



# HOMMUNC XXXII

October 28th, 2017

32ND ANNUAL  
HORACE MANN MODEL UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE

**LEGAL**  
UNITED NATIONS LEGAL COMMITTEE

**JACQUELINE LEE**  
CHAIR

**ELI LAUFER**  
MODERATOR



# HOMMUNC XXXII

October 28th, 2017

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# LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Jenna Freidus  
Valerie Maier  
Evan Megibow  
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Aaron Thompson  
Mitchell Francis  
**Faculty Advisors**

**DEAR DELEGATES,**

It is our pleasure to welcome you to Horace Mann's 32nd Annual Model United Nations Conference, HoMMUNC XXXII! Since 1985, HoMMUNC has brought together future world leaders in a day full of intellect, discourse, and compromise. The conference engages academically minded high school and middle school students to contemplate and discuss imperative global concerns. We are honored to have inherited the responsibility of organizing this conference for all of you, the over 1000 delegates that will attend HoMMUNC this year. We hope you are excited as we are for the conference to begin!

We encourage you to deeply explore your topics and arrive at HoMMUNC prepared to engage in the discourse of your committees and truly involve yourself in the negotiation process, regardless of your age or experience in Model UN. Each committee is comprised of a wide-ranging group of delegates and will address a pressing global issue. We challenge you to delve deep into your topics and think innovatively. Take this opportunity to learn as much as you can, create the best solutions possible, and lead your committee to a world-changing resolution.

Model United Nations has played a tremendous role in our lives over the past three years, and we are thrilled to share this activity with all of you. It has been our pleasure preparing HoMMUNC XXXII along with our dedicated junior and senior staff over the past six months. We hope you have an enriching and enjoyable experience at the conference.

Sincerely,

**JENNA FREIDUS, VALERIE MAIER, AND EVAN MEGIBOW**  
Secretaries-General

# LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

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## DEAR DELEGATES,

Welcome to HoMMUNC XXXII's Legal Committee! My name is Jackie Lee, and I will be your chair alongside your moderator, Eli Laufer. I can't wait for October 28th, and know you will make my last HoMMUNC the best one yet! I am looking forward to a day filled with exciting debate and compromise.

I am a senior at Horace Mann have been a member of the Model UN team since my freshman year. I have had an amazing experience doing Model UN for the past four years, and I hope HoMMUNC will be just as incredible for all of you. Other than Model UN, I am a member of the fashion and design club and an editor of our fashion magazine, FAD. Outside of school, I horseback ride, code websites for other people, and volunteer with the organization CelebrateU and at a therapeutic riding stable called High & Mighty. In my free time, I love to blog; my blog is <http://lenero14.com>, and my instagram is @jackquatorze.

Eli and I have spent a lot of time preparing for HoMMUNC, and we hope each of you will prepare just as diligently. I challenge you to become truly well-versed in these topics and research as much as you can outside of the background guide. Remember that HoMMUNC is learning experience, so I hope you all will take the opportunity to participate in committee and involve yourself fully in the resolution-writing process. International surveillance and the treatment of suspects of international crimes are two topics that are extremely pressing at this moment in the world. Eli and I can't wait to here your ideas on this topic and the solutions you come up with. Please email me at any time if you have any questions or concerns.

See you in October!

**JACQUELINE LEE**

[jacqueline\\_lee@horacemann.org](mailto:jacqueline_lee@horacemann.org)

Chair, Legal

## **COMMITTEE BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURE**

The United Nations Legal committee (Legal), the sixth committee, created by the ratification of Article 13 of the UN charter, primarily considers legal questions discussed in the UN. Legal functions through a method of universal membership, meaning that all member states of the UN are de jure members of the sixth committee. Nonmember states are also allowed to attend committee meetings and participate in the discussion.<sup>1</sup>

This committee differs from the other General Assembly committees in many significant ways due to its structure and the topics that will be discussed. The sixth committee meets every year from September to November to discuss current pressing issues. At the beginning of each session, the General Assembly assigns a list of agenda items to the sixth

