

GUIDELINES UNICRI



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Introduction

The UNICRI is an international institute founded in 1968. It is one of the branches of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Its mission, that it carries out through multiple actions, is to help intergovernmental, governmental and nongovernmental organizations to tackle issues related to crime prevention and justice prevention. Its role is to assist these actors to achieve a better comprehension of the problems that lead to criminality, to encourage the development of equitable and efficient justice systems and to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance. The institute operates in a broad range of actions: producing qualitative and quantitative analyses to establish a base of knowledge for every organization, proposing appropriate strategies and instruments to tackle crime related issues, or providing advisory services. Therefore, UNICRI is a key international actor to solve international justice issues.

The purpose of this guideline is to give you the key information that you need to have to get into the two topics of the committee, and to help you during your preparation work and research.

Topic 1 : Implement the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders

As UNICRI focus is set on finding solutions to reach more equitable justice systems, a crucial issue to tackle for the Council is juvenile offenders. Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, is the act of participating in unlawful behavior as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age of majority. For every country, its young generations represent both a challenge to take up and an opportunity to develop when it is successfully taken up. It is key for a country that its youth can find access to education, does not suffer from poverty and that every young person can find a place in society to contribute. However, juvenile offending embodied the failures of a country: as we will develop with the guideline, it can be explained by several factors that are all linked to education and poverty, and more specifically to the inability of some countries to build an economic and social frame that enables the young generations to get their chances. We observe that countries with economies in transition have witnessed a dramatic increase in delinquency rates, a rise that also includes offenses committed by juvenile persons. Therefore, it is crucial to establish social and economic conditions that allow better prevention that other young people fall into criminality, and justice systems that give the juvenile offenders better possibilities to insert themselves back into society.

The purpose of this topic is to go further on explanations of juvenile delinquency and solutions to rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

What is juvenile delinquency?

Two main types of crime:

Crimes against property are by far the most frequent type of offence. These include stealing from shops, houses, and cars; and the unauthorized taking of cars, usually for joy-riding. Theft seems to be associated more with the younger offender.

Crimes against the person (assaults, fighting, robbery with violence), together with sex offences and, in industrially developed countries, traffic offences, come next and are more common among those aged from 17 to 21.

Youth gangs:

Groups of adolescents, usually male, from urban working class or underprivileged districts, take part in aggressive and delinquent activities both within the gang and outside it, fighting other gangs, committing assault and theft and damage to property.

Since the late 1980s the number of adolescent girls - "gang babes" - involved in gangs has risen dramatically. They have proven to be as violent as, if not more violent than, their male counterparts, and show less remorse for the consequences of their violence.

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Rarely are such gangs organized crime units, more often they are delinquent as a means for obtaining 'kicks'. Increasingly street gangs are involved in drug trafficking, intimidation and violence. Some gangs have initiation rituals, including shooting people.

Not all gangs are as well-organized and hierarchical as the Crips and Bloods in Los Angeles, but most offer a social haven for outcasts who crave a sense of belonging. Gangs are closely related to socioeconomic status, unemployment and a generalized feeling of disenfranchisement.

