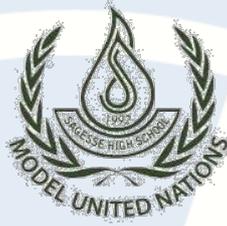


ECOSOC





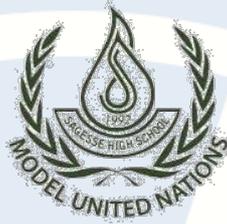
COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the 6 essential organs of the United Nations System set up by the UN Charter in 1945. It comprises of 54 Members of the United Nations chosen by the General Assembly. ECOSOC facilitates financial, social, and related work of the fourteen United Nations particular organizations, useful commissions and five territorial commissions. It serves as the focal gathering, for examining universal financial and social issues, and for figuring arrangement suggestions tended to Member States and to the United Nations framework. As it is responsible of:

- Advancing higher expectations for everyday life, full employment, and financial and social advancement.
- Recognizing answers for worldwide monetary, social and wellbeing issues.
- Encouraging worldwide social and instructive participation.
- Empowering all-inclusive appreciation for human rights and central opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

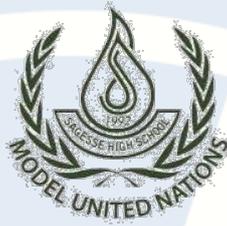
In this conference, the delegates of the ECOSOC committee will be discussing two major topics our world of economy is facing currently; *Money laundry caused by drug trafficking* and the question of *is dictatorship a better way to manage the economy of middle eastern countries?*



Topic I: Money Laundering Caused by Drug Trafficking

Money laundering is a wide term used to describe the activity of hiding the source and ownership of money and/or property. One use of money laundering is to handle the profits of a crime and arrange for it to be reinvested in order to disguise its source. Meaning, it involves a large amount of the financial services sector, sometimes without their knowledge. A difficulty is presented here with the unreliable definitions of crime across the world and various legal and penal definitions of money laundering. The United Nations has increasingly sought to reduce such doubt and inconsistencies. The illegal drugs industry only exists due to money laundering, as increasingly globalized world drugs are being grown in one hemisphere and sold in another. However all vendors in the supply chain need to be paid. Modern day gangs use highly complex transactions to transfer money across the world. The profit left over also needs to be kept somewhere safe where there is little or no chance of it being seized for being illegally sourced. The best way to do that would be convert the money into legal form.

One very important thing to note is the reasons why money is laundered. In several nations corruption is extensive, and when there is rightful money to be transferred to outside the country often a big chunk is taken by the middleman upon declaring it. It is sometimes easier and more importantly cheaper to money launder it across. Despite any reason, money laundering is illegal and is still a crime punishable by law. Money laundering is a financial crime with potentially devastating economic and social effects. Money laundering can threaten the stability of a country's financial sector, the integrity of the markets and the global financial framework. Moreover, it can result in benefit losses, demanding resources from more productive economic activities and even having threatened effects on the economies of other countries. Money laundering supports and facilitates global criminal and terrorist activity. International Monetary Fund studies suggest that smaller countries can become favored by large -scale money launderers for short periods of time, causing a sharp rush in financial activity, followed by an equally sharp decline.



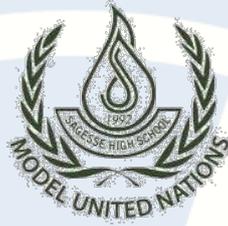
Reducing money laundering will lead to a destruction of the illegal drugs trade and terrorist activities. The United Nations works through its resolutions and conventions to reduce the potential for money laundering to occur and for illegal sources of money to enter the system as well as working to reduce the ability for those laundered sums to fund illicit and/or deadly activities. Moreover, the ability to prevent and detect money laundering is a highly effective and important means of identifying criminals and terrorists. By targeting the money laundering operations, not only do these organizations take a hit in terms of their funding power, but they are also much more easily identified.

Topic II: *Is Dictatorship A Better Way To Manage A Country'S Economy In The Middle East?*

Is the Middle East better off under dictatorships? It is certainly tempting to think so when one looks at conflicts in the region today, from Yemen to Iraq to Libya, to Lebanon and to Syria.

Arab dictatorships were tolerated for decades despite their cruelty because they served Western economic, political, and security interests. Several successful dictators passed in the history of the Middle East; which had great power and control over each one's country. Taking as an example, Syria; when Syria was under the control of the great Hafiz Al Assad, the country's economy was at its best, and when he died, the economy of Syria shattered. There are many examples of such a case; such as Muammar Gaddafi, and Saddam Hussein, when these two leaders were killed, their death was followed by a disaster in Libya's and Iraq's economy. Even in our present life, the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is controlled a King, and we see a very successful economy in the gulf area where similar countries are under the control of one person.

Dictators may keep a nation secure; however they do that to the detriment of their own kin. They may bolster the West's advantages, yet they will betray them at whatever point their own advantages are debilitated. Although many today mourn that the Arab Spring has transformed into an Arab Winter, the conflicts rising over the



Middle East are to a great extent the consequence of the political, monetary, and social ills of dictatorships and the conditions that had maintained them.

However, the present wretchedness in the Middle East still does not imply that the area was in an ideal situation under dictatorship. The aftermath of dictatorships is always messy, and democratic transition is never linear.

As present in Lebanon, we see a very tragic economic situation; which is not surprising since the country is corrupt and democratic. Democracy has caused chaos in the middle east, in one way or another. Although the western democratic countries may disagree with this approach, it appears to suit the middle east the best.

In this conference, the delegates of the ECOSOC committee will debate and discuss whether this approach should or should not be applied. Using examples from both the past and the present provide a resolution on either how to stop dictatorship, or expand it.

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