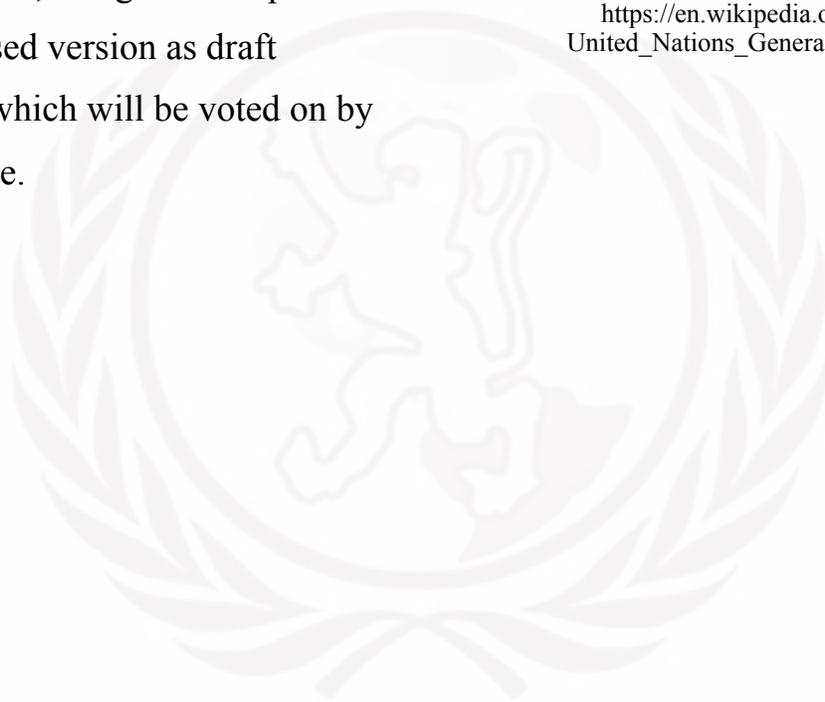
committee. The topics that have frequently been discussed and continue to be discussed during this committee are International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Ad Hoc Committee established by Resolution 51/210 on Terrorism, the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization and the Host Country Committee, and Measures to Eliminate International terrorism.<sup>2</sup>

During our Legal committee, we will begin by setting the agenda, meaning deciding which of the two topics we will discuss first, and then we will move into debate. First, we will have a speaker's list, where delegates speak about the chosen topic in a general sense. The majority of the rest of committee will consist of moderated and unmoderated caucuses. Moderated Caucuses function similarly to a speaker's list, but instead of debating the general topic, the

delegates will make short comments on a more specific subtopic. An Unmoderated Caucus is very different. Delegates will roam around the committee room to discuss their proposals. This time is generally when delegates begin to compose resolutions and form blocs with one another. Once the delegates have finished their working papers, they will present their working papers in front of the rest of the committee. Following the presentation, the committee will discuss each working paper. After editing and perhaps merging their working papers, delegates will present the new revised version as draft resolutions, which will be voted on by the committee.



**UN General Assembly Hall**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_General\\_Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly)



