

XXIX TecMUN

Council of Europe





XXIX TecMUN

HORARIO DE SESIONES

Lunes 28 de abril

Registro	8:00 – 9:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Segunda Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Tercera Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

Martes 29 de abril

Panel de Discusión	8:00 – 9:30 hrs
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 hrs
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Quinta Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Sexta Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

Miércoles 30 de abril

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Octava Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Novena Sesión	13:00 – 14:30 hrs
Comida	14:30 – 16:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Clausura	16:00 – 17:30 hrs



XXIX TecMUN Sr.
Agenda

"Sólo en las manos del hombre está el destino de la humanidad"

Secretario General: Aldo Adrián Acosta Medina

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretaría General: Carla Denise Paucic Osorio

Asamblea General Plenaria

Presidente: Zajari Almaraz Quintana

- A) Infracción radical egipcia en contra de migrantes refugiados sirios como forma de represión y crímenes dentro de éste y otros países de Medio Oriente.
- B) Inestabilidad política y enfrentamientos militares dentro de Sudán del Sur, resultante de tensiones étnicas, culturales y diplomáticas.

Primera Comisión en Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidente: Juan Ramón Díaz Maldonado

- A) Acuerdos entre la OTAN y la Federación Rusa en busca de la paz y regulación de armamento peligroso en Medio Oriente.
- B) Consolidación del régimen establecido en el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en América Latina y el Caribe.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales Culturales y Humanitarios

Presidente: Gabriela Zaragoza Meza

- A) Convenio del Consejo de Europeo sobre prevención y lucha contra la violencia de mujeres y la violencia doméstica.
- B) Violación de los derechos humanos dentro de las cárceles de América Latina.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

Presidente: Uriel Trejo Pecero

- A) Desplazamiento de grupos congoleños a Uganda debido al conflicto M23, medidas para la protección de estos grupos y posible erradicación del conflicto.
- B) Medidas de protección a refugiados centroafricanos y resolución al conflicto de la República Centroafricana.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

President: Juan Carlos Velázquez Quiroz

- A) Solutions to an Arising Cultural Hegemony and Talibanisation within Indonesia.
- B) Banditry and insecurity Hindering Humanitarian Efforts in Timbuktu and Fellow Malian Cities.



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

President: Andrea Cuéllar Medina

A) The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in Darfur, Sudan by the Rebel Sudan Liberation Army.

B) Intimidation and Abduction of Children by Maoist Groups in India for their Recruitment.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretaria General: Paola Rodríguez Escobedo

Comité Contra el Terrorismo

Presidente: Héctor Palafox Prieto

A) Disminución de la violencia dentro del territorio libanés provocada por el grupo de Hezbollah.

B) Creación de una resolución para los posibles enlaces entre las protestas civiles en Egipto con grupos de agitadores o terroristas.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Gil Zárate Santiago

A) Espionage Activity between Countries and Their Repercussion on Sovereignty.

B) Thailand Violations to International Law towards Military Activity in Cambodia, Modern Irredentism and Measures to Avoid It.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Nelly Elizabeth Marín Vargas

A) Medidas para prevenir y reparar los daños causados por los desechos humanos en el lago victoria en África.

B) Consecuencias para el medio ambiente por las posibles violaciones del Tratado de Prohibición Completa de Ensayos Nucleares.

Commission on the Status of Women

President: Karla Andrea Hernández Andrade

A) Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women in Fiji and the Islands in the Pacific.

B) Eradication of Abortion and Female Infanticide in China and India.

World Health Organization

President: Melanie Vértiz Jiménez

A) Possible Solutions to the Increasing Levels of Obesity in Urban Settings and Its Multiple Repercussions on Health.

B) Potential Positive Use of Genetically Modified Foods and Their Impact on the Prevention of Diseases and the Eradication of Poverty and Malnourishment.



Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Mariana Ceja Bojorge

- A) Extensión de la distribución de nuevas drogas como el Krokodil.
- B) Tráfico de mujeres entre Europa Occidental y Rusia.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretaria General: María del Carmen Salas Alvarez

Council of Europe

President: Valeria Fernanda Valencia Flores

- A) Attacks Perpetrated within Council Borders by Active Terrorist cells.
- B) Racial Crimes Committed against European Ethnic Minorities.

League of Arab States

President: Moisés Romero Guzmán

- A) Needed Actions to Enhance Public Security due to Transgressions by Extremist Paramilitary Groups in the Arab Region.
- B) Course of Actions Towards the Reduction of Oil and Gas Dependence on Persian Gulf Countries with Oil Based Economies.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Iván Gilberto Martín Enciso

- A) Consequences of ISAF's Withdrawal from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2014 after the Country's Democratic Elections.
- B) NATO-Russian Federation Plans in order to Achieve Peace in Middle East with Special focus in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Security Council

President: Emiliano Reyes Pardo

- A) Violations of the International Humanitarian Law by Seleka Elements within the Central African Republic.
- B) Peace Implementation in Liberia following their Civil Conflict regarding the Influence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission

President: Emilio González Rentería

- A) Possible Nuclear Breakout regarding Iran's Nuclear Fuel Facilities.
- B) Course of Action towards the Control of Improvised Nuclear Devices and their Assembly by Terrorist Groups.

International Court of Justice

President: Marco Antonio Casas Moreno

- A) Jurisdictional Immunity of the State regarding Post World War II Proceedings (Germany vs Italy).
- B) Belgian Arrest Warrant of April 2000 (Democratic Republic of Congo vs Belgium).



Topic A: Attacks perpetrated within council borders by active terrorist cells.

Terrorism is a threat to all States and to all people. Since the attacks on September 11 2001 to the United States of America, dealing with terrorism has become a top political priority. It poses a serious threat to our security, to the values of the democratic societies and to the rights and freedom of the citizens of all the countries, especially through the indiscriminate targeting of innocent people.

For decades terrorists have carried out attacks against non-combatant targets causing massive destruction by means of vicious assaults. In 2012 various terrorist groups continued to plot against European targets and interests; the year was marked by several high-profile attacks. In fact, because terrorism is a tactic used by a wide variety of organization it can be argued that terrorism cannot be defeated at all. European security services continued their effective efforts to counter terrorism through close cooperation among countries and with the United States, and through the use of the sophisticated technical capabilities available to most partner states, but unfortunately those efforts are not sufficient to stop the terrorism, now a days Europe suffer the worst attempts in history from the terrorist cells.

The most affected countries within Europe are Spain, England, Russia, Turkey and Norway. Europe has been involved in a series of tragedies that risk the security and the life of their citizens. The number of terror attacks rose in the European Union, from 2011 to 2012 the crimes increased 26 per cent, in 2012 over 500 people were arrested for crimes related to terrorism, over 200 attacks were carried out in Europe, 17 people lost their lives and according to Europol the danger comes from non-European countries. We know that this kind of attacks can be moved by national sentiments or religion, and for Europe it is still a threat that has to be eradicated, with all the European council member fighting towards the same goal this active terrorist cells, will not be able to attack again.

Another major reason that, if not the main and most probable cause, one that surely contributes to terrorism is the steady flow of governmental information leaks which have been happening for the last few years. Europe has decided to act against this terrorism cells



by an action plan that includes 4 elemental steps, prevention, protection, persecution and answer; these are the principal steps in a global view to protect countries against terrorism.

After the past attacks in London and Madrid, countries have to be focused on protecting their citizens from all kind of threats, Europe recognizes as their principal threat Al-Qaeda, this organization has been affecting Oriental Europe, with the Yihad move, this is just one of the enemies of the EU, but it is a big threat because it is not just Al-Qaeda, it is actually all the moves related with Yihad.

To be protected Europe created the Europol (Europe Office of Police), the objectives and affaires where the Europol can take part are basically:

- The Battle and Prevention of Terrorism
- Stop Drugs trafficking
- Human Trafficking
- Clandestine migration
- Radioactive and nuclear matter control
- Vehicle Trafficking
- Falsification Crime

Each year the Europol makes a Terrorism Report where they inform to all the Europe Community what is it happening in the EU, and how are they going to act in order to solve this conflicts. The name of this report is “European Union terrorism situation and trend Report”.

