair will not supply country's positions to delegates under any circumstance, since the research and preparation regarding such issues are under the delegates' responsibilities. The Chair will treat delegates with due courtesy at all times.

8. Rulings of the Chair

The rulings and decisions of the Committee's Chair are final and not subject to appeal. The members of the Chair are empowered to supersede and interpret the rules as they see fit to guarantee the fruitful progression of the committee's labor.

9. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is understood within the scope of these rules as the unacknowledged use of another individual's words or ideas. When writing position papers, working papers, draft resolutions and during all their participation in the conference, delegates are not allowed to make use of fragments of already existent documents without proper reference. A participant caught plagiarizing any written work will be dealt with accordingly. Punishment may entail disqualification for awards, denied voting and/or speaking rights and possible exclusion from the conference. Applicable legal measures will be taken at the discretion of the conference's organization alone.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

Throughout these rules, a “simple majority” will be understood to be one half of the possible votes plus one, rounded down, whereas a “two-third majority” shall consist of two thirds of the possible votes, rounded up. For example, the simple majority of five is three, and the two-third majority of ten is seven.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

10. Quorum

The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate to proceed when at

least one third (rounded up) of registered delegations are present. The presence of a simple majority of registered delegations shall be required for any substantive vote to be taken. The Chair shall proceed with a Roll Call at the beginning of each session to recognize the presence of the delegates. The Chair shall inform the delegates of the Quorum whenever required.

Every committee shall start with a First Session composed by: Opening Speeches with Speakers List.

11. Opening Plenary Session

Every committee shall start with a First Session composed by two parts: (i) Interactive Dialogues and Briefings; (ii) Opening Speeches with Speakers List. The beginning of this session, therefore, is composed by a Briefing of the topic(s) to be discussed in the Committee, made by a specialist in the area or by some member of the Bureau. This moment may allow the initial interaction of the delegates with the discussion theme. Soon after that, the Bureau will present to the delegates a proposal of agenda on the topics to be discussed. The delegates may later decide for its adoption or suggest changes to it - if so, the delegates should submit the new agenda to the Bureau, which will present the new

document to the committee. Albeit strongly recommended, still, the agenda is not mandatory and the delegates may prefer to go straight to the debate.

Following the agenda presentation, each delegation may perform an Opening Speech. This shall contain, essentially, the topics presented in the Country Report, previously sent to the Bureau. In this sense, the delegates must attain themselves to the foreign policy of the country they are representing, according to the topic(s).

These Speeches shall be made in accordance with a Speakers List, opened exclusively for this reason. To be included in the list, delegates should raise their placards, provided that the delegation's name is not already on the List. The delegations' names will appear according to the order in which they indicate their desire to speak. The delegation can withdraw its name from the General Speakers List by indicating so to the Bureau. The speech time must be defined by the Bureau in informal voting with the delegations. Even though this Opening Speeches are not mandatory, we strongly encourage all the delegations to participate in it. After the finish of the Speakers List, the Bureau shall automatically change to the Formal-Informal type of debate. Then, to make a Speech, the delegations must raise their placards and wait for the Bureau's indication – it's their prerogative to choose the delegates.

12. Speeches

No delegates may address the Committee without previously obtaining the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call upon speakers in the order they signify their desire to speak. The speaking time shall be stipulated by the Chair in advance, though it may consult the committee before deciding on the matter. When a delegate has ten seconds of speaking time left, the Chair will make a discreet signal. When the allotted time has expired, the Chair will call the delegate to order.

13. Right of Reply

There is no right of reply. Real or perceived offenses or untruths should be dealt with during normal debate.

14. Working Papers

Working Papers are informal documents that aid the Committee in its discussions on substantive matters. Delegates may propose Working Papers for consideration by the Committee at any time during the Conference.

They need not to be written in a specific format, but must be approved by the Chair to be distributed for and to be mentioned in the Committee. There is no need for sponsors of Working Papers.

15. Points

There are three types of Points by which a delegate may address the Chair directly. Should delegates wish to consult the Chair on a matter not covered by any of these three points, they should do it so privately, with the understanding that the Chair will inform the whole committee of the matter if it is deemed to be a general interest.

15.1. Point of Personal Privilege

At any moment during the debate, delegates may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to indicate that they are experiencing extreme personal physical discomfort or being prevented from properly following the discussion. The Chair will attempt to rectify the situation. This point may interrupt a speech if necessary.

15.2. Point of Order

Delegates may raise a Point of Order if they feel that the Rules of Procedure are not being properly followed by the Chair. The Point must be directly related to the rules, and cannot interrupt a speech. The members of the Chair will rule the Point in or out of order as they see fit.

15.3. Point of Inquiry

Delegates may raise a Point of Inquiry when they have a doubt regarding the Rules of Procedure or the flow of debate. This Point cannot interrupt a speech.

16. Debate

16.1. Formal Debate

The Formal debate happens exclusively in the First Session of the committees and must be composed by the Speakers List for the Opening Speeches of the delegations. To be included in the list, delegates should raise their placards, provided that the delegation's name is not already on the List.

16.2 Formal-Informal Debate

This type of debate will happen during all the sessions in all committees after the First Formal Session. This debate is conducted directly by the Chairwoman/Chairman: delegates willing to speak during the Formal-Informal Debate may raise their placards, and will be recognized by the Chair at its discretion. Points of Order and Motions for Adjournment of the Session or Debate can be raised by delegates, according to the Chair indications.

16.3 Informal-Informal Debate

It suspends the Formal-Informal debate so that the delegates can discuss without interference of the Chair, being free to walk in the conference’s room and gather in work groups. The objective is to facilitate substantive discussions, such as the draft resolution, by relaxing the structure of the debate imposed by the regular procedures. Therefore, the delegates are encouraged to use this time to work in political groups (i.e. with foreign policy alignment) to draft and negotiate a possible resolution or amendment. To start an Informal-Informal meeting it is necessary that a delegation asks the Bureau to do so. The Chair will then inquire if there are consensus on the matter. In the cases where no consensus is found, a simple majority is necessary for approval of this type of debate. There is not a specific amount of time for this form of debate, but its maximum extension in a row is of 45 minutes.

17. Motion for Adjournment of the Session

During discussion of any matter, a delegate may move for the Adjournment of the Session. Such a motion shall not be debated, and shall be put to a vote if there are no other Points that take precedence to it on the floor, requiring a two-third majority to for approval. After the session is adjourned, the Committee shall reconvene at its next regularly schedule session time. As with all motions, the Chair may rule a Motion for Adjournment of the Session out of order.

SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURE UNITED NATIONS SECUTIRY COUNCIL

18. Credentials

Delegates must hand over their credentials at the beginning of the first session. These credentials are sent to the delegates by

their respective country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in advance. In the case of not having received the Credentials delegates must contact the Secretariat. Delegates are encouraged to write letters to their governments to obtain authorization to undertake actions beyond those listed in the credentials section of the General Rules of Procedure or request needed information.

19. Conduct during voting on a Draft Resolution

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or concerns regarding any matter that requires consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

The Secretary-General may designate members from Secretariat to attend any council's meetings. The selected members from the Secretariat must provide logistical and technical support to the Security Council's discussions, entertaining the Council with any formal or informal documents specifically sent to the Council or addressing any matters under its consideration. Draft-communiqués reporting on behalf of the Council may also be sent to its appreciation, whenever the Secretariat finds it.

SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

20. Voting Majorities

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by a simple majority of nine members. Decisions of the Security Council on substantive matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members with no negative votes on the part of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI on the UN Charter and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

The matters hereby considered as substantive are the approval of Amendments to the Draft Resolution, the approval of Draft Resolutions and approval of clauses/parts in a division of the question.

21. Form of Debate

6.1 Unless otherwise stated by the committee, all sessions of the Security Council are presumed to be closed until the adjournment of the session, except for the First Session, when takes place the reading of the Briefing and/or the Interactive Dialogue, and when the delegates may deliver an Opening Speech, available to the Press. Closed sessions are secret and information on the proceedings is entrusted to the discretion of the participants. This is meant to facilitate discussion and negotiation between members of the Council as the conversations will be confidential and undocumented.

6.2 Closed Sessions follow the format of a Formal- Informal Debate at all times, except in the case of shifting to an Informal- Informal Debate. Besides the Point of Order described in the General Rules of Procedure, the following motions will be allowed during closed sessions (according to the order of precedence):

(i) Motion for adjournment of the session; (ii) Motion for adjournment of the debate; (iii) Motion of no confidence; (iv) Motion for an open session; (v) Motion to issue a presidential statement.

6.2.1 A motion for an open session is functional when the action phase on a draft resolution is about to begin (i.e. after its introduction and during its voting). The Presidency must consult the Council about opening the session with a voting procedure. If a simple majority decide in favor of opening the session, all statements will be duly recorded and made available to the Press.

6.2.2 Any delegate may raise a motion to issue a UNSC Presidential Statement, which is a UN official document meant to inform the public on some of the deliberations of the UNSC. If the motion is ruled to be in order, the delegate will read the proposed text for the statement, and the president will ask if any Council member objects to it. It must be approved by consensus. There being no objection, the statement is considered to be issued and released to the public. There is no specific format.

6.3 During Open Sessions, the following motions will be allowed (according to the order of precedence): (i) Motion for adjournment of the session; (ii) Motion for adjournment of debate; (iii) Motion for a closed session.

6.3.1 A motion for a closed session is a procedural matter, which will immediately be put to a vote. If the motion passes, the session will be immediately closed to the public, statements will no longer be recorded and all individuals who do not belong to the Secretariat or to the delegations represented in the Council will be asked to leave the room.

22. Participation in Council Deliberations

Should any member of the Council wish to invite an individual or representative of an organization or government to participate (without entitlement to vote on substantive matters) in the deliberations of the Council, he or she should submit a written request to the President of the Council. The President will ask if any Council member objects to the invitation. There being no objection, the invitation will be issued.