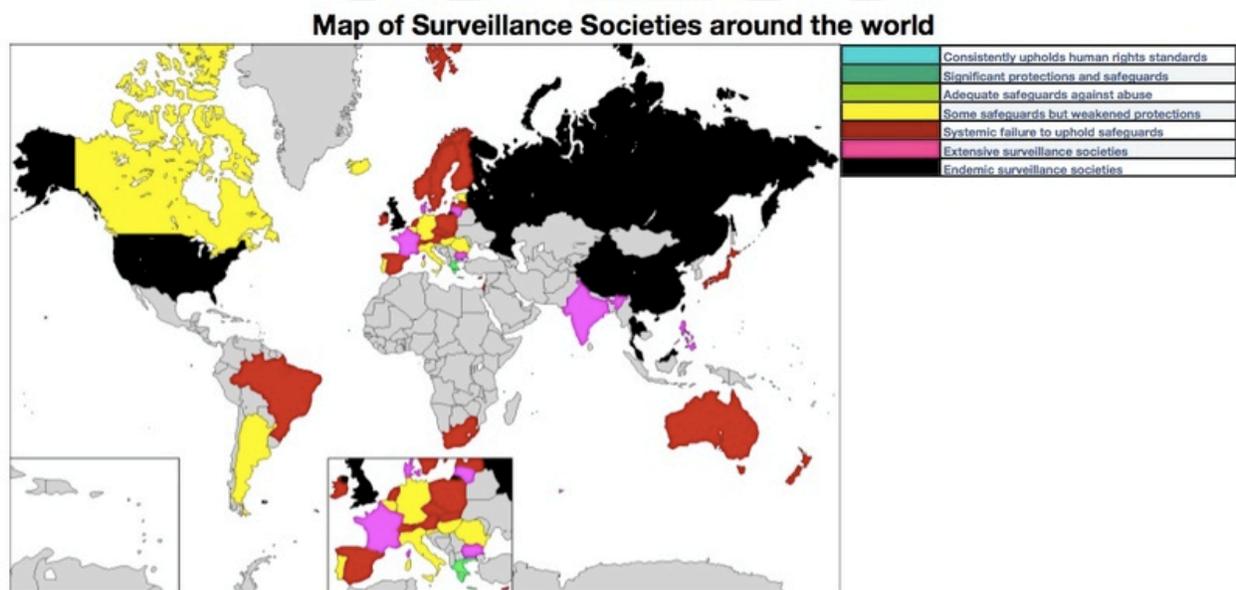
# TOPIC A: INTERNATIONAL SURVEILLANCE

## Overview

International Surveillance is one of the most controversial and troubling topics of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The countries that are generally the most involved with the topic of international surveillance are the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Germany, North Korea, Russia, and China, but all of the countries involved in this committee have specific beliefs about the topic.

International Surveillance most

directly corresponds to the mass surveillance of entire populations across national borders. It can also refer to spying on government officials in other countries by listening to their phone calls and looking at their electronic messages. Most countries are not very transparent about whether they are surveilling their own people or other countries' governments; therefore, it is hard to determine which countries are threatening international security. After Edward Snowden's leak of the NSA documents on foreign officials, the US, along with other countries mentioned in their



Map of International Surveillance

<https://www.wired.com/2007/12/worlds-top-surv/>

documents, has discussed this topic frequently. Specifically, after Snowden released documents which contained proof that the US was spying on German and Brazilian officials, Germany and Brazil created a resolution that states that any arbitrary surveillance may contradict the central beliefs of a democratic society and therefore should not be legal. It also requires all states to ensure full compliance with their obligations under the international human rights law.<sup>3</sup> Due to this resolution, there is little to no threat of countries spying on other countries' governments. The issue that poses the greatest threat to international security is the possibility of terrorist groups obtaining privileged data and potentially gaining access to the location of anyone in the world at almost any time. Delegates should definitely focus not only on the ability of a country to surveil another, but also on protecting secret international data from terrorist groups.

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## History

The initial controversy with international surveillance began in the post WWII period. With the British-U.S. Communication Intelligence Agreement, the US War Department and the British Government Code and Cypher School began to cooperate with each other, leading to the secret treaty in 1946.<sup>4</sup> The secret treaty furthered the alliance between England and the United States by facilitating the cooperation of the NSA and the GCHQ.<sup>5</sup> This treaty led to the creation of an intelligence group called the Five Eyes (FVEY), which consists of the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.<sup>6</sup> The FVEY invented the Echelon Surveillance system so that they could tap into calls between the Soviet Union and other soviet countries in Eastern Europe. In the 1990s, the Echelon system was released to the public, causing a major debate in both Parliament and Congress. After the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the Five Eyes

expanded their surveillance capabilities in order to monitor the World Wide Web.<sup>7</sup> Finally, in 2013, the FVEY was exposed for overstepping its bounds and for spying on one another's citizens and sharing the collected data in order to prevent unconstitutional domestic regulation.<sup>8</sup>



