

Model United Nations

2020

UNODC

Study Guide

Agenda: Discussing a global framework to curtail the rise of transnational organized crimes

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Address by Executive Board

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the 1st edition of Openhouse Model United Nations (OHMUN). It is our pleasure to have you in the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes Committee to tackle issues that require intricate tactics, policies and multinational cooperation. Transnational organized crimes (TOC) have been posing a significant threat to national and international security of various countries and has had dire implications for public safety, public health, democratic institutions, and economic stability across the globe. These criminal networks have been simultaneously expanding and diversifying their activities which has been resulting in the convergence of a variety of threats leading to destabilisation.

While legislators and many executives sought out to curtail the rise of organised crimes, due to poor implementation and legislation at the local and national level of various countries, many of these crimes have only further risen. These have further affected the countries at its grass root levels, destabilising them with corruption, exploitation, racketeering, violence, etc. Hence, the seriousness also lies in the complexity of these organisations and their activities, their global penetration and the power to undermine the concept of democracy and sovereignty of nation states.

Hence, we call upon the delegates of the UNODC to work towards the issues and form a framework that brings about a change globally to curb the rise of Transnational Organised Crimes at both national and international levels. We expect the delegates to come to a consensus by diplomatically deliberating on this issue and bring up pragmatic approaches for the same. Please note delegates that your foreign policies come into play significantly and hence strictly stick to your stance and policies throughout the conference. Also, this background guide is merely a brief on the whole agenda and acts as the base for individual research. Everything detailed and credible is expected from the side of the delegates, as we hope to hear rational debate from all. Kindly note that the delegates are expected to submit the Position Papers by 18th June 2020. We look forward to seeing you on 20th June 2020! Please free feel to contact us via the emails provided below in case of any committee and agenda related doubts.

Regards
Executive Board

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About the UNODC

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 after the merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention. Nowadays, it is regarded as a "global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime". It has offices spread out all over the globe. 90% of its budget relies on voluntary contributions, which are mainly given by Governments. UNODC's mandate is to "assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, terrorism and transitional crime in all its dimensions" as stated in the Millennium Declaration. The Office could divide its work programmes in three different types of aid:

- Field based technical cooperation's projects that can help Member States counteract critical situations
- Research and analytical work to increase understanding of everything of concern of the Office
- Normative work to aid national Governments in implementing international treaties and declarations, but also to suggest the development of local legislation.

Programmes led by UNODC can cover different areas, such as:

- organized crime and trafficking of any sort in order to help Member States with the instability caused by these type of crimes, but also with cybercrime of environmental crime;
- corruption, in order to work together with the public and private sectors or the civil society itself in order to help dismantle corrupted "empires" or to recover assets stolen by corrupt officials;
- crime prevention and criminal justice reform in order to promote the adoption of measures that guarantee a fair criminal justice system that always bears in mind the respect for human rights ;
- drug abuse prevention and health in order to reshape the perception of drug usage at all levels thanks to educational campaigns and scientific researches;
- terrorism prevention in order to effectively assist entities that are involved with cases of terrorism.

In addition to that, UNODC publishes every year the World Drug Report that assesses

the international drug problem and gives detailed information on the illicit drug situation. The Office of the Executive Director (OED) exercises its authority over the Division for Operations (DO), the Division for Treaty Affairs (DTA), the Division for Policy Analysis and Treaty Affairs (DPA) and the Division of Management (DM) . Different branches are associated to each of these divisions, such as the Drug Prevention and Health Branch (DHB), the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch (OCB), the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch (CEB), or the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB). The Office on Drugs and Crime is also governed by two UN policy-making bodies: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Their decisions and their resolutions are supposed to provide guidance to the Member States and to UNODC. Ghada Fathi Waly of Egypt is the present Director General of the UNODC and she was appointed by the UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Gueterres in February 2020. With headquarters in Vienna, Austria the UNODC tries to respond to the UN and the international community on the issues of "the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism and political corruption."