In 200 individuals were persecuted for terrorism charges, the 2012 was full of attacks, for example the one in Burgas airport in Bulgaria , the shooting in France, and the attacks in Northern Ireland.

Europe has looked up for transatlantic cooperation on counterterrorism, such as sharing of intelligence and judicial information, extradition of terrorist suspects and support on



making efforts to make their violent counter remains ins an excellent way. Some of the European countries had already signed agreements with The United States Of America in order to prevent and combat serious crimes. The EU and a number of European countries have been making efforts to fight against terrorism in the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). In order to this, many prosecutions of suspected terrorists have taken place in several countries all around the world.

Recently, the US Defence Secretary Robert Gates emitted the following message: “I am concerned that many people on this continent may not comprehend the magnitude of the direct threat to European security”, “The threat posed by violent Islamic extremism is real- and it is not going away”, making reference to the recent terrorist attacks in all above Europe (Madrid bombing in 2004, London attacks in 2005, etc.)

European Union has been turned the Al- Qaeda’s second principal target after United States. The Islamic terrorist attacks continued to be the most serious terrorism threat. Since the September 11 in 2001 Europe has become an increasingly prominent arena for Islamic extremist attacks.

In December 2005, the EU decided to focus its efforts in the fight against terrorism on four main objectives: prevent, protect, pursue and respond. This strategy consist in preventing people turning into terrorism by any causes, protecting citizens and infrastructure and reducing vulnerability attack, pursuing and investigating terrorist across EU borders, and responding by having a solidary spirit as a nation.

All terrorist organisations need logistical support for their activities. The maintenance of a network, the support of cells and the procurement of material items (tools, weapons, communication systems, false identity documents) all this have a cost. These activities, together with recruitment, training and transport, can be a severe drain on resources. In recent years, an increasing number of Member States have reported on specific instances and methods of financing of terrorism, in all likelihood an indication that more terrorist groups are attempting to increase their resource bases. In order to acquire the necessary means to fund their illegal activities or establish and further expand their position, terrorist groups tend to resort to various sources of financing which may, in a few cases, include



state sponsorship. More common are voluntary or coercive contributions from domestic communities.

Terrorist and extremist groups are demonstrating increased professionalism in using web-based technologies to present them and communicate their ideologies to a larger audience. The internet is developing into a crucial facilitator for both terrorists and extremists; Internet and mobile telecommunication platforms are used to send video clips to potential donors on their mobilephones, followed by requests for financial support.

The Council of Europe Convention on the Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism is the first international treaty that covers both, the prevention and the control of money laundering and the financing of terrorism; this is considered as the key to successful preventive and repressive measures in order to stop terrorist attacks.

Turkey, Istanbul

In the year of 2003, Turkey Istanbul was marked by two cruel attacks. On November 15 2003, two car bombs exploded simultaneously along paths synagogues in Istanbul. Four days later, in the same city, two car bombs with more than 200 kg of explosives each respectively explode a few meters from the British Consulate General and outside the offices of British bank HSBC. The Front of the Islamic Great Eastern (FCIGO) and Abu Hafs Al-Masri, linked to Al Qaeda, attacks were attributed. The total death from the attacks rose to 27 dead and over 400 injured.

Russia

On February 6, 2004 occurred an explosion in the Moscow subway when a train car that was between stations in Avtozovódskaya and Pavelétskaya exploded a homemade bomb. Forty One people died and more than 250 were injured. According to the Federal Security Service (FSB) of Russia, the attack was organized by former cadet a military school. Following the explosion was installed in the subway of surveillance cameras in August 2004.