**Five Eye Countries on World Map**  
<http://thevimyreport.com/2014/07/five-eyes/>

### ***Snowden Treaty***

The International Treaty on the Right to Privacy, Protection against Improper Surveillance and Protection of Whistleblowers, commonly known as the Snowden Treaty, is a proposed international treaty for states. It protects fundamental human rights, mainly focusing on the right to privacy,

which is necessary in order to have freedom of speech and expression. In 2015, the treaty was developed by experts in international law and legal experts on Internet freedoms and surveillance to protect the privacy of the people.<sup>9</sup> This treaty created a safety net, so whistleblowers, like Snowden, who release information about a country or multiple countries wrongdoings, will not be charged with crimes that one would receive for releasing such data with malicious intent. It also asks for signatories to prevent any violations to a human's right to privacy.<sup>10</sup> This treaty does somewhat focus on preventing unjust surveillance, but it mainly allows for whistleblowers to have certain amnesty and freedom if they expose a certain agency for unjust acts. Although ratified, this resolution was not successful in preventing and regulating international surveillance and the UN is still looking for a treaty that will successfully regulate international

surveillance and maintain the privacy of the people.

### ***FISA Amendment Act of 2008***

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, created in 1978, prescribes procedures for the physical and electronic surveillance and collection of foreign intelligence information between foreign powers and agents of foreign powers suspected of espionage or terrorism. In 2005, the NSA was exposed for warrantless wiretapping of its citizens by the New York Times and claimed in 2007 that they did not continue to wiretap thereafter.<sup>11</sup> In 2008, the FISA was amended to make it illegal to intentionally engage in electronic surveillance or to disclose or use information obtained by electronic surveillance knowing that it was not authorized by statute. It also prohibits any person from illegally intercepting, disclosing, using, or divulging phone calls or electronic communications.<sup>12</sup>

### ***United States***



**Edward Snowden**

<https://www.ft.com/content/a5c13c14-423a-11e3-bb85-00144feabdc0>

Mass Surveillance in the United States dates back to World War I with the monitoring of communication to, from, and within the US. After WWII, surveillance continued to exist through secret organizations such as Project Shamrock and the Black Chamber. The US made mass surveillance a regular practice through the creation of intelligence groups such as the FBI, CIA, and NSA.<sup>13</sup> In 1946, the international UKUSA surveillance agreement evolved into the creation of the Echelon system, and by 1955, five English-speaking nations, also known as the Five Eyes, focused on intercepting electronic communications. The Five Eyes did

not surveil people as heavily until after 9/11. After the attacks, the US justified international and domestic mass surveillance that was far beyond the capabilities allowed by the constitution. The US was initially exposed for this unconstitutional surveillance in 2005 and more significantly by Edward Snowden in 2013. Currently, the US has strict policies against unconstitutional and unwarranted surveillance.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Germany***

Surveillance in Germany has been occurring throughout history. In 1947, the Soviet Military Administration in Germany (SMAD) issued an order, which established an organization of Eastern German police, called K-5.<sup>15</sup> The mission of K-5 was primarily to conduct surveillance of individuals in East Germany, especially government officials in East Germany. Although the K-5 was officially supposed to be controlled by the East German Government, it ended up functioning as a subunit of the Soviet

KGB. Most of the surveillance cases that the K-5 had were ordered by the KGB, and KGB officers were prevalent in the K-5 surveillance group and were involved in many daily operations, such as training and interrogations.<sup>16</sup>

The West German intelligence agency, the BND, consisted of approximately 10,000 East Germans spies. In addition, one of the largest listening stations that the NSA built was on top of a hill in a British controlled area of West Berlin and part of the Echelon surveillance network.<sup>17</sup> The Hill, the more informal name of this intelligence headquarters, was initially operating in 1961, became fully functional in 1963, and continued to operate until the fall of East Germany and the Berlin Wall. Later the station was closed and the equipment inside the station was removed; however, the buildings themselves and many massive radar domes still remain on top of the hill.<sup>18</sup>

### ***United Kingdom***

Similarly to the United States, the United Kingdom has been involved in international surveillance since the end of WWI and WWII with the creation of the FVEY intelligence group. The Five Eyes remained relatively dormant until the September 11th attacks in 2001. After that day, the United States and the United Kingdom heavily surveilled the people inside and outside of their nations whether it was or was not constitutional. The United States did go far beyond its boundaries by the constitution, but the United Kingdom went further. The UK collected all data that could have even been remotely interesting therefore further infringing on the privacy of their people.<sup>19</sup> Due to the fact that the media or the public did not heavily scrutinize this extreme surveillance, the UK continues to surveil heavily and continues to sell surveillance equipment to other countries.