The UNODC branches and main strategies to combat drug and crime are to support the governments in implementation of diverse legislations, international treaties and laws against drugs, crime, terrorism and corruption. UNODC fosters research, guidance, and support to the countries in the adoption of those legislations and international documents. Additionally, the Office gives technical and financial assistance to the governments to face their respective situations and challenges in those fields. Being an organ of the UN system, UNODC's resolutions are adopted by the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and its membership counts the 193 UN Member States. The committee's resolutions are therefore not legally binding, but are recommendations that the Member States are strongly advised to take seriously.

Transnational Organized Crime

Transnational organized crime is organized crime coordinated across national borders, involving groups or markets of individuals working in more than one country to plan and execute illegal business ventures. Transnational organized crime encompasses virtually all serious profit-motivated criminal actions of an international nature where more than one country is involved. The term "organized crime" appears to have emerged in Chicago in 1919 and the term retains undertones of the bootlegging gangs prevalent during that era.

But the phenomenon of organized criminal activity far pre-dates this coinage and its manifestations have developed considerably since that time. Depending on the definition, offences that could be classed as organized crime have always been with us, but it was only recently that the nations of the world began to compare notes and collaborate on a collective response. Although the development of multilateral agreements to control the transnational drug trade began a century ago, and a number of international instruments to address certain offences have been in existence for some time, there was not, until recently, an agreement on how transnational organized crime should be addressed.

The rapid growth in the scale and scope of the problem in the post-Cold War world led to the passage of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which came into effect in late 2003. Remarkably, the Convention contains no precise definition of "transnational organized crime," nor does it contain a list of the kinds of crimes that might fall under this heading. This is not a problem unique to the Convention - as noted above, there is no consensus definition of organized crime among either practitioners or theoreticians. A very wide range of criminal activities can be conducted transnationally in an organized fashion, and new forms of crime emerge constantly as global and local conditions change over time. In order to accommodate this complexity, a precise definition was omitted. Instead, the Convention defines "organized criminal group." This is needed because the Convention requires parties to criminalize participation in an organized criminal group but the purpose of the Convention is to "prevent and combat transnational organized crime", not organized crime groups. Attacking the groups is just one tactic toward this end. Under the Convention, an "organized criminal group" is 'a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed and exists for a period of time, acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four year incarcerations in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. Since most "groups" of any sort contain three or more people working in concert and most exist for a period of time, the true defining characteristics of organized crime groups under the Convention are their profit-driven nature and the seriousness of the offences they commit. The Convention covers only transnational crimes, but "transnational" is similarly cast

broadly. It covers not only offences committed in more than one state, but also those that take place in one state but are planned or controlled in another. Also included are crimes in one state committed by groups that operate in more than one state, and crimes committed in one state that impact on other states. The implied definition of "transnational organized crime" encompasses virtually all profit-motivated criminal activities with international implications. This broad definition takes account of the global complexity of the issue and allows cooperation on the widest possible range of common concerns, but leaves the exact subject matter rather vague. A better idea of the offences intended is provided in the attached Protocols, which relate to specific crimes: trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and firearms trafficking. These issues – which typically involve countries of origin, transit and destination – are areas where international cooperation is essential, since it is beyond the capacity of any single state to take comprehensive action to tackle the problems.

There are many activities that can be characterized as transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in firearms, counterfeit goods, wildlife and cultural property, and even some aspects of cybercrime. It threatens peace and human security, leads to human rights being violated and undermines the economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and have a direct impact on governance, such as through corruption and the "buying" of elections. Every year, countless lives are lost as a result of organized crime. Drug-related health problems and violence, firearm deaths and the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and migrant smugglers are all part of this. Each year millions of victims are affected as a result of the activities of organized crime groups.

Unlike the "conventional" crimes (murder, rape, robbery et cetera), citizens rarely approach the police with complaints about organized crime. Many of the offences are "victimless", in the sense that none of the parties participating has any interest in bringing the matter to the attention of the police. Even when there is a clear victim, this person may be reluctant to report for fear of reprisals. Further, to sell contraband or illicit services, criminal markets have to be open enough to attract customers, and to operate in this way suggests some degree of tolerance on behalf of the authorities. Corruption is often implicit, and members of the public may be left with the impression that complaints would be useless.

Different forms of transnational organized crime:

Transnational organized crime is not stagnant, but is an ever changing industry, adapting to markets and creating new forms of crime. In short, it is an illicit business that transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical boundaries and one that knows no borders or rules.