On 1 September 2004 a terrorist attack took place, possibly one of the bloodiest in history, known as 'the slaughter of Beslan'. In the Russian town of Beslan, North Ossetia, a group of Chechen terrorists, more than 30 men and women, stormed the school No. 1 of the town. The attackers seized the building, taking hostage 1,181 people, most of them children, students who were between 7 and 18, and held for three days without food and water, to assault the building. On 3 September, there was a shootout between the kidnappers and the security forces and the explosion of two bombs in the sports hall where the hostages were, leaving more than 370 dead (172 of them children) and hundreds injured.

The March 29, 2010 in the morning, in the stations Lubyanka and Park Kultury Moscow subway, two explosions occurred at an interval of 40 minutes difference that left 40 dead and about 160 injured. All participants who organized and executed the double attack were identified, according to the Russian Investigative Committee. Six of them were killed in special operations conducted by forces of the Russian order. Another is more international search.

The January 24, 2011. A strong explosion occurred on January 24 at the international terminal of Moscow Domodedovo airport, claiming the lives of 36 people and leaving over 130 injured. DokuUmarov, leader of the terrorists in the North Caucasus, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Spain, Madrid

The March 11, 2004 the capital of Spain, Madrid, suffered a horrific terrorist multiple attack against the Atocha's train station. In just three minutes, Madrid suffer the worst terrorist attack in Spain, also known as 11-M.191 people were killed and nearly 2,000 were injured when 10 bombs explode on four trains in three Madrid-area train stations during a busy morning rush hour. The bombs were later found to have been detonated by mobile phones;the attack was carried out by the AbyHafs al Masriorganization linked to Al-Qaeda.

Great Britain, London

The July 7, 2005 in the British capital, London, when people celebrated in the streets of the city's designation as the venue for the Olympic Games, four bombs exploded in subway



stations and transport units. 56 people were killed including four suicide bombers. Then it was reported that a group called 'Secret Organization-Al Qaeda in Europe' had published an admission of liability on an internet forum.

Norway

July 22, 2012. Norway suffered a double bombing that killed nearly 100 people and left hundreds injured. The author of the explosion of a car bomb in the government district of Oslo and the subsequent slaughter on the island of Utoya, where shot and killed more than 80 people, the right-wing Anders Breivik was arrested. Breivik, 32, has justified its actions, arguing that he had done "to save Europe from Muslim invasion caused by the multicultural policy.

Those are the biggest terrorist attacks of the XXI century in Europe; Terrorism repudiates three fundamental values defended by the Council of Europe: human rights, the rule of law and pluralist democracy.

All this experience has taught the European Union that the only way to defeat terrorism is to confront it, Due to the increasing openness of the European Union, in which people, ideas, technology and resources move freely, collective European action, in a spirit of solidarity, is indispensable to combat terrorism.

All the member states are working together in order to combat terrorism and make Europe safer, the EU is using best practice and sharing knowledge and experiences in order to improve national capabilities to prevent, protect against, pursue and respond to terrorism, also establishing and evaluating mechanisms to facilitate cooperation between police and judicial authorities, through legislation where necessary and appropriate.

The Council of Europe concerned about all these statistics is working in order to establish as criminal offences acts, such as public provocation, recruitment and training, that may lead to the commission of acts of terrorism;reinforce co-operation on prevention, both at domestic level, in the context of national prevention policies, and internationally by supplementing and, where necessary, modifying existing extradition and mutual assistance arrangements.



Conclusion

The government of the European countries are conscious that they cannot reduce the risk of terrorist attacks to zero, but that they have to be able to deal with the attacks when they occur, recognizing that attacks can have effects across the EU borders.

All the European organisms are trying to create new action plans in order to reduce and prevent terrorism attacks, but unfortunately the European Continent has not been able to reduce the rate of attacks and victims of those attacks; instead of that every year has increased and didn't seems to stop, the economic interests, the poverty, and corruption are the daily problems that pursue those terrorist groups to attack the cities.

Many citizens all around Europe are directly affected by the recently attacks committed within the European borders, many people lost their family and friends, many people died and many people suffered because of all those terrible events.

Sources

Britanica, Enciclopedia. Madrid train bombing. 2004. January de 2014
<<http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1279086/Madrid-train-bombings-of-2004>>.