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## Current Situation

Currently the UN is still trying to create a successful resolution to regulate and diminish international surveillance. The main problem that is occurring is that the Five Eyes intelligence group is halting the process of increasing regulation on international surveillance due to the fact that the prevention of international surveillance would not only be out of their best interests, but also would make it much easier for terrorism to occur. In addition, no one is very explicit about how much or how little they have been surveilling other people or countries and therefore it is unclear



**Stop Mass Surveillance Poster**

<https://sputniknews.com/europe/201511051029664790-uk-bill-spying-violation/>

what measures we can take to regulate the surveillance.

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### Possible Solutions

There are many flaws with both extreme restrictions on international surveillance due to the threat of terrorism and no restriction on international surveillance due to the lack of any privacy. There needs to be a non-arbitrary restriction for when surveillance becomes unjust. In order to solve both of these problems, countries could form an intelligence group similar to that of the five eyes, but this group would solely focus on surveillance of suspected terrorists that are specifically denoted as such.

This group would not only allow for the surveillance of terrorists, but also keeps it strictly to that, which would allow for regular citizens and political officials to have privacy. In addition, it would prevent terrorist groups from having access to surveillance and data of citizens,

therefore lowering the chance of an attack.

The only problem with this potential solution is that there needs to be some way to regulate this new intelligence group, otherwise this group could abuse its power and potentially unjustly surveil certain people just like the NSA was doing in 2013. A solution to this would be to create periodic checks every 2 years to ensure that the intelligence group is not overstepping its bounds.

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### Bloc Positions

#### ***Five Eyes (US, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand)***

The Five Eyes want to maintain their intelligence group while ensuring that no intelligence group, including themselves, is unjustly surveilling specific officials and citizens as they did in the past.

#### ***North Korea***

North Korea wants to maintain their own mass surveillance system, but make sure that no other country has the ability to surveil them.

### ***South America, Africa, and Europe***

Brazil, Germany, and many of the other countries in South America, Africa, and Europe want extreme restrictions on international surveillance due to the leak that the NSA was spying on certain Brazilian and German officials. In addition, the European Union is very strict about law regarding a human's right to privacy.

### ***Asia***

Many countries in Asia, specifically India and China, are against heavy regulations on mass surveillance as they have very complex and large surveillance programs within and outside of their respective countries.

### ***Middle East***

The Middle East is against any international surveillance regulation or prohibition as shown by the fact that many countries, such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Algeria and Morocco recently purchased mass surveillance technology and therefore would like to make use of it.

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### Questions to Consider

1. How can someone's privacy be ensured with or without any legislation?
2. How can security at data storage sites be ensured?
3. What measures can be taken to reduce the risk of terrorists obtaining data collected by intelligence groups?
4. Does your country support international surveillance? How should international surveillance be implemented?

## TOPIC B: TREATMENT OF SUSPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

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### Overview

The flaws with the international criminal justice system is yet another extremely controversial topic that we will be discussing in this committee. What we will mostly discuss about this topic is the rights of people who have been charged with international crimes. More specifically, this topic will set the limit for what the authorities can do when interrogating a felon. Due to the extremely large amount of terrorism that has been going on during these past decades, we must consider what rights suspected terrorists must have. It is unclear whether their punishment should be the same as that of someone who has committed a domestic crime on a similar scale or whether they should be tortured before they are convicted or freed. There are many legal problems when it comes to dealing with the treatment of people

who have committed international crimes due to the fact that there is not currently a clear set of regulations on what an interrogator can or cannot do to a suspect of an international crime. Therefore, these people are being abused whether it is physically or sexually for potential crimes that they might not have even committed. Delegates should definitely focus on ensuring that no one should be unfairly treated when accused of international crimes and specifically make sure that there is no ambiguity as to what an interrogator can or cannot do to obtain certain information. In addition, delegates should focus on any other reforms they would like to make to the international justice system as a whole.