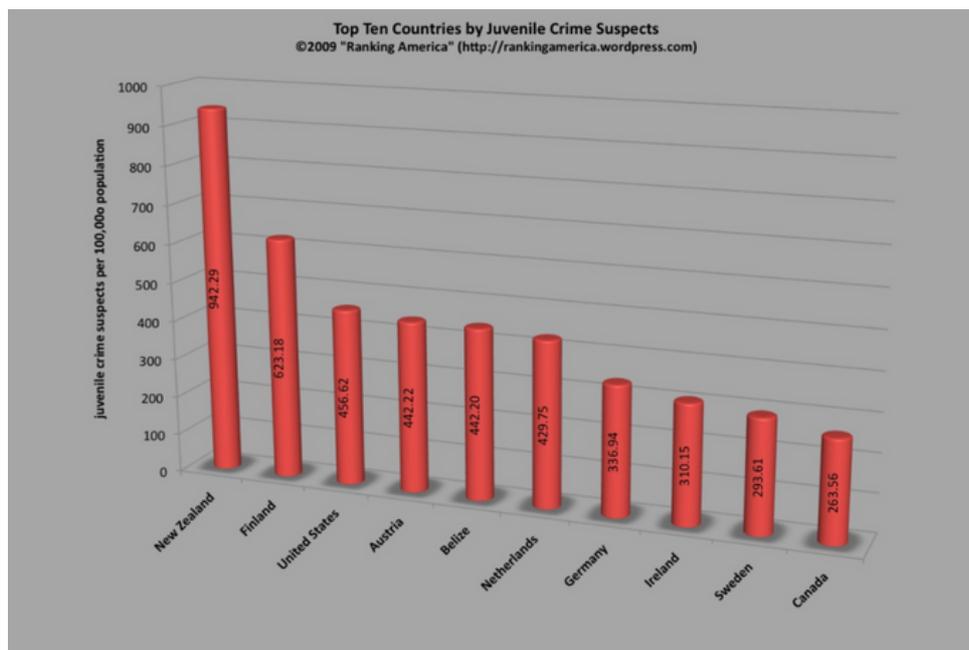
The juvenile offenders:

As the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as any human being under the age of eighteen, we consider that the term "juvenile" also refers to people under the age of eighteen.

In terms of gender, it seems that among the offenders, boys outnumber girls in a ratio of about 10 to 1. Different predictors of delinquency emerge when analyzing distinct offending types across gender, but overall it is evident that males commit more crimes than females. Across all offenses, females are less likely to be involved in delinquent acts than males. Females not only commit fewer offenses, but they also commit less serious offenses. As for females, familial functioning relationships have shown to be more important. Female juveniles tend to be more strongly connected with their families, the disconnect or the lack of socialization between their family members can significantly predict their likelihood of committing crimes as juveniles and even as adults.

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When the family is disrupted, females are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior than males. Boys, however, tend to be less connected to their family and are not as affected by these relationships. When it comes to minor offenses such as fighting, vandalism, shoplifting, and the carrying of weapons, differences in gender are limited because they are most common among both males as well as females.



What are the main factors at the origin of juvenile delinquency ?

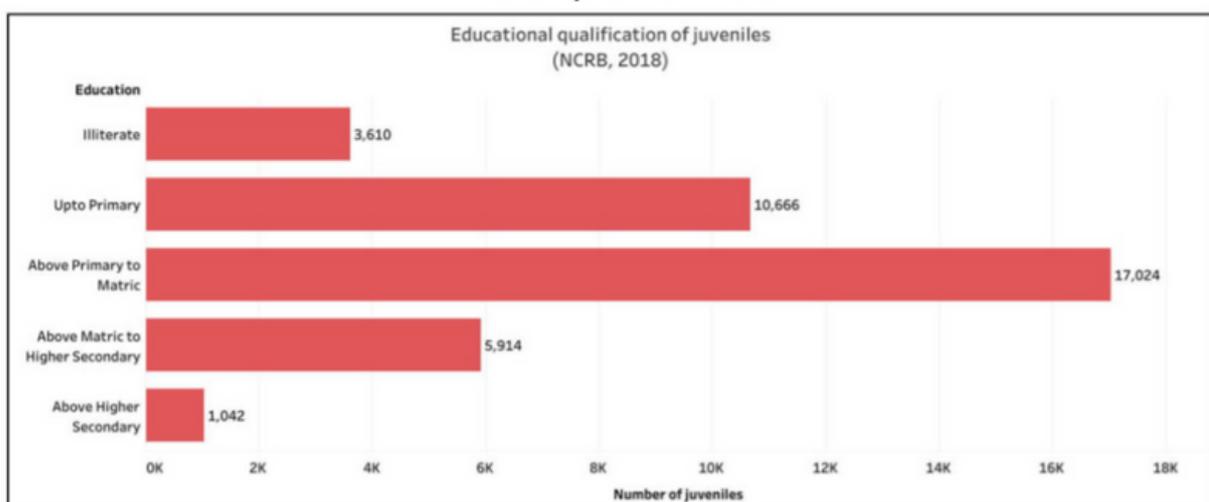
Economic precarity :