23. Letter to the Secretary-General

Should any member of the Council wish to issue a letter addressed directly to the Secretary-General, or intended to be transmitted to an organization or government relevant to the deliberations of the Council, he or she should submit the proposed letter and a request in writing to the President of the

Council. The President will ask if any Council member objects to the letter. There being no objection, the letter will be issued.

24. Presidency

The presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the delegations that wish to do so. Each President shall be hold office for the length of one session. Lots will be drawn in the first session among delegations willing to hold the presidency. Whenever the president of the session is seen to be fulfilling its responsibilities in a manner unsatisfactory to the members of the UNSC and the Secretariat, a change in the presidency is in order. It requires an informal written request signed by at least three members, one of which must be a permanent member of the Council. This change will be put to a vote if the Secretariat deems appropriate and requires a simple majority to pass. If the vote passes, the presidency devolves for the rest of the session on the delegations scheduled to preside the next session. Should this occur, the plan would remain unchanged for the following sessions. Some delegations may be called upon to preside over multiple sessions.

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

25. Presidential Statements

Any delegate may move to Issue a UNSC Presidential Statement, which is a UN official document meant to inform the public on some of the deliberations of the UNSC. If the Motion is ruled to be in order, the delegate will read the proposed text for the statement, and the president will ask if any Council member objects to it. There being no objection, the statement is considered to be issued and released to the public.

26. Draft Resolutions and Amendments

In Closed Sessions, more than one Draft Resolution and Amendments may be on the floor at the same time. All the Draft Resolutions and Amendments shall be discussed simultaneously, yet the Council may approve only one resolution per topic.

Before being introduced for debate, all Draft Resolutions and Amendments require the approval of the Secretariat. Draft Resolutions require five signatures and Amendments require three signatures to be introduced. Once a Draft Resolution or an Amendment has been introduced, it can be withdrawn only if all signatories remove their signatures.

Friendly Amendments are allowed.

Before voting an Amendment, delegates can move for Roll Call Voting. Draft Resolutions are voted in open sessions; therefore, the Roll Call Voting is automatically in order.

SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

27 Draft Resolutions

Before being introduced for debate, all Draft Resolutions require the approval of the Chair. All Draft Resolutions also require 5 signatures to be introduced and a simple majority to pass. Signing a Draft Resolution does not necessarily indicate that a delegation support its ideas, but only that it desires to have the Draft Resolution discussed. A signatory of a Draft Resolution is not required to vote in favor of it.

The Draft Resolution needs its signatories' support to continue on the floor. In the event of all signatories withdrawing their signatures, debate on the Draft Resolution is ceased. Other delegations may add their signatures to the Draft Resolution in the course of the debate. In general debate on a topic, there may be more than one Draft Resolution on the floor at the same time. All the Draft Resolutions shall be discussed simultaneously on the General Speakers List. Only one Draft Resolution may be

approved by the Committee. A Draft Resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific

Draft Resolution is closed or another Draft Resolution on the topic passes. There will be no time limit to debate on one topic.

27.1 Motion for Introduction of Draft Resolution

Delegates may move for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution once it has been approved by the Chair and distributed to the Committee.

This motion does not require a vote to pass; once accepted by the Chair it is automatically approved. The Chair will then grant the floor to one of the signatories of the Draft Resolution for the time required for him/her to read its operative clauses.

After the Draft Resolution is read, the Chair asks for questions, which shall be limited to grammar or technical matters on the document and may not pertain to the substance of the Draft Resolution.

27.2 Motion for Introduction of an Amendment

Delegates may amend any Draft Resolution that is on the floor. Amendments may add, subtract, or modify parts of the Draft Resolution.

An Amendment requires the approval of the Chair and the signatures of three members of the Committee. Signing an Amendment does not constitute or require a vote in favor of it.

After a Motion for the Introduction of an Amendment is approved by the Chair, debate on the General Speakers List shall be suspended and a Special Speakers List shall be established for and against the specific Amendment.

A Motion for Closure of the Special Speakers List or a Motion to Close Debate on the Amendment will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers in favor of the Amendment and two speakers against, when available. When debate is closed on the Amendment, the Committee shall

proceed to an immediate vote, which may be a Roll Call Vote if so moved. Following the voting procedure, debate according to the General Speakers List shall resume.

Once an Amendment is approved, it becomes part of the Draft Resolution, which means that it is no longer considered an Amendment.

27.3 Friendly Amendment

When all the current signatories of a Draft Resolution on the floor agree to modify any part of its operative clauses, they may do so through a Friendly Amendment, which has the same effects of a regular Amendment.

A Friendly Amendment must be presented on a written format to the Chair for its approval. After approving it, the Chair will ask if all the signatories of the Draft Resolution support the Friendly Amendment and, if they do so, it will automatically become part of the Draft Resolution. In case any signatory is absent or does not agree on the Friendly Amendment, it will be discarded. Yet, it may be presented again as a regular Amendment.

27.4 Procedure of Approval by Consensus

The resolution will be read aloud by one of the signatories. Delegations can suggest, if necessary, grammatical or technical corrections to the document (content-related questions cannot be altered). After, the Bureau will ask if any delegation opposes the Draft Resolution - this is not to happen, in general. If none, the resolution is approved and the discussion addresses the next topic, if there is one.

27.5 Procedure of Approval by Voting

In case there is not a consensus, the Draft Resolution is introduced to the debate if approved by the Bureau: from this moment on, the Draft becomes the sole focus of discussion of

the committee, which is obliged to approve the document or reject it. Just after its introduction, the Draft is read aloud by one of the signatories, and the delegations can suggest, if necessary, grammatical or technical corrections to the document. When this process is completed, the committee returns to the normal flow of the debate.

27.6. Motion for Division of the Question

After debate has been closed and the Chair has started the voting procedures on a Draft Resolution, a delegate may move for the Operative Clauses of the Draft Resolution to be voted on separately. Perambulatory and Sub-Operative Clauses may not be divided this way.

If a delegate moves for a Division of the Question, the Chair shall recognize two speakers in favor and two speakers against the Motion if available. A simple majority is needed for the Motion to pass (this is a procedural vote, with no abstentions allowed). If it does pass, a five-minute Unmoderated Caucus will be automatically granted to the Committee so that delegates can discuss, prepare, and present to the Chair, in written format, their proposals to divide the question.

The Committee will hear two speakers in favor and two speakers against every proposal of division before voting it until one is approved. No abstentions are allowed in these votes, as they are procedural matters.

If no proposals are approved by simple majority, the Draft Resolution shall be voted as a whole. When one of the proposals is approved, a separate vote shall be taken on each divided part to determine whether it shall be included in the Draft Resolution to be voted later. For the Operative Clauses to remain in the Draft Resolution, a simple majority of the votes is required. The substantive nature of this vote means abstentions are permitted.

28. Motion for Roll Call Voting

After debate has been closed on a Draft Resolution or Amendment, a delegate may move for a Roll Call Vote. In a Roll Call Vote, the Chair will recognize, in alphabetical order each voting delegate, who must state his/her vote. Delegates may vote in favor, against or abstain. Once recognized by the Chair, the motion for a Roll Call Voting is automatically approved and does not require a vote to pass. During a Roll Call Vote, delegates may choose to pass their turn of voting and wait for another roll call round to state their actual vote. However, delegates who pass their vote are not allowed to abstain from voting. Moreover, delegates are allowed to pass only once.

GUIDE ON WRITING RESOLUTIONS

1. Draft Resolutions

The United Nations does not pass “laws”, it passes Resolutions. A Resolution is a way of bringing pressure upon Member States, of expressing an opinion on a pressing matter, or recommending some action to be taken by the UN or other agency.

Draft Resolutions should not be introduced into formal session until they have circulated among other delegates to incorporate different perspectives and to build support. It is desirable for a Draft Resolution to be sponsored by several States or by an entire bloc. Delegates should not bring pre-written Resolutions to the Conference. Pre-written Resolutions are not only frowned upon by the Secretariat, but will inevitably alienate the other delegates in the committee. The process of writing Resolutions in committee with other delegates is designed to teach delegates the subtler forms of negotiations and concessions. Prefabricated Resolutions obviously pre-empt this process.

When drafting and sponsoring a resolution, keep in mind that the wording will greatly influence its appeal. The Resolution should be clear, concise and specific. The substance should be

well researched, and reflect the character and interests of the sponsorship nations.

Being a signatory to a Resolution only means that delegates want to see it put on the floor; it does not indicate sponsorship or support and the signatory has no further obligations. For instance, you might be against a Draft Resolution but might want to see it debated to be able to convince other countries who have written the Draft Document.

2. Drafting a Resolution

UN Resolutions follow a common format. A resolution in one long sentence,

with commas and semi-colons used to separate the ideas and a period at the very end of the document. They should be single-spaced, with each line numbered in the left-hand margin. Resolutions consist of three main parts:

2.1. The Heading

The heading of the Draft Resolution should read as follows:
COMMITTEE: the name of the organ where it was introduced;
SUBJECT: the topic of the resolution;
SPONSORED BY: list of sponsoring nations.

A document number will be given to the resolution as part of the heading and it will be referred to by its number for the remainder of the simulation.

2.2. The Preambulatory Causes

Within the preamble of a Resolution, one will not find clauses proposing action or making substantive statements. The perambulatory causes explain the purpose of the resolution and state the main reasons for the suggestions to follow. This is

where previous UM Resolutions are referred to and relevant precedents of international law are cited. The preamble may also include altruistic appeals to the common sense or humanitarian instincts of Members States regarding the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc. Each clause begins with an italicized participle and is followed by a comma after the sentence.