**International Criminal Court**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_Criminal\\_Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Criminal_Court)

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## History

International crime law can be traced back to World War I; however, there were no criminal courts that were created until much later. The first international tribunal was created in order to try Wilhelm II of Germany. After World War II, in order to try the war crimes committed by the Nazis, the Allied powers expanded the jurisdiction of this court. This tribunal operated from 1945 to 1946 and another tribunal was established, which operated from 1946 to 1948, to try the Japanese for their war crimes.<sup>20</sup> In Bosnia, the UN Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal (ICT) for the Former Yugoslavia after the beginning of the war. In 1994, the UN Security Council established the ICT for Rwanda after the Rwandan genocide. In 1993, the International Law Commission began to establish a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) and in 1998, the Rome Statute, which established the ICC, was signed.<sup>21</sup> 2005 was the first

year that the ICC issued arrest warrants for the Ugandan War Crimes.

After 9-11 there has been a large increase in the number of people arrested and tortured due to the extreme paranoia of potential terrorist, not by the ICC, but rather by individual governments who are not required to treat their suspects with certain rights. This increase in accusation has caused lots of unfair treatment and some innocent people have been wrongfully convicted and put under terrible conditions for no logical reason.

### ***The Rome Statute***

The Rome Statute was drafted in 1998, but was only officially enacted in 2002. The crimes committed in both World War I and World War II led to the creation of the Rome Statute. The statute called for the creation of the International Crime Court, establishing its functions, jurisdiction, and structure. “With the creation of the court came four main international crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of

aggression, which are crimes that the ICC can investigate when the state is unable or unwilling to do so.”<sup>22</sup> The statute was modified in 2010, but currently the amendments to the statute are not in effect. Along with many other revisions, the amendment in 2010 added that it is a war crime to use poison, "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices, or expanding bullets in an armed conflict not of an international character.”<sup>23</sup>

### ***United States***

The United States has had a long history of not only treating prisoners unfairly, but also wrongfully convicting many most prominently after the 9-11 attack in New York. During the Bush era, the United States had little to no affiliation with the ICC due to the fact that the United States dealt with war crimes domestically rather than trying their suspects in the International Criminal Court.<sup>24</sup> As a result, there were many instances in America in which not only did people

receive an unfair trial, but also they were tortured and abused. For example, the United States tortured Abu Zubaydah, a suspected terrorist in a high position of al-Qaeda, a countless number of times before learning that he was completely innocent. Even if he were guilty, the atrocities that the United States authorities committed on this man were extremely illegal and far past what they should have done and



**US War Crimes in Afghanistan Cartoon**  
<https://www.globalresearch.ca/us-atrocities-and-war-crimes-cover-ups-in-afghanistan/5358140>

should have been able to do.<sup>25</sup> This was very clearly unconstitutional and is a large problem that needs to be dealt with not only within the US but also throughout the world. During the Obama Administration, the United States stated its intent to cooperate

with the ICC as an observant. Recently, the United States committed war crimes against Afghanistan and was charged by the ICC for doing so.

Currently, the United States is not a member of the ICC and does not seem eager to become one.<sup>26</sup>

### ***United Kingdom***

The United Kingdom has been a supporter of the resolution since the creation of the ICC in 1993. Though this is true, the United Kingdom has had many instances of maltreatment of suspected terrorists. Shortly after 9-11, the United Kingdom began to interrogate suspected terrorists and similarly to the United States, they tortured and abused many.<sup>27</sup> For example, a man named Shaker Aamer described the torture and the interrogation that he went through during his 13 years in prison. He spoke about the terrible experience and the fact that the British used flawed evidence, which was obtained through methods of torture, to justify the Iraq War. The United Kingdom was then

investigated for this war crime and Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of the UK, went to court and has yet to be charged with anything.<sup>28</sup>



**Shaker Aamer**

<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35049397>

### ***Netherlands***

The Netherlands has been a large factor in the creation of the ICC and the implementation of International Justice in the world as a whole. Not only was it one of the first signatories of the resolution to create the ICC, but also the World Court, the primary judicial branch of the UN, is currently located in the Netherlands. As the world's primary international court, the Netherlands has had a central role dealing with international crime. There have been many cases that were dealt with in the court in the Netherlands

such as the investigations in Africa and the Middle East.