Drug trafficking continues to be the most lucrative form of business for criminals, with an estimated annual value of \$320 billion. In 2009, UNODC placed the approximate annual worth of the global cocaine and opiate markets alone at \$85 billion and \$68 billion, respectively. Of all the areas under consideration, the most is known about drug trafficking. UNODC and concerned governments have conducted surveys of the major cultivation areas for coca bush and opium poppy for many years, and so estimates can be made with some precision as to how much cocaine and heroin are being produced. Many countries submit their seizure data to UNODC, and most of the main destination countries have survey data on the size of the drug-using population. Supply, demand and seizures can be triangulated to give a more reliable picture than any single data source could generate.

Human trafficking is a global crime in which men, women and children are used as products for sexual or labour-based exploitation. While figures vary, an estimate from the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2005 indicated the number of victims of trafficking at any given time to be around 2.4 million, with annual profits of about \$32 billion. Recent research on overall forced labour trends however would suggest that the scope of the problem is much bigger. In Europe, the trafficking of mostly women and children for sexual exploitation alone brings in \$3 billion annually and involves 140,000 victims at any one time, with an annual flow of 70,000 victims. Less is known about the scale and nature of human trafficking. UNODC recently spearheaded the UN.GIFT project, which, among other things, gathered data from 155 countries and territories on human trafficking victims and perpetrators. The amount and reliability of this information varied greatly between countries, however, and some important countries did not participate. Most importantly, it is difficult to say what share of the victims are detected and whether these people are representative of the market as a whole. It remains likely that law enforcement is just skimming the surface in many parts of the world. And, unfortunately, the UN.GIFT report was a one-off assessment; a mechanism for collecting these data on a regular basis is not yet available.

Smuggling of migrants is a well-organized business moving people around the globe through criminal networks, groups and routes. Migrants can be offered a "smuggling package" by organized crime groups, and the treatment they get along the route corresponds to the price they pay to their smugglers. In the process of being smuggled, their rights are often breached and they can be robbed, raped, beaten, held for ransom or even left to die in some cases, when the risks get too high for their smugglers. Many smugglers do not care if migrants drown in the sea, die of dehydration in a desert or suffocate in a container. Every year this trade is valued at billions of dollars. In 2009 some \$6.6 billion was generated through the illegal smuggling of 3 million migrants from Latin America to North America, while the previous year 55,000 migrants were smuggled from Africa into Europe for a sum of \$150 million.

Illicit trading in firearms brings in around \$170 million to \$320 million annually⁹ and puts handguns and assault rifles in the hands of criminals and gangs. It is difficult to count the victims of these illicit weapons, but in some regions (such as the Americas) there is a strong correlation between homicide rates and the percentage of homicides by firearms. Transnational firearms trafficking presents even greater obstacles, since the Convention does not provide for international seizure data pooling.⁶ Even groups that have been involved in monitoring the small arms situation for years have trouble quantifying the extent of transnational trafficking. When large seizures are made, it is difficult to distinguish firearms that have been trafficked from those that have been legally imported and then diverted to the illicit market domestically.

Trafficking in natural resources includes the smuggling of raw materials such as diamonds and rare metals (often from conflict zones). The trafficking of timber in South-East Asia generates annual revenues of \$3.5 billion. In addition to funding criminal groups, this strand of criminal activity ultimately contributes to deforestation, climate change and rural poverty.

The illegal trade in wildlife is another lucrative business for organized criminal groups, with poachers targeting skins and body parts for export to foreign markets. Trafficking in elephant ivory, rhino horn and tiger parts from Africa and South-East Asia to Asia produces \$75 million in criminal profits each year and threatens the existence of some species. Organized crime groups also deal in live and rare plants and animals threatening their very existence to meet demand from collectors or unwitting consumers. According to the WWF, traffickers illegally move over 100 million tons of fish, 1.5 million live birds and 440,000 tons of medicinal plants per year.