Affirming	Emphasizing	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Expecting	Noting with regret
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with
Aware of	Fully aware	satisfaction
Believing	Fully alarmed	Noting with deep
Bearing in mind	Fully believing	concern
Confident	Further deploring	Noting with
Convinced	Guided by	approval
Declaring	Having adopted	Observing
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Realizing
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Reaffirming
Deeply disturbed	Having studied	Recognizing
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Recalling
Desiring	Having received	Welcoming

2.3. The Operative Clauses

The operative clauses list the recommendations for action, or state a favorable or unfavorable opinion regarding the existing situation. These actions can be as vague as a denunciation of a certain situation or a call for negotiations, or specific as a call for a ceasefire or monetary commitment for a Project. Remember that only Security Council Resolutions are binding on Member States, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council can only make recommendations.

Operative clauses begin with an active, present tense verb and are followed by a semicolon in the end of the sentence. The first word in each operative clause is italicized. Operative clauses are numbered, beginning with “1”.

The follow words are a partial list of appropriate terms for initiative operative clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Notes
Approves	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Authorizes	Encourages	Reaffirms
Calls	Endorses	Recommends
Calls upon	Expresses its	Reminds
Commands	appreciation	Regrets
Condemns	Expresses its hope	Requests
Congratulates	Further invites	Reiterates
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Considers	Further reminds	
Decides	Further	
Declares	recommends	
Accordingly	Further resolves	
Demands	Further requests	
Deplores	Further urges	
Draws the attention	Has resolved	

3. Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution #1

We, as General Assembly, approve the following reforms in the actual structure of the United Nations:

The Amendment of article 23 and 27 of the UN Charter, to change its actual redactions to the following:

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of nineteen Members of the United Nations.
2. The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America Shall be permanent member of the Security Council.

3. The non-permanent members of the Security Council will be in the number of twelve, elected by the General Assembly, with a mandate of two years each, acknowledging the possibility of one consecutive re-election, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, with the following regional seats division:
 - a) 3 for African States;
 - b) 3 for Asian States;
 - c) 2 for Eastern European States;
 - d) 2 for Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - e) 1 for Western European States;
 - f) 1 for Oceania and North America.
4. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of ten members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of ten members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.
2. The Amendment of Article 52, with the inclusion of items and the reform in Article 53, items 2 and 2, of the UN Charter to change its actual redactions to the following:

Article 52

- (...) 5. The Regional Arrangements and Agencies shall have special and direct channels of communication with all organs

of UN system, mainly the Security Council, in order to achieve a better cooperation between them.

Article 53

1. The Regional Arrangements or agencies are the first option of approach of the Security Council for enforcement actions in regard to peace and securities breaches within their scope of action. But no military enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the prior authorization of the Security Council.
2. The Regional Arrangements or agencies, when necessary because of grave situations of conflict and humanitarian crisis, can call for Emergency meetings of the Security Council, to take place in no more than 24 hours after the communication, to address the situation and mainly, to authorize special military provisional measures by the Regional Arrangements or agencies.
3. The Amendment of Article 62 of the UN Charter, with the reform of items 2 and 3, to change its actual redactions as following:

Article 62

- (...) 2. The Economic and Social Council shall work as the principal high-level plenary for coordination between international financial institutions, civil society, member-states and the other UN development agencies in order to produce policy review, policy dialogue, and the formulation of recommendations on issues of economic and social development.
3. Economic and Social Council action should not undermine the continuity and coordination of international economic and development agencies in

implementing the UN economic and development agendas in a comprehensive, coordinated and balanced manner.

4. The removal of Article 107 of the UN Charter.

Signature: Germany, Belgium, China, France, Libya, South America,

Japan, Morocco.

Draft Resolution #2

United Nations General Assembly: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

The Protection of Human Rights while Combating Terrorism

Sponsored by: The United Kingdom, Morocco, Spain and the Russian Federation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution A.RES.61/171 (2006) of 19 December 2006 and A. RES.59/191 (2004) of 20 December 2004, as well as Security Council resolution S.RES.1757 (2007),

Additionally reaffirming that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security as well as an impediment to stable growth in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Recognizing the need to combat, by all means in accordance with the United Nations Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by international terrorism, *Deeply concerned* that the international increase in acts of terrorism, especially those motivated by intolerance or extremism, will result in an increase of retaliatory violence that will claim the lives of many who are innocent of any kind of terrorism,

Guided by the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing to organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

1. Urges all States to enforce existing resolutions and agreements, to the best of their abilities, including those designed to:

(a) Prevent terrorism acts through:

(i) The suppression of monetary funds used for international terrorism;

(ii) The utilization of education to combat intolerance and extremism;

(iii) The prevention of the proliferation of small arms and explosives or components used for creation of small arms and explosives;

(b) Criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;

2. Further urges all States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts,

to suppress recruitment of new members to terrorist groups, and to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists;

3. Requests that States take the necessary steps to prevent the loss of innocent life while combating international terrorism;

4. Additionally requests that all States make an effort to help those who have been injured or displaced as a result of combating international terrorism or because of a terrorist attack;

5. Additionally urges all States to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws

and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts;

6. Reminds all States of their responsibility under the United Nations Charter to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions on this matter.

PART TWO

LASMUN's Study Guide

EUROPEAN COUNCIL

TURKEY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

Turkey since Seljuks' times and passing through Ottoman empire always kept complicated relations with Europe. Now this relations between the European Union and Turkey pass through a crucial moment because of the refugee crisis and through Turkish internal reconfiguration during president Erdogan's management. The European Union shall be prepared to new challenges and willing to reshape its external policies towards Turkey for the next years.

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1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Ottoman Empire and the World War I

Ottoman Empire, one of the biggest Empires known, established itself in Middle East, North Africa and South Eastern Europe regions in the period of 1299 to 1922, being dismantled by the World War I winners.

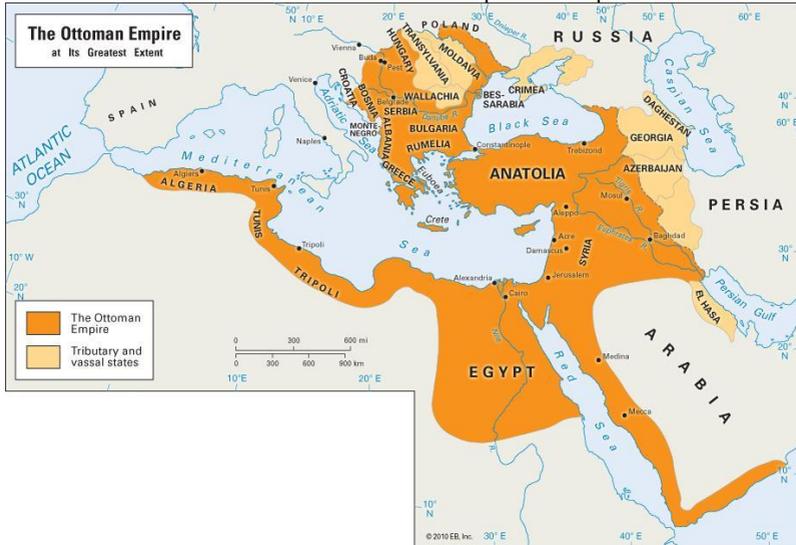
The annexation of Constantinople city, current Istanbul, by Ottoman Empire under the command of Sultan Mohammed, known as “Fall of Constantinople” in 1453, marking the end of the Middle Ages in Europe and consolidated Ottoman Empire as a potential force in the region. From this moment on, the Ottomans started to annex more and more territories until that at its peak the Empire was 1.800.000 km².

It is important to point out that the broad field territory was viable because it was sustained by military innovations both on land and at sea. Furthermore, the Ottomans dominated the sea, trade and the traffic routes between Europe and Asia. Moreover, the Ottomans had an important representation on the European policy, firming alliances even with French, British and Dutch people. Therefore, the Ottoman Empire is a military, economic and political power in its acquire years.

Yet for, its expansion ended at the Battle of Vienna, in 1683. From this moment on, Europeans act to control the Ottoman’s trade routes, as well as get involved in Empire dispute, dominating Ottoman’s territories. Thus, the period from 1683 to 1822 was a period of stagnation and defeats to the Ottoman Empire. A crucial point is that XIX and XX centuries were marked by nationalistic upheavals and it was not different into the Ottoman Empire. Consequently, we can notice that, in this period, the dominated regions which did not have the same Ottoman culture, started to ask for freedom or more autonomy. They wanted to create states from its old nations which had been conquered by the Empire. This reason, add to the defeat in the World War I, leads to Ottoman Empire collapse. An important

Observation is that the ethnic groups which claimed their independency were mostly Orthodox Christians from Balkans.

Picture 1: Ottoman Empire's map.



Source: British encyclopedia.

While other ethnic groups: Arabians, Turkish, Kurds and Armenians were satisfied with imperial political system and continued to keep an identity related to the Ottomans.

Before this, however, in 1908, there was in the Turkish Empire the Young Turk Revolution, revolutionaries from different ethnical origins, educated based on western ideals and that in 1876 elaborated the Kanun-ı esasî Constitution (“Basic Law”) which suffered a military blow in the same year of its elaboration. Under this young administration, in the Second Constitutional period, the Ottoman Empire signed a secret treaty with the German Empire against Russia, common enemy of them, joining forces to the Triple Alliance during the World War I.

Germany’s and governing of the Ottoman Empire’s adviser’s pressure were the main motivations for the Empire to enter in this conflict against Russia that, allied to France and Great Britain, was the Triple Entente. Highlighting that the

German Empire needed the Ottomans because of the Orient Express (railway line that connected Constantinople to Paris)

¹During the 18th century, in the Balkans, the Orthodox Church unifies itself and, in the end of this century, the nomenclature of Christian Greek Orthodox united a lot of Christians of different ethnicities. However, in the 19th century, with the nationalist movements, the Orthodox church separates and, into each Balkan territory and aligned with a local ethnic group. This new Orthodox Serbs, Greek and Bulgarian had an anti-Ottoman agenda,

During the battle, the Ottoman Empire had important victories but not enough to avoid defeat and a subsequent own dissolution. This break-up, made through Murdos' Armistices, divided the Ottoman's territory among the Entente Powers, the winners. It is worth noting that Russian victory had help from the Armenian volunteers, resulting in the Armenian genocide by the Ottoman Empire.