Precariousness is not only due to a lack of resources but is also accompanied by a lack of security, particularly that of employment, housing, and social ties. Economic precariousness is often the source of tension suffered by the offender between the model of success in a society and the obstacles that prevent him from achieving it. Juvenile violence is therefore often the expression of a desire to live better and results from a lack of adaptation of young people to the system.

Lack of access to education

Juveniles from poor communities are not even interested in becoming educated because they have decent paying jobs for them anyway (robbery, prostitution, and drug dealing yield practical and immediate results). Juveniles engage themselves in enterprises which are attractive to the juveniles who are looking for status and a steady income. These industries organize into street gangs which are known for their violent behavior and these groups create a climate of permanent violence. Juveniles know that an education will not help their situation in the long run. Thus, they are seduced by these enterprises. The likeliness that a high school diploma will land them a good job is almost nonexistent, and college is completely out of the question without a substantial amount of money. By not going to school, these juveniles are not developing the proper mental framework with which they can make good choices in life.

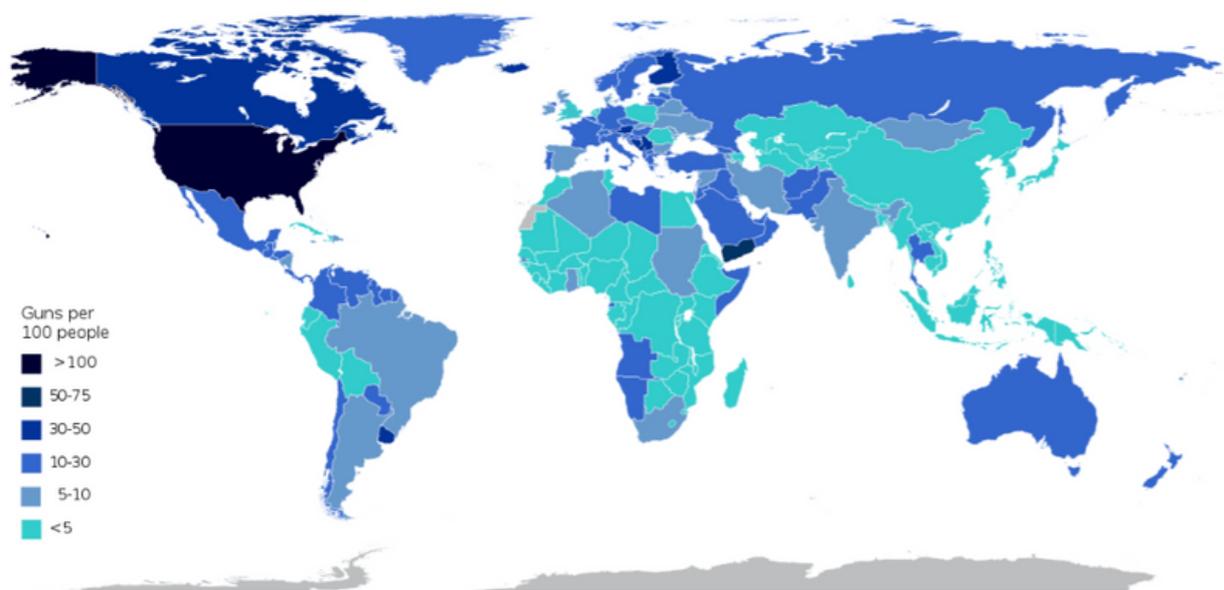
An example with India



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Ease of access to weapons:

In most cases, juveniles were charged with weapons offenses, such as illegal possession of a firearm. Where do the juveniles find their weapon? Juveniles recover firearms by individuals other than parents or guardians or obtain firearms in burglaries or other thefts. Some juveniles purchase their firearms on the street and some take firearms from their homes. Juveniles who commit violent crimes involving firearms frequently use stolen guns. Thus, it is clear that the more young people live in a territory where weapons circulate easily, the more they are likely to become offenders.