The sale of fraudulent medicines is a worrying business, as it represents a potentially deadly trade for consumers. Piggybacking on the rising legitimate trade in pharmaceuticals from Asia to other developing regions, criminals traffic fraudulent medicines from Asia, in particular to South-East Asia and Africa to the value of \$1.6 billion. Instead of curing people, however, they can result in death or cause resistance to drugs used to treat deadly infectious diseases like malaria and tuberculosis. In addition to traditional trafficking methods, criminals continue to build a lucrative online trade in fraudulent medicines targeting developed and developing countries alike, which can also lead to health implications for consumers.

Cybercrime encompasses several areas, but one of the most profitable for criminals is identity theft, which generates around \$1 billion each year. Criminals are increasingly exploiting the Internet to steal private data, access bank accounts and fraudulently attain payment card details.

The Effects of TOC

While transnational organized crime is a global threat, its effects are felt locally. When organized crime takes root it can destabilize countries and entire regions, thereby undermining development assistance in those areas. Organized crime groups can also work with local criminals, leading to an increase in corruption, extortion, racketeering and violence, as well as a range of other more sophisticated crimes at the local level. Violent gangs can also turn inner cities into dangerous areas and put citizens' lives at risk.

Organized crime affects people in the developing and the developed worlds. Money is laundered through banking systems. People become victims of identity theft, with 1.5 million people each year being caught out. In many developed countries, criminal groups traffic women for sexual exploitation and children for purposes of forced begging, burglary and pickpocketing. Car theft is also an organized business, with vehicles stolen to order and taken abroad. Fraudulent medicines and food products enter the licit market and not only defraud the public but can put their lives and health at risk. Added to this is the trade in counterfeit products, which deprives countries of tax revenues. This can also have an impact on legitimate companies when illegally produced goods displace sales of original products, which in turn hurts employer revenues. Organized crime adds to an increase in public spending for security and policing and undermines the very human rights standards that many countries strive to preserve, particularly when activities such as human trafficking in human beings, kidnapping and extortion are taken into consideration. It can also fuel local crime, which in turn drives up costs such as insurance premiums and adds to the general level of criminality and insecurity in society.

Transnational organized crime is widely opposed on the basis of a number of negative effects. It can undermine democracy, disrupt free markets, drain national assets, and inhibit the development of stable societies. In doing so, it has been argued, national and international criminal groups threaten the security of all nations. The victims of these transnational crime networks are governments that are unstable or not powerful enough to prevent them, with the networks conducting illegal activities that provide them with profits. Transnational organized crimes interrupt peace and stability of nations worldwide, often using bribery, violence, or terror to meet their needs.

TOC is insufficiently understood, according to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In the most recent full-scale United Nations assessment of TOC, conducted in 2010, the Executive Director stated, "there is a lack of information on transnational criminal markets and trends. The few studies that exist have looked at sections of the problem, by sector or country, rather than the big picture. Without a global perspective there cannot be evidence-based policy." In response to the threat, law enforcement agencies have created a number of effective approaches for combating this transnational organized crime.

Past International Action

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Countries must become parties to the Convention itself before they can become parties to any of the Protocols.

The Convention represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime and signifies the recognition by Member States of the seriousness of the problems posed by it, as well as the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in order to tackle those problems. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice); the adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation; and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25. It entered into force on 25 December 2003. It is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. An additional objective of the Protocol is to protect and assist the victims of trafficking in persons with full respect for their human rights.

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, entered into force on 28 January 2004. It deals with the growing problem of organized criminal groups who smuggle migrants, often at high risk to the migrants and at great profit for the offenders. A major achievement of the Protocol was that, for the first time in a global

international instrument, a definition of smuggling of migrants was developed and agreed upon. The Protocol aims at preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants, as well as promoting cooperation among States parties, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and preventing the worst forms of their exploitation which often characterize the smuggling process.

The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001. It entered into force on 3 July 2005. The objective of the Protocol, which is the first legally binding instrument on small arms that has been adopted at the global level, is to promote, facilitate and strengthen cooperation among States Parties in order to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. By ratifying the Protocol, States make a commitment to adopt a series of crime-control measures and implement in their domestic legal order three sets of normative provisions: the first one relates to the establishment of criminal offenses related to illegal manufacturing of, and trafficking in, firearms on the basis of the Protocol requirements and definitions; the second to a system of government authorizations or licensing intending to ensure legitimate manufacturing of, and trafficking in, firearms; and the third one to the marking and tracing of firearms.