Despite the surrender, some authorities did not accept the defeat and, inspired by the Turkish nationalism, started arms and ammunition smuggling. Until that, under the command of the Colonel Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, on May 19th, 1919, started attacks against invaders. Then, in July 1923, were signed the Lausanne Treaty, in which stipulates borders restoration and recognition of sovereignty. Finally, on October 29th, 1923, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk proclaim the Republic of Turkey.

1.2 Ataturk's Republic

Ataturk's Republic was officially proclaimed by Colonel and first president Mustafa kemal Ataturkin 1923 after the War of Independence against France, Italy and Greece. The president Ataturk, "father of the Turkish people", was an important person not only to the independency but also to Turkish modernization. His bright mandate kept itself until its leader's death, in 1938.

The Ottoman Empire was, because of the World War I, divided between the winners and the territory of the today's Turkey was French, Italians and Greek responsibility, leaving to

Turkish just the central region of Anatolia. In this context, the Colonel Mustafa Kemal started the nationalist revolution which culminated, in 1923, in the Turkish Independency and it marked the beginning of a modernization period in Turkish territory.

It is important to point out that before the revolution in 1923, Ataturk was considered a hero because he went to a lot of battles and won, such as in Dardanellos, in 1915. Besides being a good warrior, he was also an astute strategist, what was crucial for him to head the uprising Independence. By knowing this, it is possible to understand why this Colonel was known as Ataturk, “father of the Turkish people”, in the local language and the reasons to him to be considered a national hero.

As the New Turkish State, Ataturk promised deep economic, social and political reforms, which reflects in Turkey until today. Becoming Turkish into a secular state was one of the greatest changes. From this secularization on, some changes were viable to do, such as:

- In education: Marked by the obligation of the literacy for both sexes in a United educational system;
- Women rights: with the new Civil Code of 1926, which recognized the rights equality among men and women, allowing them to get a divorce and to participate in the civil society, for example;
- Legal reform: legal framework secularization and westernization with new civil and penal codes and equality before the laws.
- Language: implementation of Latin alphabet, in 1928, instead of the Arabic;
- Economy: with the idea of economic independence, Ataturk worked in the agricultural, industrial, technological and some other crucial areas modernization and development.

Picture 2: Ataturk introducing the new alphabet.



Source: Presidency of the Republic of Turkey.

Being aware of these modernizations, it can be said that Ataturk's legacy is immeasurable, with repercussion until today on Turkish society. Although these procedures were crucial, they have been undone by the current Erdogan Turkish government.

The Ataturk's governance is considered short because his death on November 10th of 1930 marked a memorable government end, which procedures nowadays are threatened by the current administration.

1.3 Erdogan's Republic

The Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan, in his administration, has been transforming Turkey and destroying the secular model from islamisation and a power centralization in his cabinet. Since his party, the AKP², took power in 2002, the main strong Turkish institutions inside the Kemalist model, was poor and was subordinated not only to the party's power but also to Erdogan. Erdogan was the most powerful man since Ataturk and created a cult of personality to himself, just like Ataturk did. Besides having this legislative and judiciary power control, media and private sector is not safe from the president through state agreements. Called "the nation man", he became also Turkey's will and carry it by himself.

In this new system, those who are against nation's will are called betrayers and are pursued. During his administration, mass dismissals and forced retirements became routine. After the failed coup attempt in July, around 125 thousand people were fired, such as teachers, judges, soldiers, police officers and even midwives.

Turkey is not the same, the kemalist model is dead and people may question if there is democracy there. Certainly, Turkey today agrees with occidental liberal and democratic values and European Union's politics and Human rights, putting European Union's interests and negotiations with Turkey and its possible risk accession.

In the last months, Erdogan started a new campaign to rise his presidential powers according to the result of the next referendum which decides about a new constitution, changing the parliamentary system to a presidential system. However, to get this result, Erdogan is risking his relationship with EU because it could undo their agreement about the refugees. It also insults countries and Union leaders and its ministers say that there are controversial things such as European future belonging to Turkish.

² The AKP (Justice and Development Party) is the biggest Turkish party, founded in August 2001. It is conservative and based on Islam.

2 EUROPEAN INTERESTS IN TURKEY

The conference that happened on May 18th, 2016 with European Union and Turkey, when made an agreement to control refugees and immigrants flood and there were granted lots of privileges to Turkish citizens and monetary help to Turkey. In the end of the conference, the premier Ahmet Davutoglu said to news media: “There is no EU future without Turkey”. Besides the controversy around this speech, it is true because EU has interests that can only be solved with and in Turkey.

Picture 3: Gas flowlines map that go to Europe.

Gas pipelines to Europe

Planned gas pipeline projects

- Existing
- To be built
- Nabucco West
- Trans Adriatic
- Trans Anatolian
- Blue Stream
- South Caucasus Expansion
- Southern Corridor



Source: Companies, World Energy Atlas

Staff, C. Inton, 12/02/2015

REUTERS

Source: Reuters

2.1 Economic interests

The economic interests aim to reduce European energy resources dependence from Russia, the industry opportunity

inside Turkey and cheap Turkish workforce. The possibility of a reform in the customs union in case the Turkey admission to EU does not happen at least in a future that add services, public procurations and agricultural products would be advantageous to both, as suggested the World Bank. Though, this would rely on how fast Turkish people would adapt to the European rigid rules about agribusiness.

2.2 The geopolitical interests

Picture 4: Map of the military and foreign bases



Source: Al Jazeera

Turkey is an important strategic point to the West because it is bringing power to Middle East and to Central Asia. It was in the military bases form inside its border that ended projecting power inside Russian sphere and in the energetic zone. Turkey also acts as a diplomatic connection, bringing closer Europe, Persian Gulf states and nomadic Turkish people. It is an example of a secular and democratic government in a Muslim world, leading to reforms according to western interests.

3 COUNCIL MEMBERS' POSITIONS

Austria: The relationship between two countries, until 2016, considered friendly, was broken after the attempted military coup in Turkey and of what was considered a violent reaction by president Erdogan. In August 2016, relationship between both

countries became complicated after Austrian Chancellor, Christian Kern, asked to EU stop negotiations with country, because he considered it “just a diplomatic fiction”, once patterns of Turkish democracy “not a bit enough to justify the entry”. Still in the end of August, the Turkish ambassador in Austria was called by Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu to consultations, after the protests in Vienna, in support of the Kurdistan Worker’s Party, starting a conflict with the local Kurdish community. In the beginning of march, 2017, relationship between Turkey and Austria suffered a thump, after Austria and other European Union countries, such as Germany and Holland, prevented rallies supporting Erdogan – he needed Turkish citizens support who did not live in Turkey, to a plebiscite in April 2017, which could give more power to the Turkish president- Erdogan’s answer was call fascists and Nazis the countries which prevented him to do the rallies, making this conflict grow.

Belgium: The prime minister, Charles Michel, indicates that the way Turkey is – right after the last failed coup in the country – there is little probability of Turkey becomes a part of EU now “it is an illusion”.

Bulgaria: Turkey, because of its support to Bulgaria’s joint o NATO and to EU, believes that the country will also help its joint o EU. And, besides Bulgaria has a positive opinion about it, the ambassador of Bulgaria to Turkey, Nadezhda Neynski, believes and insists that all the entry process criteria are respected and done. In addition, Bulgaria feels extremely affected by the migration crisis present in Europe, claiming that its entry in the European Union, in 2007, didn’t help much its country and that the bloc rules affected country’s sovereignty to act the way it was needed in relation to refugee. With this, the idea is asking for support and partnership to its neighbor, Turkey. This relation can create closer ties between the two countries, giving more support to Turkey.

Czech Republic: The interaction between these two countries is gentle since the beginning of their diplomatic relations, in 1924, except for the Second World War and the distance in the Cold War. With both interests in the energy

sector, Czech Republic invested 2.5 million in this sector in the Turkish territory; diplomatic problems between these two countries are easily solved, thanks to the partnership. Czechs support the Turkey's entry in the European Group.

Croatia: Turkish and Croatia have a good relationship, mainly economic and commercial. Even though these relationships are not on their top, both countries work to make this numbers rise. For this, leaders of each country had a meeting in 2016 to talk about economic issues and ask for an effort to Turkey to become a part of EU. After the Turkish president, recent threats of letting the refugee in the European frontier, the Croat secretary of exterior relations, Davor Ivo Stier, spoke about this issue, saying that “It is not a European Union interest, Croatia or Slovenia suspend this discussions with Turkey. We need a break-even point to Ankara.

Cyprus: This country is in the big impeachment Turkish list to be approved as an EU member. Divided since 1974, when its North part was invaded by Turkish people after the Greek coup, Cyprus divided itself into two nationalities that did not recognize each other sovereignty. This special situation made just the Greek Cyprus population known as a EU part and puts the Turkish Cyprus part in a constraint of being recognized only by the Turkish government. Besides this tries in vain to reunify in the last decades- emphasis to 2004 because of the denied referendum by Greek people- the responsibility to the resolution of this problem is Turkish if the country does not remove its troop from Cyprus, undo the division without any recognition to Cyprus Republic as a legitimate state, the chances of a polite conversation did not exist. And the Cyprus Government was clear that would veto any Turkish negotiation or asking to the EU.

Denmark: relationships between Denmark and Turkey are unstable. While Turkey believes that Denmark supports its adherence to EU, Denmark does and does not at the same time. Denmark believes it would be necessary Turkey to accept and to adapt to the rules, mainly democracy, to the right state, the human rights and to Turkish minority protection, as it will cause

economic, cultural and political consequences in all EU. The main Danish debate about Turkish integration to EU is a mix of reality and fiction, with historical lessons and future predictions. To Denmark, this reality is not “that bad” as the critics say, not even “that good” as the optimistic believe. Considering both sides, positive and negative, it can be said that Denmark’s final position is that negotiations must continue but with calm and caution, not acting or having any premature decision about it.