Council of Europe. Action Against Terrorism. Francia: Graphic Design, 2011.

Europe, Council of. Actions against terrorism. March de 2011. January de 2014
<<http://hub.coe.int/>>.

Europol. Terrorism in Europe. s.f. 01 de 2014 <www.europol.europa.eu>.

History channel. «Terrorists bomb trains in Madrid.» 2004. January de 2014
<<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/terrorists-bomb-trains-in-madrid>>.

Reuters. U.S., UK raise terrorism threat level in Europe. 2010. January de 2014
<<http://www.reuters.com/article/2010/10/04/us-security-europe-idUSTRE69217020101004>>.

Sage. Jurnal of peace research. 2007. 2014 <<http://jpr.sagepub.com>>.



Topic B: Racial crimes committed against European ethnic minorities.

The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental organization whose objectives are:

- Protecting human rights, pluralist democracy, and the rule of the law.
- Promote awareness and encourage the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity.
- Help consolidate democratic stability in Europe by backing political, legislative, and constitutional reform.
- Seek solutions to problems facing European society, including **discrimination against minorities**, xenophobia, environmental protection, organized crime, etc.

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 1994 and entered into force in 1998. It is the first legally binding multilateral instrument devoted to the protection of minorities and is regarded as the most comprehensive international standard in the field of minority rights so far.

Minority situations differ greatly from country to country and consequently require different approaches. Therefore, the drafters of the Convention opted for “programmatic” provisions that establish principles and objectives that should guide States to protect their minority populations.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) focuses on disputes involving national minorities that have an international character and that have the propensity to cause inter-State tension or to ignite international armed conflict. The HCNM provides early warning if, as a result of these disputes, imminent threats to peace and security between countries are perceived and engages in activities to de-escalate tensions.

The HCNM's approach, firmly grounded in human rights law, is one of ‘quiet diplomacy’. The High Commissioner's office is potentially available to any minority group within the 55 member States of the OSCE whose situation falls within the HCNM's mandate.

Social and economic exclusion remains an everyday challenge to millions of members of ethnic minorities living in Europe today. The term ‘ethnic minority’ is generally understood



by all those groups exhibiting cultural preferences different to those of the majority population, or groups with different cultural and societal origins.

Ethnic and racial discrimination is considered a violation of human rights and remains a major problem in Europe. Day by day people from ethnic communities suffered many types of racial crimes and it would come from the society or by the authorities of the country. Now a days not only the indigenous suffered this crimes, but also the authorities with ethnic roots, the problem is that those crimes are committed daily and the worst part is that nobody care about it and while everybody think that the racism is not part of those cultures because the multiculturalism was pretty good accepted.

Racial or ethnic stereotypes are the product of racism, and then the use of “ethnic or racial” categories is certain to confirm them and ultimately reinforce racism and discrimination. Europe is an ethnically diverse continent, what makes an ethnic group a minority is a numerically and politically non-dominant position in a state of which they are citizens.

In most of European countries, ethnic population is below 20% of the total population. Bosnia and Herzegovina is the only country in which no absolute majority exists. Bosnia’s is the largest ethnic population making up a group of 44% of the total population.

There exist 4 types of ethnic minorities: national minorities, transnational minorities, indigenous minorities and immigrant minorities. Race is defined as "a group of people of common ancestry, distinguished from others by physical characteristics such as hair type, colour of eyes and skin, stature". (Collins English Dictionary) Ethnic is defined as "relating to or characteristic of a human group having racial, religious, linguistic and certain other traits in common". (Collins English dictionary)

Europe is an ethnically diverse continent, what makes an ethnic group a minority is a numerically and politically non-dominant position in a state of which they are citizens. The integration of those ethnic minorities to bigger communities in Europe, according to the European Union Agency of Fundamental Rights, in 2009, 55% of the migrants said that they perceive discrimination based on ethnic origin, 37% said that they had suffered racial crime in the past 12 months. However the 80% did not report these incidents to their police department.