Emerging Global Crimes

Transnational organized criminal groups seek to exploit legitimate activities for criminal purposes. The ways in which they are reaping profit are becoming more creative. As organized crime groups join ever more complex networks spanning the globe, the crimes become increasingly transnational and the types of crime they are able to commit become diversified. New threats to global security are emerging, meaning that people can fall victim to organized crime in an increasing number of ways, in an increasing number of places.

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime identified cybercrime, identity-related crimes, trafficking in cultural property, environmental crime, piracy, organ trafficking, and fraudulent medicine as new and emerging crimes of concern. The emergence of these new crime types gives rise to the need for law enforcement response to adapt its efforts and capacities accordingly.

- Cybercrime
- Identity-related crime
- Trafficking in cultural property
- Wildlife and forest crime
- Organ trafficking
- Maritime Crime

Cybercrime or computer-oriented crime: This is a crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cybercrime may threaten a person or a nation's security and financial health. There are many privacy concerns surrounding cybercrime when confidential information is intercepted or disclosed, lawfully or otherwise. Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar further define cybercrime from the perspective of gender and defined 'cybercrime against women' as "Crimes targeted against women with a motive to intentionally harm the victim psychologically and physically, using modern telecommunication networks such as internet and mobile phones". Cybercrime is an evolving form of transnational crime. The complex nature of the crime as one that takes place in the border-less realm of cyberspace is compounded by the increasing involvement of organized crime groups. Perpetrators of cybercrime and their victims can be located in different regions, and its effects can ripple through societies around the world, highlighting the need to mount an urgent, dynamic and international response. Internationally, both governmental and non-state actors engage in cybercrimes, including espionage, financial theft, and other cross-border crimes. Cybercrimes crossing international borders and involving the actions of at least one nation-state is sometimes referred to as cyberwarfare.

UNODC response: UNODC promotes long-term and sustainable capacity building in the fight against cybercrime through supporting national structures and action. Specifically, UNODC draws upon its specialized expertise on criminal justice systems response to provide technical assistance in capacity building, prevention and awareness raising, international cooperation, and data collection, research and analysis on cybercrime.

Economic Fraud and Identity-related Crime: All over the world, societies are increasingly reliant on identification information. Identity-related information about individuals is used e.g. for banking, shopping, travelling and collecting social assistance. Increasingly, such information also includes biometric information. The more our society becomes computerized, the more avenues are open for criminals to exploit the vulnerabilities of those systems to commit identity-related crimes. Identity-related crime generates significant profits for criminals each year, with far-reaching impact not only on economies and online commerce, but also on individuals who fall victim to it. Where identity-related information is obtained by criminals, it can be abused to launder money, to commit fraud and to enable illicit activities for organized crime purposes, including acts of corruption, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and even terrorism. Millions of dollars can be stolen using false identification either in highly sophisticated single events, or through millions of smaller incidents. In the hands of unscrupulous criminals, these criminal profits can be used to commit further crimes.

UNODC Response: UNODC has been actively working to develop new tools to assist Member States in strengthening their legal, institutional and operational capacities in order to combat economic fraud and identity-related crime at the domestic level, and to effectively engage in international cooperation against these crimes. To that end, UNODC has released a study on identity-related crime, published a Handbook on identity-related crime and convened expert group meetings on the subject.

Study on identity-related crime: In 2007, UNODC released a study on Fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity (E/CN.15/2007/8 and Add. 1, 2 and 3) commissioned by UNODC and submitted to the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/26.

There were two key achievements of that study. Firstly, it adopted a broad approach to the concept of identity-related crime to cover all forms of illicit conduct involving an individual's identity, including identity fraud and identity theft. Secondly, it approached identity-related crimes from a new criminal justice perspective that treated identity-related crimes as distinct criminal offences, rather than merely criminalizing other offences using false identities.

Trafficking In Cultural Property: Cultural property is part of the common heritage of humankind. It is so unique and important a testimony of the evolution and identity of peoples, that the importance of protecting it has been stressed in several international instruments.