Estonia: Relations between both countries are friendly and develop steadily. Turkey recognized Estonia in 1924 and didn’t recognize the occupation of the Soviet Union in Estonia during World War II. Turkey supported Estonia's entry into NATO and the European Union and Estonia followed the same pattern, supporting Turkey's entry into the regional bloc.

France: Relations between France and Turkey date back more than 400 years ago, always being rather positive, unless in times of conflict, considering old governments. However, above all, their relationship has always had a great economic and commercial engagement. French Chancellor Jean-Marc Ayrault believes that Turkey and the EU must work together now more than ever, considering the challenges that both countries face in combating illegal immigration. As far as Turkey's entry into the European Union is concerned, the chancellor admits that the road is very long, although he agrees that this process must help Turkey's development, modernization and democratization. Still on the view of France - and of Germany - even with conflicts between Turkey and other European Union countries - they support the continued engagement of the accession negotiations, claiming that the end of it would do more harm than good to those involved.

Finland: One of the biggest supporters of Turkey's entry into the bloc, the two countries have a close relationship, strengthened after the countries signed the Agreement for Peacekeeping in New York, in September 2010, under UN’s guardianship. They have a strong commercial relationship, with total investments estimated in over US\$450million in a 10-year period, in addition to the various Finnish companies that operate

in Turkish territory. This relationship is confirmed by the declaration of the Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu in April 2016, during a diplomatic visit made under invitation of his Finnish counterpart Juha Sipilä: "There is no political problem in our relations with Finland. Our collaboration in the political arena openly shows the negotiations on European integration"

German: Despite the accession renegotiations, after years of freezing and of Germany Chancellor, Angela Merkel, opened negotiations and promised certain conditions- mainly conditions about refugee crisis- what contributes to Turkey entry in European Union, the Chancellor, in a last speech, expressed that even if the negotiations with Turkey are opened, the topic: "country's entry in the EU" is not in question now. Besides this, the chancellor stress that conditions to Turkey join EU are continue the same, the new proposals and agreements presented by Turkey did not change conditions until the moment, however the recent possibility of reintroducing death penalty may result in the end of negotiations to the country's entry in the Union. Germany, just like Austria, prevented that rallies were done in the country, was directly attacked by Turkey president, who accused Germany -openly direct to chancellor Angela Merkel- of hide terrorists and do not do anything about it, saying that Germany support terrorism. As an answer, Merkel's staff communicated that Germany did not have the intention to participate of this "competition" of provocation and considered anomalous Erdogan's accusations.

Greece: Although geographically close, Greece and Turkey have always had a troubled relationship, with tensions, declared wars and periods of peace. Since the independence of Greece from the Ottoman Empire in 1832, both countries fought four major wars until the 1920s. Even though they joined NATO in 1952, the Cyprus crisis deteriorated the relationship between them, in addition to the expulsion of Greeks in Istanbul in the 1960s and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. Since Turkey began membership, Greece has become one of the major opponents of its entry, being the first to point out the violation of human rights by Ankara, the use of the death penalty as

punishment, and the gigantic history of population oppression that the Turks have practiced since the historical Armenian Genocide, persecution of the Kurdish population and non-recognition of the sovereignty of Cyprus. The fact that the old Ottoman Empire is more economically developed than Greece is also a sign of a threat to the position Greece is trying to maintain at a great cost in Europe.

Hungary: The relations between Turkey and Hungary are friendly, especially in the economic sector, where there is interest from both countries to maintain agreements, trade and economic cooperation, with themselves and with other countries and continents, such as Africa. The Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trades, Péter Szijjártó, said in an interview, the country supports openly all types of negotiations and dialogues to the Turkey's entry in the European Union, with an objective look that Turkey is important partnership as for Hungary as for European Union. The country believes that the Turkey's entry will contribute to restore competitiveness of the economic group, so that will work and will cooperate with neighboring countries and the ones who are in great economic and trade ascension – which is the case of Turkey

Ireland: Ireland and Turkey share a friendly and historic relation that started in 1840, when the Ottoman Empire donated the equivalent of 1000 sterling about humanitarian assistant. However, the bilateral relation gained strength when Ireland opened to the world and reached a massive economic development. In 2010, there was as intensification of the visits of representatives from both countries. Ireland has expressed its support to Turkey's entry in the European Union.

Italy: Although Turkey confirms that Italy supports their entry in the European Union, is possible to say that, in the last years and, with the intensification of the negotiations for this, Italy may “have changed the idea.” At first, Italy was a great supporter of Turkey's entry in the group, however, there are great motivations to occur some resistance, such as economic topics about the expanding of European Union, besides topics related to religion and identity, this is because there is a necessity of

follow the trends of the Italian's public opinion, which is seen nowadays cultural differences between Turkey and the countries of European Union, and, also, to Italy, Turkey is far to be a perfect and needs to change the concepts of human rights in order to integrate in the regional cooperation.

Latvia: The bilateral relations between the two countries are strong. Turkish recognized the independence of Latvia in 1925, and never considered the annexation Soviet Union. However, the relations between the two countries were reestablished, and soon in 1924 a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed for them. Although Latvia supports Turkey's entry in the European group, their opinion has a little relevance in the EU. since that Latvia entered the group recently and the small population has no opinion in the decision of the country.

Lithuania: The relation between the countries has been strong through the years. As well as Latvia, the annexation of Lithuania in the Soviet territory has never been recognized by Turkey, and the bilateral relations were reestablished after the Cold War. Turkey's support was essential for the Lithuania's entry in the NATO, action that become their relationship strong in the last decade. This consequence has already made Lithuania's support the admission of the partnership in the European Union. The strong and politic relation is a result from a close dialogue between the two governments, which remain a schedule of intense diplomatic visits. In 2015, the president Dalia Grybauskaitė received the visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu to discuss bilateral topics, economic contacts, cooperation in the NATO e security.

Luxembourg: When it takes into consideration the diplomatic relations between Turkey and other countries in the European Union - some dates at least 500 years ago – is possible to say that the relations Luxembourg-Turkey are recent, has begun in an expressive way only in the end of 20th century the relation between the countries has become less strong from the negotiations to the Turkey's entry in the group. The Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn, currently believes that

Turkey should not be part of the European Union, claiming that, in the last months and the attempted coup in Turkey, the country has developed a little, besides has had a poor evolution in topics such as “Human Rights” - topic which is respect by the members of the EU. According to the Minister, there is no place for Turkey in the EU believes that the negotiations should not be discussed.

Malta: The relations between Malta and Turkish basically have an economic and trade level, that is the reason, Malta supports the negotiations of Turkey’s entry in the European Union, because believes that Turkey with Russia –are great strategic partners in the region. However, the negotiation being accomplished in a correct way to Turkey become part of the European Union, the Prime Minister of Malta, Joseph Muscat, claims that would be necessary that Turkey meets all the criteria to enter the group, this is means that Turkey needs to recognize Cyprus - that has a historic process of separation in the Turkish and Greek sides, the Greek side is part of the EU and the Turkish side is not part of the group.

Netherlands: The relation between Turkey and Netherlands is since 16th century, with the first Dutchman sent to deal with the Ottoman Empire in 1612. The strong presence of the Turkish community in the Dutch are – a community formed by 400 thousand people – and the fast development of trade and bilateral economic relations constitute the most important sides of the relationship between the two countries. Although the Turkish government credits the formation of these ties because of the geostrategic location of the country and the rising importance in the transport of energy resources, the growing economy and, also the presence of the Turkish market inside the Dutch community. The 400 years of international partnership and the mutual desire of strengthening ties does not prevent that the two countries start a conflict because of freedom of expression. Only in 2016, Turkey entered conflict with Netherlands twice due to the censure of Erdogan that prevents any person speaks ill of his government: in April, when a Dutch journalist of Turkish origin was arrested to send a tweet about a

critical text and in August, when Ankara tried to establish the censure in the Turkish community who lives in Netherlands.

Poland: The relationship between the countries began over 600 years ago, even though there were some periods of hostilities and conflicts, the relationship among them, most of the time, have been friendly, and, nowadays, they are choosing a positive path. The relations between Poland and Turkey has intensified after 1985 and, from 2005 when the formal negotiations started to Turkey became a member in the European Union – Poland was one of the main countries supporters, claiming that Turkey as a member would be a good example for all the “Islamic world”. It can be said one of the reasons that Poland strongly supports Turkey’s entry in the EU are the Polish economic interests, as the European integration will create new possibilities of cooperation and eliminate trade barriers.

Portugal: Portugal and Turkey enjoy a friendly bilateral relationship, with strong politic and economic interests of both parties. The regional position and Turkey’s strategy, with its investments in the energy field, becomes the ancient Ottoman Empire attractive for Portugal, who sees the Turkey’s entry in the European group an influence in Mediterranean area. Because of that, Portuguese support their entry in the EU. The economic needs of both countries demand that each on operates as a springboard on the development of new markets. Turkey is seen by Portugal as a weapon to motivate the relations in Asia Minor and in the Caucasus region, while Portugal is seen by Turkey as possible intermediary to provide the opening relations with the African Continent.

Romania: There is a strong economic and policy partnership, thanks to the deep historical, cultural ties and mutual assistance. The relationship has been kept because of the dialogue, with frequent visits of Turkish representatives, especially in 2015 and 2016. However, the partnership is under threat after the last statement from Ankara in 2016, November 25th. After the last vote in the European Parliament define the freezing of the negotiations to the Turkey’s entry in the group, the president Erdogan threatened the group to stop controlling

the borders, allowing more than 3 million of refugees enter the continent. Romania has an unaccepting policy about the refugees enter and shelter and this statement can affect the good relationship between the two countries.