World map of civilian gun ownership

Drug addiction:

Most drug users begin taking drugs at an early age, as adolescents or even younger. Taking drugs while the body is still forming interrupts the normal maturing process and compounds the dangers posed to the user as an adult.

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Such young users are less aware than adults to the risks of substance abuse and are more likely to have more serious problems with it later in life. Students who use marijuana regularly are statistically twice as likely to receive below-average marks or failing grades; school drop-outs are twice as likely to be frequent drug users.

Young people therefore, in particular the disadvantaged, are susceptible to a variety of social and psychological problems which make them open to the possibility of drug abuse as a means of relief. Factors associated with high risk for drug abuse are: unemployment; living away from home; migration to cities; relaxed parental controls; broken homes and one-parent families; alienation from families; early exposure to drugs; leaving school early; poor use of drugs; family use of drugs. Risky environments include: high urbanization; high rates of crime or vice; areas where drugs are sold, traded or produced; areas where there are drug-using gangs; occupations connected with, for example, tourism, drug production, drug sale; and areas where delinquency is common.

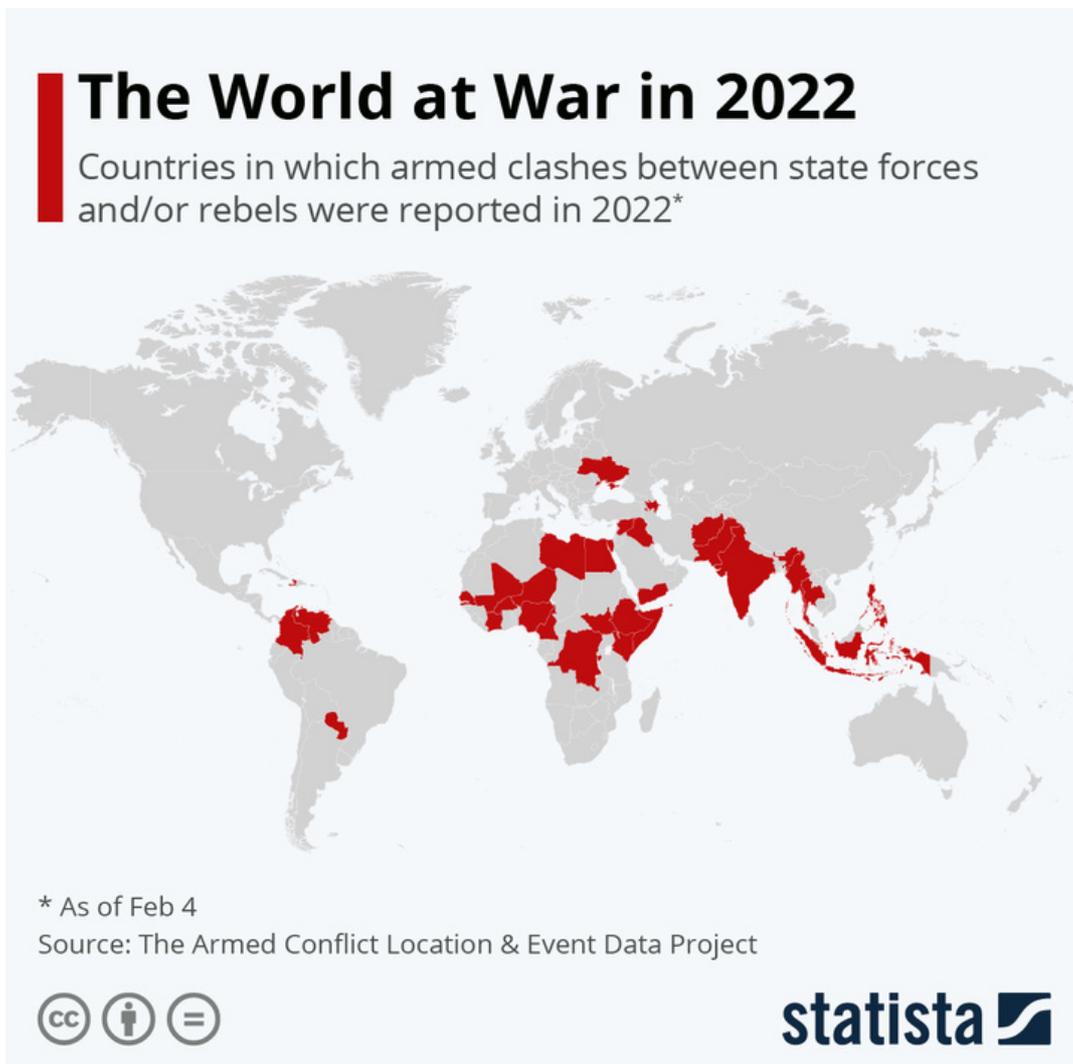
Peer influence:

Peer rejection in childhood is also a large predictor of juvenile delinquency. This rejection can affect the child's ability to be socialized properly and often leads them to gravitate towards anti-social peer groups. Aggressive adolescents who have been rejected by peers are also more likely to have a "hostile attribution bias", which leads people to interpret the actions of others (whether they be hostile or not) as purposefully hostile and aggressive towards them.

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Poor regions, regions in conflict or war situations:

The highest levels of violence occur in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), and the highest rates are found in Latin America, the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. While Latin America and the Caribbean are not regions of major conflict, sub-Saharan Africa is subject to several conflicts and wars. Indeed, in this region, many juveniles live in a climate of tension and perpetual war. They are sometimes even recruited by small groups to become "child soldiers" and fight from the age of 6. Conflicts are a source of insecurity and lead to a high concentration of weapons in a limited area. This makes it easier for juveniles to access weapons, and the weapon becomes their means of defense.



What about the death penalty for juveniles in the world?

The use of the death penalty for crimes committed under the age of 18 is prohibited under international human rights standards, yet some countries still permit or practice the execution of juvenile offenders.

Six countries are known to have executed juvenile offenders since 1990 : Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America (USA) and Yemen. The country which has carried out the greatest number of known executions is the USA.

The use of the death penalty against juvenile offenders is prohibited under six internationally relevant texts relating to human rights and to the conduct of armed hostilities such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The nearly universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is an especially strong sign of an international consensus that the death penalty should not be used against juvenile offenders. As of November 1998, 191 states had become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Many NGOs and associations denounce these executions against minors. We can think of Amnesty which urges all states to cease executions and abolish the death penalty in law. According to Amnesty, pending abolition of the death penalty, a minimum age of 18 should be provided for in legislation, in conformity with international standards.

While the death penalty for juveniles is illegal worldwide, life imprisonment for juveniles remains legal in some countries. Life imprisonment, as it is retained for children, takes a number of forms:

- In approximately nine States it is legal to sentence children to "life without parole" - that is imprisonment for the rest of a child's natural life - though today only the United States continues to use this sentence.
- By far the most common form of life imprisonment for children - lawful in 63 States - is that which allows for life-long detention but subject to the possibility of being conditionally released from detention.

What international mechanisms already exist to tackle this issue?

Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, composed of 18 independent experts, is responsible for supervising the implementation of the convention by the states that have ratified it. Their governments are required to report to and appear before the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child periodically to be examined on their progress regarding the advancement of the implementation of the convention and the status of child rights in their country. Their reports and the committee's written views and concerns are available on the committee's website.

Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000:

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict is a multilateral treaty adopted in 2000 whereby states agree to: 1) prohibit the conscription into the military of children under the age of 18; 2) ensure that military recruits are no younger than 16; and 3) prevent recruits aged 16 or 17 from taking a direct part in hostilities. The treaty also forbids non-state armed groups from recruiting anyone under the age of 18 for any purpose.

African Youth Initiative on Crime Prevention (AYICRIP):

African Youths Initiative on Crime Prevention (AYICRIP) is a Lagos, Nigeria-based registered national nonprofit reaching out to the youth and local communities with tools and resources for crime prevention and self-empowerment. The organization conducts conferences, summits, symposiums, training workshops, research, publications and documentation. African Youths Initiative on Crime Prevention (AYICRIP) is a Lagos, Nigeria-based registered national nonprofit reaching out to the youth and local communities with tools and resources for crime prevention and self-empowerment. The organization conducts conferences, summits, symposiums, training workshops, research, publications and documentation.

Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ):

The United Nations Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ) was established following the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 1997/30 which specifically requests the creation of a "coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice". The IPJJ began its work in 2000 and is currently composed of 13 United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations actively involved in juvenile justice.

Key questions

- Is your country committed to international cooperation on rehabilitation of juvenile offenders ?
- Search for information on your country's justice systems: what does he do to prevent juvenile offenders ?
- To what international agreements is you country committed to in terms of education, poverty, drug fighting ?
- Look for statistics to determine to what extent your country is facing juvenile delinquency
- Has your country signed the Optimal Protocol on the Involvement of Children in armed conflict ?

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Topic 2 : How to guarantee security and protection for international gatherings?

Introduction

The second topic proposed to you in the UNICRI committee, questions the capacity of the countries of the world to put in place and evolve an international legal framework to guarantee security and protection during international gatherings.

First of all, it is necessary to define precisely what we are talking about. There are many occasions when people from all over the world gather, and therefore it is particularly crucial to ensure security. We distinguish several types of international gatherings:

International sports gatherings:

These are the events that come to mind first, due to their popularity around the world. The recent soccer world cup in Qatar is a good example. We also think of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Winter and Summer Games, world championships of different sports (World Athletics Championships, Rugby World Cup...) and international competitions and tournaments (Champions League, US Open, Tour de France...).

International cultural gatherings:

These events are also very popular and highly publicized. They include various cultural festivals (The Oscars, The Festival de Cannes...), conventions and exhibitions (CES, E3...) as well as various international trade shows (automobile, aeronautics...).

International diplomatic, economic and commercial gatherings:

They bring together heads of state, business leaders and other decision-makers and advocates during diplomatic summits (G7, G20...), international conferences (COP 27...) and other forums such as the Davos economic forum.

The vast majority of them are cyclical, meaning that they take place several times and with the same frequency. In general, they take place every year, with the exception of the Olympic Games, the soccer and rugby world cups, as well as the regional soccer championships (EURO, CAN, CONCACAF...), which take place every 4 years.

By definition, international gatherings are hosted in one or more host countries. Sometimes the host country is the same every year, and this is what contributes to the identity of the event: The Roland Garros tennis tournament is held every year in Paris, the CES in Las Vegas, the Davos Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Sometimes the host country is never the same, which also contributes to the identity of the event but in a different way: COP 27 took place in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, while COP 26 took place in Glasgow, Scotland.

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The previous soccer world cup was held in Qatar, and the next one will be held in Canada, the United States and Mexico. The G20 2022 was held in Bali, Indonesia, while the G20 2021 was held in Rome, Italy. And last but not least, the Champions League Final changes host stadium every year, the previous one was held in Saint-Denis, France, and gave rise to major security issues.

Indeed, by definition, international gatherings attract a lot of people, and people from all over the world. The credibility of the host country on the international scene is at stake, as to its capacity to ensure the security and protection of all the actors involved in the organization of an international gathering. This issue sometimes results in controversial measures, as was the case after several large-scale military operations initiated by the Brazilian government in 2014, just before the World Cup.