Organized criminal groups are increasingly involved in trafficking in cultural property, both through legitimate markets, such as auctions and through the Internet, and in underground illicit markets. Trafficking in cultural property is also becoming an important source for the laundering of the proceeds of crime, and has been recently identified as a possible source of financing for terrorist groups. Trafficking in cultural property involves several acts that may ultimately result in the loss, destruction, removal or theft of irreplaceable items. While criminals make significant profits from this illicit trafficking, humankind is denied access to archaeological information and to artefacts of its shared heritage. For instance, many relics and monuments from past generations remain buried underground. Where ancient artefacts are stolen and the sites in which they were hidden are destroyed through looting, archaeologists are unable to gather knowledge about the past. A substantial amount of looting happens around the world, and yet so far the efforts to combat trafficking in cultural property have not been in proportion to the gravity and extent of this criminal manifestation.

UNODC Response: Increased recognition of the transnational criminal elements involved in the trafficking of cultural property brings to the fore the role of UNODC in increasing the international crime prevention and criminal justice response to this crime.

UNODC works to harness the potential of the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime to address serious crimes relating to trafficking in cultural property when committed by organized crime groups. Many of the provisions of the Convention are relevant to the transnational crime of trafficking in cultural property, and, in turn, many of its provisions empower States parties to rally against transnational criminals to protect their common cultural heritage. Furthermore, the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offenses has offered to the international community a new tool to review and strengthen its responses to this form of crime.

Wildfire Crimes: Wildlife trade refers to the commerce of products that are derived from non-domesticated animals or plants usually extracted from their natural environment or raised under controlled conditions. It can involve the trade of living or dead individuals, tissues such as skins, bones or meat, or other products. Legal wildlife trade is regulated by the United Nations' Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which currently has 183 member countries called Parties.[1] Illegal wildlife trade is widespread and constitutes one of the major illegal economic activities, comparable to the traffic of drugs and weapons. Wildlife trade is a serious conservation problem, has a negative effect on the viability of many wildlife populations and is one of the major threats to the survival of vertebrate species. The illegal wildlife trade has been linked to the emergence and spread of new infectious diseases in humans, including emergent viruses.

The volume of international trade in wildlife commodities is immense and continue to rise. According to an analysis to the 2012 Harmonized System customs statistics, global import of wildlife products amounted to US\$187 billion, of which fisheries commodities accounted for \$113 billion; plants and forestry products for \$71 billion; non-fishery animal for \$3 billion including live animals, parts and derivatives.

However, the global trade of wildlife commodities is ineffectively monitored and accounted for due to the constraint of the HS Code System used by the customs worldwide. The majority of international imports of wildlife are only recorded in general categories such as plant or animal products with no further taxonomic detail (this is akin to importing metals without recording their element identity e.g. copper or iron). It is estimated that near 50% of the global import of plant and 70% of animals product are imported as general categories, with an exception for fisheries (ca. 5%) thanks to various multilateral fishery management agreements that requires taxon-specific fish catch reporting.[7] Many jurisdictions rely on the declared HS Code of the consignments for detection and prosecution of illegal wildlife import. The lack of specificity of HS code precludes effective monitoring and traceability of global wildlife trade. There is an increasing call for a reform of the Harmonized System to strengthen monitoring and enforcement of global wildlife trade.

Different forms of wildlife trade or use (utilization, hunting, trapping, collection or over-exploitation) are the second major threat to endangered mammals and it also ranks among the first ten threats to birds, amphibians and cycads. Wildlife trade threatens the local ecosystem, and puts all species under additional pressure at a time when they are facing threats such as overfishing, pollution, dredging, deforestation and other forms of habitat destruction. Wildlife is traded alive or dead.

In the food chain, species higher up on the ladder ensure that the species below them do not become too abundant (hence controlling the population of those below them). Animals lower on the ladder are often non-carnivorous (but instead herbivorous) and control the abundance of plant species in a region. Due to the very large amounts of species that are removed from the ecosystem, it is not inconceivable that environmental problems will result, similar to e.g. overfishing, which causes an overabundance of jellyfish.

Wildlife markets in China have also been implicated in the 2002 SARS outbreak and the COVID-19 pandemic. It is thought that the market environment provided optimal conditions for the coronaviruses of zoonotic origin that caused both outbreaks to mutate and subsequently spread to humans.