Slovakia: Despite several bilateral agreements and stable commercial relations, the relationship between both countries is getting a bit shaken recently, turning the currently refugee crises as its greatest tension test so far. The Slovak government has already stated that it does not agree with the deals between the EU and Turkey about this issue, as Internal Minister Michaela Paulenova's statement confirms: "We won't accept any refugees based on the agreement that has been fulfilled so far between EU and Turkey. "The Turkish position about sending refugees to Europe is decisive to get support not only in Slovakia, but in all European countries that are resistant to refugee asylum.

Slovenia: One year after the declaration of independence in 1991, the Turkish government recognized the Republic of Slovenia. Since the recognition, bilateral relations between both have been developed positively with prospects of economic growth, politics, culture and education. Cultural exchanges are growing just as the diversity of companies that take advantage of the good relation between the two countries.

Spain: Spain can be seen as a strong political and economic partner for Turkey. One of the countries expressing support for Turkey's entry as an EU member. In addition to the bilateral agreements initiated in 1782 with the Treaty of Constantinople, the relationship between them narrowed after signing the Joint Action Plan in 1998 and was significant for the definition of the board for future bilateral relations between both countries.

United Kingdom: The relationship between Turkey and the United Kingdom is old and is extremely important to the strategy of both countries. One of the first countries that the Ottoman Empire established a diplomatic relation and remains solid after the Foundation of Turkey's Republic. The relationship is deeply rooted due to the constant diplomatic visits, the sharing of values and objectives. The crisis caused by the Brexit, the United Kingdom need more than ever to establish itself as a

political power inside the international system; and reinforce the significant bilateral relationships as Turkey creates a mutual relation among the two countries, which Turkey is also consolidating inside the scene because of this partnership. Despite of the several problems with the human rights that Turkey faces and is barriers for the negotiations with the western countries, the British government started in November 2016, the Foreign Office committee to review the relation between UK-Turkish. This committee, with the busiest schedule of diplomatic travels, aims to cover a several topics, that comes from international politics, security problems related to the Turkish problems and, the recent events accumulated importance in the terms. The British Foreign Office reinforces the position of the country, claiming that the two nations “have a strong and powerful two-way relationship” and “collaboration between foreign policy and security between United Kingdom and Turkey is vital for stability of Europe and Middle East. The Turkey’s role in resolving the migration crisis has been extremely important, with a permanent commitment with United Kingdom and the European partnerships.

Sweden: Sweden has a skeptical positioning about the Turkey’s entry in the European Union. While Turkey claims that Sweden is a great supporter about their entry in the group, Sweden believes that “nothing in live is given”, in other words, for the Swedish country, Turkey’s entry is possible, and however, it must be worked with care and effort from both parts. Although Sweden really supports the entrance in the European Union, they have a realistic point of view and understand that it will be necessary to work strongly in the cause to make things go out well. In the latest news about a possible freezing of negotiations, the ex- Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt, said in a post in social media, that takes precautions in a short term (referring about a possible freezing), instead of searching for a strategic approach in a long term that the relations with Turkey is not the best option. Freezing the bilateral relations with the Turkish country would not contribute for both countries: even for Turkey and not for the group.

Questions to consider

1- Having in mind the economic and strategies benefits of Turkey's entry in the group, how flexible should be the politics of human rights to accept the country?

2- Turkey, until the moment, is maintained complying with the treaty about the restriction the refugee's movement en route to Europe, such as accomplish the deal of the treaties in relation to Turkey (exempt from Visa requirement from Turkey) with members limiting immigrations?

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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL: ASYMMETRIC PROBLEMS IN NORTH AFRICA: BOKO HARAM

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ABSTRACT

Extremist groups directly challenge the sovereignty of African states and place them at risk because of their activities in the region.

The actions of these groups, in particular Boko Haram, are dictating and shaping the domestic policies of various African states, making it a difficult and rapidly spreading problem in the north of the continent, mainly affecting Nigeria, its origin country, to its other regions.

Considering the actions of this group, or faction which are contained in a complex containment by both the major powers of the world and the UN itself - which has already been its target - we aim to demonstrate that this is not only a matter of security threat regional or continental level, but that many states will have to bear the consequences of the extremists' actions.

This article aims to problematize Nigeria's internal issues as well as the actions of Boko Haram extremist group on the

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following topics and suggest solutions that could impact more affectively on the control of African states - with some help from their neighbors and/or even from worldwide potentials that are also threatened - over their sovereignty, which is out at risk with these fundamentalist groups in the region, with Boko Haram as an example of a study to be used as an approach.

Keywords: Asymmetric Conflicts; Boko Haram; Nigeria; Terrorism.

1. Introduction

After the events of September 11th, 2001, a year later to be exact, Boko Haram had been born inspired by the events of that date, caused by Al-Qaeda. They had a similar line of thought, they condemned the West and its culture, which represented any remnant aides widely disseminated by the world. In addition to the culture, the form of government of a liberal democracy is seen by the group because of Western states' attitudes of separating from religion. In its view, "Islamists point to the West, where religion has become detached from the government, and they see decadent societies where greed, crime, materialism and lack of community are rife." (THOMSON, 2010, p. 70). Another widely contradicted concept by the Africans states, however, with Boko Haram's advent, consolidates the fact of aversion to the Western idea about religious practice by this insurgency, which apart from being separated from the state, is practiced in the private environment of each individual.

The extremist group has a way of thinking rooted in their aversion to these concepts, blaming these ideas on Nigeria's corruption and mismanagement and the literal interpretation of Sharia, the divine law of Islam, which dictates how society should be organized collectively. This topic is important to emphasize because it is on this basis that one can understand the vision of the region of North Africa, where many countries that have a theocratic regime are also based. The view of religion as an individual practice and private property of each one is not

accepted. The idea that is shared by Islamic radicals is the authority of the state, instituting religion for the collective. Because, as already quoted, Western states, because they are secular, have undermined the forces of religion, and to prevent this from happening again in their nations, civil society and a theocratic state are united for the better maintenance and perpetuation of belief.

As a reaction to the constant violation of human rights by Boko Haram, the UN Security Council issued a statement condemning the actions of the terrorist group:

"The Security Council strongly condemns and deplores all abuses of human rights and, where applicable, violations of international humanitarian law by the terrorist group Boko Haram, since 2009, including those involving violence against civilian populations, notably women and children, kidnappings, killings, hostage-taking, pillaging, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence, recruitment of children and destruction of civilian property." (UN Security Council, January 19th, 2015)

In the statement, it is also possible to identify the concern with the emigrations of Nigerian citizens to other countries, mainly the frontier ones, like Cameroon. Many are losing their properties, when religious conversion is not forced. The Nigerian government has already acted when Boko Haram was still beginning its armed operations. In the same year after operations began, the leader Mohamed Yusuf is killed by the police. In a short space of time, in mid-2009, another Boko Haram leader is named: Abubakar Shekau. This demonstrates the new challenge faced by terrorist groups. Apparently, there is no centralized authority, as we normally associate after the internationalization of Osama bin Laden's identity, as the great leader of Al-Qaeda, that it was only necessary to deal with him that the group would end. We see a totally different process in practice. We have identified characteristics in these groups as being able to shape themselves in brief time frames. The voice, the image represented

of the group in one person, can easily be passed on to the next and its articulation continues in a practically independent way.

This will be a challenge for the UN Security Council because they are not dealing with a group of activities in a specific territory or with authorities, both individuals and a group with characteristics of a central state.

2. The Origin and History of the Boko Haram Terrorist Group

Nigeria, with the largest population in the African continent, with many diversities involving it, sees changes that have led to major declines in its ability to provide for the well-being of the population, these being political in 1999 (where a former head of state, Olusegun Obasanjo, wins the presidential election). Its bad governance causes the population displeasure and frustration, making the conditions for the growth of extremist groups that use these problems, beyond the religious question, to strengthen and gain followers. The country for many years was divided, with the Muslim north dominating the Politics and the Christian South dominating the economy. In the case of Boko Haram, they aim to acquire as much political and economic influence as possible, to consolidate Nigeria as a full Islamic country, with the establishment of courts specialized in the application of sharia, Islamic laws.

When Al-Qaeda gained prominence in September 11th, 2001 attacks, it encouraged radical Islamist groups to be born worldwide. In this context, Boko Haram begins to emerge.

In mid-2002, in Maiduguri, capital of the state of Borno, located in northeastern Nigeria, Boko Haram appears. It assumes as "spiritual leader" of the group, the extremist Mohammed Yusuf. Although the words Boko Haram were titled to the extremist group, they were not the same ones that did it. The population of Maiduguri came to call them this way when comparing their actions to another group that had notoriety in the 1980s and which also incited hatred to the Western culture and education (which is the meaning of the group's name, more

specifically, “the Western or non-Islamic education is sin”). However, according to Andrew Walker:

"Boko Haram is, however, against those in northern Nigeria known as 'yanboko'. Yan Boko is literally translated as 'child of the book'. It refers to the elite created by the policy of indirect rule used by the British to colonize Nigeria—the people who have had their heads turned away from Allah by easy money and corrupting Western values." (Walker, June 2012, p. 7).

Some believe that its members are also inspired by the radical Afghan Taliban group. From the beginning of 2003 they came to be called "The Black Taliban" by the inhabitants of Maiduguri. It is not known for certain if only to compare or ridicule them, since there were no significant actions in that period.

Most of the country's young people are considered "Almariji" students, i.e. students who are sent to Islamic schools of education (most of whom have no choice). Being separated from their parents and having to support themselves, gangs and crime only increase and, of course, their adherence to extremist groups. These young Almariji are the main source of recruitment of Boko Haram since its origin. It is noted, then, from this youthful adherence to the group in their indoctrination and post-indoctrination, that only a few hundred committed, loyal, unshakable, and cruel leaders and members are needed for these groups to achieve their goals without being necessary the creation of isolated militias.

Nigeria, although known as one of the emerging countries of the African continent, is also one of the most corrupt in the world. Politics, bad governance, corruption and poverty are closely linked in this country, one being a consequence of the other. Which leads to one of the common practices within the country: hiring gang leaders, militias armed by politicians and smaller extremist groups to intimidate their opponents and maintain their sphere of influence. In this scenario, then, Boko

Haram gains more and more influence in the country, from case to case.

