

SBU MUN High School Conference 2016
Commission on Drugs and Crime
President's Letter & Topic Guide
March 11-12, 2016

Hello delegates,

My name is Madeleine Feddern and I will be your chair for the Commission on Drugs and Crime this year. I'm currently a sophomore Education major with a concentration in social studies here at St. Bonaventure University. Other than Model UN, I'm also involved in the History Club and College Democrats organization as well as being an Assistant in the university Archives. This is my second year chairing this committee and I look forward to meeting all of you. I expect you all to be prepared and familiar with your country. I'm a relatively laid back chair, but expect you to have a solid idea of the conference's rules and procedures in order for the sessions to run smoothly. I also expect you to read the topic overview and links I have provided in this guide. It should be a fun time and a great learning experience! See you in March!

Topic 1: Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is described by the United States Office on Drugs and Crime as "the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them." The United Nations combats human trafficking by focusing on the criminal justice element of these crimes. Every year thousands of individuals are victims of human trafficking rings. Exploitations these individuals face include forced labor, slavery and servitude, alongside other worse conditions. The Trafficking in Persons Protocol outlines human trafficking as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons" through "threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, vulnerability, or giving payments or

benefits to a person in control of the victim" with the purpose of exploitation. The UNODC response to the crisis of human trafficking is usually through drafting laws, creating comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies and also assisting countries with resources to implement said guidelines.

Questions to Consider:

1. How does human trafficking affect your country or human rights in general?
2. How do crime networks contribute to forming channels for human trafficking?
3. What measures does your country take in combating human trafficking?
4. What is the role of the UN in combating human trafficking?
5. Do you have specific proposals to end this dreadful practice?

Links:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/middleeastandnorthafrica/en/web-stories/workshop-on-international-cooperation-to-combat-human-trafficking.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2014/July/unodc-marks-first-human-trafficking-day-with-call-for-countries-to-step-up-fight-against-this-crime.html?ref=fs1>

http://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica//human-trafficking/Tip_Protocol_English.pdf

You should also consult resources to learn about your country and its position on the question of Human Trafficking.

Topic 2: Drug Smuggling

According to the UNODC, drug trafficking is defined as "a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws." The UNODC monitors and researches drug activity in order to understand the illegal dynamic at hand. This allows them to track the route of drugs and how they are smuggled. The majority of countries are affected in one way or another by drug crimes. The UNODC assists the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotic Control Board in performing treaty-based functions and assisting States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the international drug control treaties. As you all know, even a powerful and capable (superpower) U.S. suffers tremendously from drug trafficking. Think of how poor countries or third world countries suffer! There is no question that this is a global problem that needs global cooperation. Its effects are serious and affect whole societies and countries.

Questions to Consider:

1. How does drug smuggling affect your country?
2. Which drugs circulate the most in your country? Where is it coming from?
3. How does your country react to drug distribution and consumption?
4. Are there any measures being taken to prevent illegal drugs from entering the country? What are they? And are they being enforced?

5. Does your country cooperate with other countries to combat this phenomenon?

6. How do you think global cooperation could help in ending this phenomenon?

Links:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/wdr2014/>

<http://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-charges/drug-trafficking-distribution.html>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/business/inside/colombian.html>

Topic 3: Illicit Firearms as a Threat to Global Security

"UNODC Global Firearms Programme was created to assist states in building adequate criminal justice systems to effectively respond to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms." Misuse and illegal trafficking of firearms is directly linked to criminal organizations and to civil wars and acts of terrorism. Illicit firearms are considered a facilitator of violent crimes that fuel armed conflicts and promote larger scales of violence and raise the death tolls. The UNODC view on illicit firearms as a threat to global security is that it requires coordinated interventions on different fronts including, prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes. Consider the transportation of undocumented firearms and how firearms are incorporated into the violence of drug organizations in your research and how those arms are used to create civil wars around the globe.

Questions to Consider:

1. What type, if any, firearms are legal in your country? Does your country suffer from any civil wars? Widespread possession of illegal arms? How about your neighboring countries?
2. What are the statistics in which people have died through the misuse of firearms in your country?
3. How might firearms add to the danger in organized crime?
4. Does your country have protocols and laws in place to combat illicit firearms? If so what are they? If not, how might implementing them affect your country's security?
5. How do illicit arms contribute to global insecurity? And what should countries do to avoid this problem? What should the role of the UN (or other international organizations) be?

Links:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/firearmsprotocol.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/gfp.html>

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/salw/>