Racial discrimination can take many forms from the most brutal and institutional form of racism - genocide and apartheid, to more covert forms whereby certain racial and ethnic groups are prevented from enjoying the same civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as other groups in society.

Rome was in the head of the list of discrimination, and people coming from Africa, Sub-Saharan Africans and North Africans. The survey that the European Union Agency of Fundamental Rights did, reported that a very few number of people reported their racial crime.

The struggle against ethnic and racial hatred has continued with the decade of the 1990's being riven with some of the worst ethnic conflicts the world has ever seen in the Balkans and the Great Lakes region in Africa.

The discrepancies between collection practices in various European states have increased with the passing of new anti-discrimination laws², and also new laws to protect ethnic or national minorities³. As countries have become more determined to achieve genuine equality, or indeed introduce positive measures to promote human rights in Europe, so reasons for collecting information on the situations encountered by persons or groups exposed to discrimination have increased⁴. The production of detailed statistics has become a prime necessity for compliance with European laws which have now been transposed into the domestic law of most countries.

Germany

Germany has only recently transposed the Directive on racial and ethnic equality and collects no “ethnic data” officially. Its Data Protection Act was one of the first in Europe, and its recent past partly explains why the possibility of collecting statistics on groups which are likely to face discrimination has been little discussed.

France

For a long time, France was very hostile to the idea of collecting “ethnic” data, but the introduction of anti-discrimination policies and measures to promote “diversity” in firms rekindled the debate, which has been going on for the last ten years or so.



Hungary

Hungary has an active policy for the protection of national minorities and, within that context, the data protection authority, the Commissioner for the protection of minorities and the statistical institute have agreed on the format of questions concerning ethno-cultural identity included on the census form.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the only European country to include ethnic categories on its census form, the aim being to make the 1976 Race Relations Act more effective.

Netherlands

Allochtoon: A person living in The Netherlands with at least one parent being born abroad. The person who is born abroad belongs to the first generation; the person who is born in The Netherlands belongs to the second generation.

The governmental body Statistics Netherlands distinguishes between two categories allochtonen: with a western and a non-western foreign background. The non-western category includes persons from Turkey, Africa, Latin America and Asia, excluding (the former Dutch East Indies) Indonesia and Japan. The socio-economic and cultural circumstances which prevail in these two countries accounts for their inclusion in the western world. These are mainly persons born in the former Dutch East Indies and employees of Japanese companies and their families.

Ethnic data have obvious potential for stigmatization. They can also, however, be used to highlight instances of discrimination and so help members of vulnerable groups to obtain their rights. These two uses of the same data cannot be separated. In fact, the characteristics which make a group vulnerable are intrinsically likely to prove harmful to members of those groups. The problem is a relatively general one: any description of a group as unduly suffering certain disadvantages can be interpreted in two ways. For example, the fact that far more immigrants than “natives” are unemployed in most European countries reflects a major social problem which requires corrective action. Analysis of levels of educational attainment, and of other variables linked with social capital and employability, also



highlights a greater risk of unemployment, which might be considered discriminatory. However, xenophobic and populist movements take the same findings and use them to demand that immigration be stopped, and jobless persons of immigrant origin expelled. Much the same thinking is applied to statistics which show that vulnerable groups have more problems at school or poor housing conditions: these groups are seen either as the victims of discrimination and injustice, or as a burden on society.

Crime figures which show that certain groups commit more crimes and are more frequently imprisoned certainly provide the best illustration of statistics' ambivalence. Roma are often over-represented among persons arrested and imprisoned for criminal offences. This helps to propagate stereotypes and the notion that Roma have a kind of "natural" propensity towards crime, due to cultural and social traits which encourage criminal behaviour¹⁸. Similar things are said about other immigrant minorities in West European countries, e.g. people of Moroccan origin in the Netherlands and Belgium, of more generally North African origin in France, of Albanian origin in Italy, etc. The main problem here is the way in which these figures can be interpreted when they highlight a characteristic which is seen as accounting for a given situation. Ethnic origin is then seen as a risk factor and not as a pointer to other characteristics associated with crime, such as low income, difficult living conditions, social and urban exclusion, etc. Moreover, the fact that Roma and members of vulnerable groups are over-represented among persons searched and arrested by the police is also the result of targeted checks (racial profiling). And the disproportionate number of Roma in prison reflects severer sentencing. In this case, the statistics tell us more about the modus operandi of police and courts than about the criminal propensities of vulnerable groups.