Even though it did not stand out much on the international stage in the first years after its foundation, it was only a matter of some internal acts (counting on the hiring of politicians for intimidation, killings and the like), it was of immense importance for Nigeria to be Neutralized before causing further damage. After the capture of leader Mohammed Yusuf, on 30 July 2009 the same was executed by the local forces. A new one was titled shortly after the act by the group: Abubakar Shekau. The rise of Boko Haram then begins to take place, as we can see from some of the group's various activities since Shekau took over the leadership:

Date	Incident	Damages
07/26/2009	Attack on the Police Station in Bauchi, provoking a five-day revolt that extends to Maiduguri	+ 40 members of Boko Haram were killed and over 200 prisoners
09/07/2010	Attack on a prison in Bauchi, and release of 700 prisoners, former members of Boko Haram	5 Dead Prison Guards
12/24/2010	Bomb attack in Jos	8 Dead
12/28/2010	Claim of responsibility for the attack on Christmas Eve in Jos	38 Dead
05/29/2011	Bombardment of Army Barracks in Bauchi and Maiduguri	15 Dead
06/26/2011	Attack-Bomb to a bar in Maiduguri	25 Dead
08/16/2011	Bombing of the United Nations Office Complex in Abuja	+ 34 Dead
11/04/2011	Attack on police stations and churches in Damaturu.	+150 Dead and 100 injured people
12/25/2011	Bomb attack on Santa Tereza Catholic Church in Madalla	+ 46 Dead
01/21/2012	Explosions in the City of Kano	+ 185 Dead
02/15/2012	Attack on the Chain in KotonKarfe, Kogi State, in which 119 prisoners were released	A prison guard was killed
02/19/2012	Bomb blast near a Christian Church and Embassy of the Niger in Suleija	5 Dead
02/25/2012	Bomb Explosion at Christ Church of Nigeria in Jos	2 Dead and 38 injured people
08/03/2012	An Italian, Franco-Lamolinara, and a Briton,	2 Dead

	Christopher McManus, expatriate employees of StabilimVisioni, Civil Construction, kidnapped in mid-2011, were killed by a dissident group of Boko Haram	
03/11/2012	Bomb Explosion at St. Finbarr's Catholic Church, Rayfield, Jos	11 Dead and many Injured
03/26/2012	Explosion of three Media Stations: (A) This Day, Abuja (B) This Day; The sun and the moments, Kaduna	5 Dead and 13 Injured, in Abuja, 3 Dead and Several Injured, in Kaduna
04/29/2012	Attack at Bayero University, Kano	16 Dead and many Injured
04/30/2012	Explosion of a bomb in Jalingo	11 Dead and several wounded
09/23/2012	Bomber attacked São João Catholic Church in Bauchi	2 Dead people
12/05/2012	Attack at the Police Station in Kano City and a bus Transport of passengers	2 Police officers killed and several wounded
03/23/2013	Attack on Banks, Police Station and Chain in Kano, Adamawa and Borno	28 Dead and many injured
04/12/2013	Attack at the police station in Yobe	4 Police and 5 Dead Citizens
04/19/2013	Massacre in the city of Baga, Nigeria	187 Dead
05/07/2013	Diverse coordinated attacks in Bama, northeastern Nigeria	55 Dead and 105 prisoners released from prisons

3. Relation Between Dominant Ethnicities in Nigeria

The arrival of United Kingdom in the continent caused significant changes in many pre-established communities in the region; it would not be different with Nigeria. In Nigeria's case, there were plenty of clans which were aware of other natives' neighbor communities.

Before the British arrived, there was not an ethnicity called "Yoruba". The region where the Yoruba currently live used to be a region with many clans: Oyoa, Ketu, Egba, Ijebu, Ijesa, Ekiti Ondo and members of other smaller communities. The ethnicity known today as Yoruba was created with the aim to facilitate management and dialogue between the colonial government and their future citizens. "The imperial authorities needed larger communities to reduce the cost and difficulty of administration.

Missionaries also desired larger communities"⁶. With the colonial government, being associated with one of these higher number and influence ethnicities (Igbos, Yorubas or Hausa-Fulani) became a status matter, because being associated with any of them meant opening more efficient communication channels with British who ran Nigeria. There were already independence attempts through negotiation, but the ethnic groups were too small and segregated.

Because of that, ethnic coalition became necessary to increase bargain power of these clans, creating the three biggest representative parcels of Nigerian population up to the current days.

4. Military Government and National Identity Construction Attempts

The military coups, especially the first one, were motivated by the influence these groups performed in politics. The regional identity overcame the national identity to the extent that a great instability inside the Nigerian state, being used as a motive for the intervention of 1966, was generated.

This intervention created the first separatist movement in the country, which created Biafra nation between 1967 and 1970. They aimed to get their citizens united about a unique identity feeling, through economic success. The military government was responsible for great state power centralization, fragmenting ethnicity and regions power, to impose their influence power. The number of regions in the federation raised from 4 to 12 in 1968 and, after, to 19 in 1976. Besides undermining the power of the three dominant ethnicities, they aimed to open presence space for ethnic minority, previously suffocated by constant hegemony of the Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa-Fulani. However, soldiers with an elevated level of authority in the government hierarchy felt disillusioned by the corruption and the weak economic performance and, in 1975, struck a blow against the state,

⁶ An Introduction to African Politics, Alex Thompson, Pg75.

creating a successful provisory military government that would bring back the civilian government.

In 1979, as promised, the civilian government is restored. Alhaji Shagari was elected President. When elected, Shagari gained relevant results for the stability maintenance. “The federal government at the center took care of its own interests, but also had to acknowledge ethno-regional power”. Although they had a good distribution of resources to the internal power balance, the civilian government was unsuccessful in trying to fight corruption and improving the economic development of the country, which decreased with the price drop of petroleum at the time. In 1983, another intervention took place by General Major Muhammadu Buhari. This regime failed in executing instant for the economy readjustment and became extremely authoritarian, losing popular support. In 1985, General Major Ibrahim overthrew the previous regime and promised return to the civilian government in 1992, the third Nigerian republic. In this regime, another attempt to create a constitution to balance social division happened. The politicians from this regime could not be elected in the civilian government and, to avoid regional parties, there would be bipartisan elections, so that the coalition of two ethnical groups towards the rest could be avoided. All parties need to win over voter all over the country in case they want to be elected.

When the civilian government returned, Nigeria lived a considerable moment of stability, with no military coup and a new democracy which started to develop gradually. Religious division is the main problem in the third republic. Since 1999, belief divisions were the stimuli for the biggest social violence over the last few years in the country. Despite of soldiers’ trying to reduce Igbo’s, Yoruba’s and Hausa-Fulani’s power, twelve regional states pleaded in favor of Sharia Law, before and after Boko Haram’s operations in the region. It is possible to conclude that, although the military governments tried to centralize national power and an identity unit, they failed, because up until now, social division is a major problem of distribution of wealth and creation of extremist separatist movements, or power taking, all over the country.

5. Social Division: Biafra

Following the year after the first military coup in 1966, the region where Biafra was set was created. In the first year during the coup, there happened frequent attacks among soldiers whose aim was to gain administrative control, resulting in the destabilization of ethnical tension between Muslims (Hausa-Fulani) and Christians (Igbos). The Head of State chosen was the Muslim General Yabuku Gowon.

After his rising of power, the federal government began executing *pogroms*⁷ against ethnical minorities in Northern regions, where most people are Muslims. However, the Igbos were the most chased and killed ones. A mass migration happened towards the Southern due to chasing, where Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Military Governor of this region, lead a separatist movement. The actions taken to stop this secession by the central government were drastic. Even though there were a few resources for an ex-colony, the Nigerian Government could block ports, airports, and all means of communication that Biafra internationally had. Notwithstanding, there happened many blockings on the borders, preventing food and medicine from being delivered to Biafra's population, causing the death of 1 million people due to starving and 30 000 killed Igbos in battles⁶⁵. 3 million Igbos were killed.

“On July 6 (1967), Nigerian forces invaded Biafra's Western border. What was initially billed by Nigerian head of state Yakuba Gowon as a “surgical police strike” escalated into a protracted thirty-month struggle. Mass starvation in Eastern Nigeria further complicated matters, as images of starving Biafran women and children became a common sight on the front pages of Western newspapers in the late 1960”. (Brian McNeil, *The Nigerian Civil War in History and Historiography*, pg.1)

6. Conclusion

⁷ *Pogroms* is a Russian word which means “cause damage, violently destroy”. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

One topic that is the most discussed about the Nigerian Governments lack of success in keeping relative peace in its society is the great instability caused by the interaction of ethnic groups which do not consider themselves Nationals, let alone as members of a Nigerian identity. *“Throughout history there has hardly been any nation been built successfully while maintaining pockets of ethnic traditional institutions and identities by according them equal value as the new or idealized central identity”*

Moreover, this statement about lack of identity comes from plenty of ex-governors and Political Scientists in Nigeria. Even during Civil War, both Biafra and Nigeria presidents made public statements about social conflicts, which is recurring up to the present.

In his book published during the war, Ojukwu declared that from the beginning Nigerian unity was a farce. “Nigeria never was and can never be a united country. . . Her only claim to form and sense was to be found in the nostalgic ruminations of the withered minds of ex-colonial office wallahs. Nigeria was not United, the Nigerians knew it. (Brian McNeil, *The Nigerian Civil War in History and Historiography*, Pg.4)

Gowon himself, in a speech shortly after assuming the presidency, frankly stated that “putting all considerations to the test—political, economic, as well as social—the base for unity is not there.” (Brian McNeil, *The Nigerian Civil War in History and Historiography*, Pg.6)

For these reasons, it is necessary to reconsider not only Nigeria, but the African continent with a new vision. Their borders were randomly established to meet the interests of states that colonized the continent. At no time, there was division of land by global powers at the time of Imperialism that would respect these great ethnic differences. As a result, states are collapsing or being disrupted, which may take decades. These differences are factors that cause not only mass corruption, but also in-depth, genocides and fundamentalists religious movements. Besides suffering the Civil War, Nigeria, as well as all

its neighbor countries and North Africa, deal with the insurgency of the terrorist group named Boko Haram. One of its roots are internally connected to Nigerian ethnic lack of stability, where Hausa-Fulany felt left out by its government as time went by.

