

## **United Nation's office on Drugs and Crime**

Hello delegates, my name is Brendan Thompson, and I am a Political Science major. This is my third year doing Model United Nations at St. Bonaventure. I am looking forward to chairing the Office of Drugs and Crime. I have been a chair and a delegate before, so I understand what challenges you face in producing a good debate. I encourage all of you to actively participate in the proceedings and not to be shy or anxious about speaking. Our conference is very friendly and my chairing style is very laid back and I am determined to create an environment that makes it easy for everyone to speak throughout the conference. A good way to make sure you have good material to talk about is to do research on how your country views a certain issue. Familiarize yourself with your country, its history, its voting record in the UN, its positions regarding our topics. I provided you with some sources to research below each topic. I do expect you to be very familiar with the rules of procedures. I do not expect you to know every single rule and I am not going to call you out if you forget a rule. I want you to be comfortable and participate in the debates. I wish you good luck and I am looking forward to seeing you all at the conference.

### **Human trafficking and migrant smuggling**

Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. Smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident. Virtually every country in the world is affected by these crimes. The challenge for all countries, rich and poor, is to target the criminals who exploit desperate people and to protect and assist victims of trafficking, many of whom endure unimaginable hardships in their bid for a better life. As the only United Nations entity focusing on the criminal justice element of these crimes, the UNODC combats human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants; those acts are underpinned by the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. Human trafficking is a very challenging problem that needs immediate and sustained attention.

The European Union (EU) and UNODC have launched the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT). A four-year joint initiative between the EU and UNODC, GLO.ACT will be implemented in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through 2019. The programme forms part of a joint response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and it is expected to be delivered in approximately 15 strategically selected countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. The focus will be on offering assistance to governmental authorities, civil society organizations, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

1. Does your country suffer from this problem? Is it affected by this problem?
2. What is your country's policy regarding human trafficking?
3. What can your country do to help prevent human trafficking?

4. What are the main causes of human trafficking? Knowing the causes could significantly help finding a solution!
5. Where is human trafficking happening the most?
6. Is this really a problem that threatens international security?
7. What are human rights organizations doing to combat this problem?
8. Does your country have practical solutions/proposals to deal with this problem?

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/Webstories2016/migrant-smuggling-across-the-mediterranean.html>

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/Webstories2017/human-trafficking-case-law-milestone.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/Webstories2016/experts-meet-in-the-balkans-som.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act/glo-act-holds-2nd-stakeholders-consultation-meeting-in-lao-pdr.html>

## **Drug Trafficking**

Drug Trafficking is the global unlawful manufacture, distribution and sale of illegal substances that are prohibited by law. Drugs subject to drug distribution and trafficking laws include substances such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamines, and other illegal drugs. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is very active in researching and monitoring international drug trafficking markets in its efforts to combat the spread of illegal substances throughout the world. In 2015, approximately a quarter of a billion people used drugs. Of these, around 29.5 million people - or 0.6 per cent of the global adult population - were engaged in problematic use and suffered from drug use disorders.

Opioids were the most harmful drug type and accounted for 70 per cent of the negative health impact associated with drug use disorders worldwide. Diseases, such as Hepatitis C and HIV, have also proven to be a major harm to those who inject drugs worldwide. The World Drug Report, produced by the UNODC, found that global heroin consumption and seizures represent a yearly flow of 430-450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market.

As you all know, drug consumption is a major problem in the U.S. The same applies to many other countries. This is a very serious problem that affects millions of people, especially the youth. This is obviously a problem that needs immediate and sustained and collective attention and efforts.

Questions:

1. Does your country suffer from this problem? Is it a very serious problem in your country, like an epidemic for example or a minor problem?
2. What is your country's policy regarding the consumption of drugs? Are any drugs legal?
3. What is the role of the United Nations or other international organizations in combatting this problem?
4. Does your country have any practical suggestions to resolve this problem?
5. Does your country support another 'war on drugs'?

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

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2017/June/world-drug-report-2017-29-5-million-people-globally-suffer-from-drug-use-disorders--opioids-the-most-harmful.html>

## **Cybercrime**

Cybercrime is the newest frontier in transnational crime, and is an evolving threat in the digital age. Cybercrime poses a legitimate threat to everyone, whether it is an average citizen or a government agency. With the help of various types of malicious software (malware for short), sensitive information can be made available to hackers. Common techniques such as "phishing" and "e-mail spoofing" are utilized to obtain passwords, credit card information, etc. The dark web provides a platform to conduct illegal transactions and access sensitive media, such as child pornography. The dark web is notorious for illegal gun sales which include weapons such as RPGs, automatic rifles like the AK-47, as well as bomb making materials.

In many ways, we have all become dependent on the web; our life has become 'cyber.'! A threat to the internet is a threat to our way of life. In the future we might even become more dependent on the web. Think of the use of money, where the use of cash is increasingly rare and the use of credit/debit cards or other electronic transactions is ubiquitous. All government infrastructure, to give another example, from bridges, to air traffic, to trains...are all dependent on the web. Governments have created agencies to deal specifically with cybercrime. This has indeed become a national security issue. Recent cyberattacks have sabotaged major businesses, banks, and governments worldwide. Attacks such as the Sony Pictures Entertainment hack, 2014 JP Morgan Chase data breach, and Visa and MasterCard in 2012 are all examples of dangerous cyber-attacks.

There are current attempts to regulate the dark web but such nascent efforts have fallen short so far of dealing with cybersecurity. But, these are important initial steps. There is necessarily a learning curve.

Questions:

1. Is your country susceptible to cyberattacks? Has it been subject to a major cyber-attack? What is being done in your country to defend against these attacks?
2. The United Cyber Caliphate (UCC) uses the Internet to recruit and incite terror for ISIS. Is your country subject to such threats? What is your country doing to prevent acts of cyberterrorism domestically?
3. What measures are being taken to combat functioning dark web forums? Are the current initiatives in need of revision?
4. What is the role of the United Nations?
5. Should this problem be dealt with individually or collectively? In other words, it is better if each country enacts policies to fit its needs or is it better if all countries pool their resources to combat cybercrime?

<http://www.ncfta.net>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/cybercrime>

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

<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/cyber>

<https://wearesocial.com/special-reports/digital-in-2017-global-overview>