The United Kingdom is the main "post-migration multicultural" country in the Council of Europe area, and provides a relatively isolated example of a very highly structured system to combat discrimination and promote equality, based on systematic statistical monitoring. At the other extreme, Germany is a typical "state-centered" country, which has not made action against discrimination part of its political agenda and is still heavily marked by a conception of immigration management inherited from the labour migration period. Not only are few statistics on immigrant communities collected, but the possibility of adopting



new policy and statistical measures appears to have been little discussed. France is another archetypal “state-centered” country, but its situation is more ambivalent than that of Germany. For a decade, the struggle against discrimination has been a central element in public debate and on the political agenda. Statistics are evolving slightly to match the population’s multicultural profile. At the same time, this development generates heated discussion of the whole question of “ethnic statistics”. Finally, Hungary is an interesting example of a “mosaic” country, whose policies for national minorities have led to the collection of “ethnic” data in censuses.

After the change of political regime, the data protection authority has changed the rules for compiling of statistics, and ways of giving a more accurate picture of Roma communities in official statistics, and combating the discrimination they suffer more effectively, are now being discussed.

On several occasions it has been stated that in the absence of recognition of indigenous people that still persists in all the world, it must inform the citizenry on the social relevance and the cultural wealth of this sector, in order to combat the historical backwardness that has been experienced by members of all the ethnical minorities and indigenous people, since the indigenous groups are not only discriminated, but are also marginalized from society and unfortunately the indigenous people do not have social participation, and do not get involved in activities of citizens.

Indigenous peoples have always been the actors in the fight for their rights, to defend their identity, their natural resources and its territory, unfortunately do not have the support of the authorities and they end up being abused. Indigenous people excluded from decision-making processes, have been exploited, forcibly assimilated and subjected to repression, torture and murder when they lift their voices in defense of their rights. For fear of persecution, often become refugees, and sometimes they have to hide their identity and abandon their language and traditional customs.

Unfortunately the governments have not given the necessary importance to the inclusion of indigenous communities and have not been given to the citizens the education necessary to understand the importance and the contribution both cultural and social that indigenous peoples have been left to each country.



Conclusion

Indigenous communities today are ill-treated, abused, exploited and tortured by the various types of government throughout the world, without having a support, without being heard or taken into account the indigenous communities have been seen by them and have managed to move forward. It is in our hands to be able to finish with all the abuses that exist toward the indigenous groups and ethnical minorities; that the authorities and all the citizens respect and protect these indigenous communities; We have to learn to even being indigenous, are extremely important and people need to be dealt with by equal.

Sources:

Criminology, Australian Institute of. Ethnicity and crime . Australia , 1999.

Human Rights Education Associates. Ethnic and Racial minorities . s.f. 02 de 2014
<http://hrea.org/index.php?base_id=142>.

Kahanec, Martin, Klaus F. Zimmermann y Anzelika Zaiceva. Ethnic minorities in the European Union. Germany: IZA, 2010.

Turton, David y Julia González. Cultural Identities and Ethnic minorities in Europe. España: Bilbao, s.f.

van den Broek, Hans-Peter , Vera Messing y Zsuzsanna Vidra. Immigrants and Ethnic minorities. Finland, 2010.

Wolff, Stefan. Ethnic Minorities in Europe. England , s.f.



Operative Clauses

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Deplores
- Designates
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Expresses in appreciation
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Resolves
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Urges

Preambulatory clauses

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Conscious of
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply disturbed
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fully aware
- Alarmed
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having examined
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Welcoming
- Having Heard
- Believe