A new position towards the original formation of Nigerian and African borders must be taken so that there is respect towards African social representativeness and prevent wars and extremist insurgences from gaining more space, activity and say in the country of origin. Also, taking into consideration impacts from these groups, like Boko Haram, which do not affect one exclusive country; it just causes more fundamentalist movements around the continent and creating more lack of stability and religious-ethnic persecutions in a long-term.

7. Bloc positions

In 2015, **Spain** charged the leader of Nigerian Islamist militant group Boko Haram, Abubakar Shekau, with crimes against humanity and terrorism over an attack on a Nigerian town in which a Spanish nun was assaulted in 2013. Spain has been pioneer in the use of universal jurisdiction, the concept that crimes against humanity can be prosecuted across borders.

USA: The US recognized the increased threat its allies and interests in the region face following Boko Haram's absorption into Islamic State. In 2014 US surveillance planes and personnel were deployed in north-east Nigeria to took part in the search for the Chibok schoolgirls. In the following year, US deployed troops in Cameroon and sent soldiers to the region with similar roles. In 2017, the Trump Administration plans to sell military planes to Nigeria to fight Boko Haram and assured the Nigerian president to cut a new deal in helping the country in terms of military weapons to combat the jihadist group.

Ukraine: The Ukrainian Ambassador to Nigeria has declared that Ukraine support Nigeria's government to fight against Boko Haram insurgency. On how the Ukrainian government plans to assist them, the Ambassador stated that they are interested in developing cooperation in the military sphere.

The government of Ukraine strongly condemns the acts of terror committed by Boko Haram and stands with Nigeria to fight them

The Angolan Government established the National Anti-Terrorism Observatory and the Angolan legislation applies heavy prison penalties for anyone collaborating with terrorism. The government cooperate with several organizations like the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism also the Parliament adopted a law on the prevention of and fight against terrorism and the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

Japan are committed to enhancing counter-terrorism measures and believes that the better way prevent violent extremism is to aid aimed at creating a society that does not give in to violent extremism. To fight against terrorist groups, as Boko Haram, Japan strongly supports the Secretary- General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

Egypt: One of the Nations that strongly opposes Boko Haram. Egypt has already sent its special forces to attack the terrorist group in Libya in 2015 and collaborates with Nigerian Government in the fight against terrorism. The Egyptian president, Abdul Fatah Khalil Al-Sisi, defends the creation of an international coalition to fight against the extremist group. France and Italy support this measure. In an official statement about a terrorist strike against a Nigerian village in 2015, the spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Badr Abdelaati, made it clear the Egyptian position about the issue by emphasizing in his speech "The importance of combining regional and international efforts to counter terrorism as a global phenomenon that threatens the security, stability and development of various parts of the world."

Venezuela expresses deep concern about the situation in Africa triggered by terrorism acts performed by Boko Haram. The Venezuelan Government categorically condemns terrorism and defends the promotion of a sustainable solution to that security threat, by straightening regional efforts and "emphasizing that anti-terrorism actions should be taken with respect for the principles of sovereignty and self-determination."

Malaysia: The Malaysian Government expresses concern about the Boko Haram's power to perform large-scale attacks and its claimed alliance with ISIS. Also, strongly condemns Boko Haram's acts, especially those involving the abduction of women and girls, sexual violence and the abduction of children forced to become soldiers. Malaysia defends that measures to fight against terrorism should include efforts to address socio-economic issues that could contribute as a path to terrorism and should also guarantee the human rights of those victimized by the extremist group, such as the accesses to education, especially concerning the abducted children.

France has provided military support (estimated in 25 million euros in 2016) for Nations fighting Boko Haram, such as Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad. French President, Francois Hollande, stated in a meeting to strengthen military cooperation in West Africa on May 2016, with Nigerian President, Muhammadu Buhari, that "On the issue of Boko Haram, when there is a threat to a country in Africa, there is a threat to France," after offering to share military intelligence, help with counterinsurgency training, and provide equipment to those fighting the extremist group. The French Government strongly believes that joint efforts are effective against terrorism and promotes regional cooperation to wipe out extremists armed groups. Also believes that it's of extreme importance to respect the human rights laws in the fight against terrorism and those responsible for terrorism acts should be brought to justice.

China has provided military assistance to Nigerian Government to fight Boko Haram. The Chinese Government states that regional organizations, such as the African Union, should cooperate more to address the issue and that the international community must support the counter-terrorism efforts, "stressing the need to observe the principles of neutrality, impartiality, sovereignty and territorial integrity." Also considers that regional countries should receive humanitarian aid for economic and social development to address the root causes of conflict.

Russian Federation has changed some positions in the last months. Although increased your presence in the region with military aid, for that reason it already made negotiations directly with the countries in North Africa like Cameroon, to straighten their ties against Boko Haram.

Uruguay actively participates in regional and multilateral entities related to security issues in general and terrorism and maintains bilateral exchanges of information and good practices. Uruguay also seeks to increase its deterrent capacity against terrorism and organized crime, in which border control is key.

Senegal: Given this threat, it is urgent that the international community provide its support to the West African and the Sahel-Saharan regions in the implementation and operationalization of action plans and other sub regional initiatives, including the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, the African Union initiative to create an African force to fight against terrorism, the Nouakchott process and Group of Five for the Sahel force project.

New Zealand: is playing its part through its support to the Iraqi Government in its efforts to combat the forces of Da'esh within its territory, but security responses alone are not an effective and enduring solution to the terrorist threat. A comprehensive approach remains critical — one that also addresses the underlying drivers of violent extremism.

United Kingdom: Since this threat for international security is much globalized and, takes focus on one of your ex-colonies, U.K is investing in a fully military aid to Nigeria. For that reason, believes through collective action, can address the threat of terrorism and violent extremism to international peace and security.

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS

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Objectives

The press has the fundamental role of disseminating the information of what is happening in the world. It is of the utmost importance for today's global society that we have a press capable of passing clear and accurate information. At LASMUN 2017, the press committee will have the role of covering the main events of the committees, narrating the discussions of the topics, the positions of the countries and occasionally interviewing the delegates. They should select the most key events and broadcast them through social networks.

Resources

Members of the press committee will have at their disposal various resources used by the media to cover the other committees. It is very important that journalists have previous knowledge about the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat) to take better advantage of these tools. Journalists can contact committee delegates for statements about the issues being debated.

The New York Times

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Publishing since 1851 and nicknamed as “The Gray Lady”, The New York Times is one of the most read and respected newspapers in US. With the motto “All the News That's Fit to Print”, it tries to find balance between the liberal and conservative bias, although its reporting history matched more with the liberal inclination, with its open promotion of the Democrat Party. This tendency was shown during 2016, showing the paper as pro-Hillary Clinton. Despite being in favor of LGBT policies and arms regulation, has its controversial moments. As an example, studies concluded a nationalist trend in the paper during the Iranian nuclear crisis in 2015, when Times overemphasizing processes seen as negatives of Iran that were similar with processes of United States, which were minimized.

The Guardian

Being one of the leading British newspapers, The Guardian was founded in 1821 as a provincial newspaper in the city of Manchester in the north of England, at which time it was a weekly newspaper circulating on Saturdays. The newspaper was known as Manchester Guardian until 1961, when it became only The Guardian and from September 1961, it was also printed in London, where it currently has its main market. The Guardian is part of the Guardian Media Group, along with other newspapers, owned by The Scott Trust Limited. The foundation was established in 1936 with the aim of ensuring the financial and editorial independence of The Guardian in perpetuity and “safeguarding journalistic freedom and liberal values of newspapers free from commercial or political interference. Currently the newspaper has an online edition of United Kingdom, plus two international sites: Guardian Australia and Guardian USA. The newspaper is known like one of the best in the area (compared to other UK newspaper) because it almost never publishes sensational material, always preferring a more silent, balanced and better researched material. This is possible because the Guardian is divided in two groups: news articles and opinion articles. The news is often well-researched and accurate,

written from a center-left point of view, while the opinion articles can range from center-right to center-left, depending on the author's opinion, although the preference is for center-left, due to the posture of the newspaper. The Guardian has declared itself as a “national newspaper of quality without party affiliation, remaining faithful to its liberal tradition” that supports its independence, always concerned with the public thing. In this way, the newspaper is known as a quality journal, with national coverage and international prestige

Folha de São Paulo

Folha de São Paulo, founded in 1921, is one of the most influential and popular Brazilian newspapers. Headquartered in São Paulo, the newspaper is present in several sectors of the communication industry such as opinion and market research institutes, database and general entertainment. In addition to containing publications printed in Standard format, it was the first communication vehicle in Brazil to offer online content. Folha, as it is popularly known, summarizes its editorial principles in pluralism, non-partisanship, critical journalism and independence.

El País

El País is the Spanish newspaper of wider dissemination and influence. The newspaper is defined as a global, independent, quality and defender of democracy journal. It's headquarters in Madrid, is one of the most influential newspapers in Spain and currently the biggest draw. From 2013, has online version in Portuguese conducted from Headquarters in São Paulo, and essays in addition to essays in the United States, in Mexico, in Belgium and the corresponding fixed in about ten countries. Both in the Spanish version as the Brazilian, the newspaper is known to carry out matters most on topic, often with analysis about the backstage politics, in your time to focus on more factual news – with a short time to live. And, although most covers positioned in

the Centre, is usually branded a publication of "left". Was the adoption of an avant-garde book of style and professional adjustment in writing.

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