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### Current Situation

Currently there are many detention facilities in which the prisoners and even the suspects are being mistreated and do not have the essential rights necessary for any human being. Firstly, there are many who have been imprisoned for their beliefs. Secondly, there are many being imprisoned without any logical reason and being arbitrarily detained. Thirdly, many do not have access to either a lawyer, their families, or any doctors. Finally, most are being held in locations that are inadequate for living and are being tortured.

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### Possible Solutions

The most basic solution to end the horrific maltreatment that occurs is to simply eliminate torture as a form of legal interrogation. It should have never been legalized in the first place even if it is an effective method of obtaining information. Torture is inhumane and possibly worse than just a short death. Some may say that this will slow down the process of obtaining information and cause an increase in terror, but terror should not justify lowering our value of human life. In addition, there have been many circumstances in which former innocent citizens who were accused of being potential terrorists and who were



**Prison Living Conditions**

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/david-yankovich/be-careful-private-prison\\_b\\_8144860.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/david-yankovich/be-careful-private-prison_b_8144860.html)

tortured have turned radical due to their hatred from this experience.

There also need to be regulations on the living conditions of prisons because otherwise prisoners will continue to be held in prisons with inadequate living conditions, where they have little access to food, lawyers, medicine, and their families. Finally, there definitely should be a committee that would denote what are considered legal forms of interrogation and that would do periodic check-ins with certain international confinement facilities every year.

Another solution to the problem would be to require all countries to become members of the ICC and therefore have all international trials be held in the ICC. This would ensure that no torture or illegal detainment of suspects would occur due to the fact that the ICC is required to follow a set of laws that were declared in the Rome Statute during the creation of the ICC. Although this may lead to the ICC gaining a great amount of power and

possibly abusing that power, there could be some committee implemented that would regulate the power of the ICC.



**International Court of Justice (ICJ)**  
<http://www.icj-cij.org/en>

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Bloc Positions

***United States, China, and Russia***

The United States initially did not cooperate with the international justice system, as it believed that this system was not effective, but it is currently cooperating with the ICC. Russia and China still have not signed the Rome Statute. In addition, these three countries do support torture as a feasible method for obtaining information.

***Europe and South America***

Europe and South America are generally cooperative with the ICC as

certain European and South American countries were responsible for the creation of the ICC. In addition, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the majority of European and South American countries do not believe that torture is an option for a method of obtaining information.

### ***The Middle East and Africa***

The Middle East and Africa are generally against the use of the ICC, specifically because the Middle East and Africa are two of the main targets of the ICC. The majority of the Middle Eastern countries are either signatories that have not ratified the resolution or non-signatories. Most countries in the Middle East do believe that torture is a viable form of gaining Intel.

before and after being convicted of a crime?

4. Should all international cases be required to be judged in the ICC?

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### Questions to Consider

1. Should torture be a viable form of interrogation?
2. What does your country think about the ICC?
3. Should there be regulations on the living conditions of a prisoner

## SOURCES

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/13/brazil-global-guardian-internet-freedom>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/dec/02/history-of-5-eyes-explainer>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Boundless\\_Informant\\_data\\_collection.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Boundless_Informant_data_collection.svg)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.snowdentreaty.org/>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> <https://fas.org/irp/agency/doj/fisa/>

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> <http://origins.osu.edu/article/americas-big-brother-century-us-domestic-surveillance>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Alexander, Martin S., ed. *Knowing Your Friends: Intelligence inside Alliances and Coalitions from 1914 to the Cold War*. Digital file.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/19/extreme-surveillance-becomes-uk-law-with-barely-a-whimper>

<sup>20</sup> <http://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1629&context=facpubs>

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> <http://pantheon.hrw.org/legacy/campaigns/icc/us.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/shaker-aamer-13-years-guantanamo-bay-torture-uk>

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.