These are the issues that will be discussed during this MUN: How to build a coherent legal framework to guarantee the security of all actors of an international gathering? How to respect and reconcile the laws, practices and customs of each country involved in an international gathering, while guaranteeing protection and security?

International and Regional Framework

There are already a number of rules in place at the international level in this regard, in the context of certain international gatherings. Most of the time, especially during international gatherings where the host country is the same every year, it is the law enforcement agencies of the country in question that are responsible for guaranteeing security and protection throughout the event.

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This is for example the case during the Tour de France, the 3rd most followed sports event in the world, where the security is ensured by the French Gendarmerie and National Police.

However, it is sometimes necessary to have recourse to international cooperation to guarantee security during an international gathering. This was notably the case during the World Cup in Qatar, which set up a large security device associating both civilian and military forces, and calling upon many foreign countries. Turkey, Pakistan and Jordan have sent forces and means to deal with possible riots. Some countries, including France, have sent their own police forces to Qatar, mainly to contribute to the protection of their fellow fans. As for the high military and anti-terrorist security, it was mainly taken care of by the United States and the United Kingdom.

In addition, some countries have institutionalized at the supranational level a certain number of rules and conventions to guarantee security according to the same standards in all the countries concerned. The Council of Europe, for example, adopted in 2016 the "Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events" whose aim is to provide a safe, secure and welcoming environment at soccer matches and other sports events.

Moreover, the guarantee of security becomes a much more strategic issue when it comes to international diplomatic gatherings. These events crystallize many geopolitical stakes and causes that sometimes lead to dangerous oppositions. The different heads of states or companies are often the target of different threats that need to be neutralized for the proper holding of these diplomatic summits.

This level of security sometimes implies drastic measures and the implementation of exceptional security devices. The COP 21 held in Paris in 2015 is a good example. In a context of high tension after the attacks of November 13, 2015, the security arrangements for COP 21 had to combine the respective security services of the 150 heads of state present, as well as 2,800 French police officers, a hundred or so United Nations guards, and nearly 300 agents employed by private security companies.

Private security companies are, finally, key players when it comes to guaranteeing security during international gatherings. It is estimated that the global market for private security companies will grow by more than 50 billion dollars until 2026, and is dominated by companies such as the Swedish Securitas AB, or the G4S International group, official security provider for the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

Role of the International System

Depending on the organizers of the different international gatherings, the system for ensuring security may vary. The Olympic Games are organized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Football World Cups are organized by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) organizes the Champions League, the Electronic Entertainment Expo (E3) is organized by the Entertainment Software Association... Each of these organizations has different statutes and a different way of operating and organizing their events, and the way they deal with security issues depends on that.

Moreover, the majority of these organizations are non-profit associations (according to the statutes of the laws in force in the countries in question), which therefore have no authority in matters of security. Therefore, security can only be guaranteed by signing a contract with the local government to call in the police, or with a private company.

Furthermore, during an international gathering, the majority of spectators traveling to the host country are tourists. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has ratified several codes and conventions and established several committees within the organization to provide a basis for the protection of tourists worldwide. Thanks to the International Code for the Protection of Tourists (ICPT), The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) and the World Committee on Tourism Ethics (WCTE), the UNWTO provides a set of minimum international standards for the protection of tourists.

Conclusion

Thus, as with all international cooperation, the main challenge in establishing a shared framework of solid rules for guaranteeing safety at international gatherings is to find the right balance between the interests, laws and practices of each country, without risking offending their pride.

Further Research

To do so, we encourage you to ask yourself the following questions about the country you will be representing:

- What are the security practices and habits of the country I am representing?
- Has my country already or will it host an international gathering of any kind?
- What security resources does my country have?
- To what extent is the country I represent willing to use these same resources for international cooperation?

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