Organ trafficking: The transplantation of healthy organs into persons whose own organs have failed, improves and saves thousands of lives every year. But demand for organs has outstripped supply, creating an underground market for

illicitly obtained organs. Desperate situations of both recipients and donors create an avenue ready for exploitation by international organ trafficking syndicates. Traffickers exploit the desperation of donors to improve the economic situation of themselves and their families, and they exploit the desperation of recipients who may have few other options to improve or prolong their lives. Like other victims of trafficking in persons, those who fall prey to traffickers for the purpose of organ removal may be vulnerable by virtue of poverty, for instance. One factor that is distinct in this form of trafficking in persons is the profile of culprits; while some may live solely from criminal trafficking activities, others may be doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and health care professionals who are involved in legitimate activities when they are not participating in trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

The transnational organized crime syndicates are involved in trafficking people for the purpose of organ removal and the organs themselves. The Trafficking in Persons Protocol supplementing the Transnational Organized Crime Convention includes trafficking in *persons* for the purpose of organ removal.

UNODC Response: Trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal was on the agenda of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of Parties to the Organized Crime Convention at its fourth session, from 10 to 12 October 2011. The Working Group recommended that States make better use of the Convention and Trafficking in Persons Protocol in combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

The Working Group recommended that States parties to the Convention should encourage relevant United Nations entities, including UNODC, to gather evidence-based data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including root causes, trends and modus operandi, with the aim of facilitating better understanding and awareness of the phenomenon while recognizing the difference between trafficking in organs, tissues and cells. The Working Group also requested UNODC to develop a training module against trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, and provide technical assistance, especially in regard to investigation, exchange of information and international legal cooperation.

Latin America

Crime and violence affect the lives of millions of people in Latin America. Some consider social inequality to be a major contributing factor to levels of violence in Latin America, where the state fails to prevent crime and organized crime takes over State control in areas where the State is unable to assist the society such as in impoverished communities. In the years following the transitions from authoritarianism to democracy, crime and violence have become major problems in Latin America. The region experienced more than 2.5 million murders between 2000 and 2017.

Latin America contains the majority of the world's most dangerous cities. Several studies indicated the existence of an epidemic in the region; the Pan American Health Organization called violence in Latin America "the social pandemic of the 20th century." Apart from the direct human cost, the rise in crime and violence has imposed significant social costs and has made much more difficult the processes of economic and social development, democratic consolidation and regional integration in the Americas.

High rates of crime and violence in Latin America are undermining growth, threatening human welfare, and impeding social development, according to World Bank and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). According to the Financial Times, "The region registers close to 40 per cent of the world's murders despite being home to only 9 per cent of the global population. According to Lapop, one in four Latin Americans was assaulted and robbed" in 2018. Latin America is caught in a vicious circle, where economic growth is thwarted by high crime rates, and insufficient economic opportunity contributes to high crime. Crime and violence thrives as the rule of law is weak, economic opportunity is scarce, and education is poor. Therefore, effectively addressing crime requires a holistic, multi-sectoral approach that addresses its root social, political, and economic causes.

Recent statistics indicate that crime is becoming the biggest problem in Latin America. Amnesty International has declared Latin America as the most dangerous region in the world for journalists to work.

In Mexico, armed gangs of rival drug smugglers have been fighting it out with one another, thus creating new hazards in rural areas. Crime is extremely high in all of the major cities in Brazil. Wealthy citizens have had to provide for their own security. In large parts of Rio de Janeiro, armed criminal gangs are said to be in control. Crime statistics were high in El Salvador, Guatemala and Venezuela during 1996. The police have not been able to handle the work load and the military have been called in to assist in these countries. There was a very distinct crime wave happening in Latin America. The city that currently topped the list

of the world's most violent cities is San Pedro Sula in Honduras, leading various media sources to label it the "murder capital of the world." Colombia registered a homicide rate of 24.4 per 100,000 in 2016, the lowest since 1974. The 40-year low in murders came the same year that the Colombian government signed a peace agreement with the FARC.[15]

Crime is slowing economic growth and undermining democratic consolidation in Latin America. Today, Latin America has the dubious distinction of being most violent region in the world, with combined crime rates more than triple the world average and are comparable to rates in nations experiencing war. This is taking a tremendous toll on development in the region by both affecting economic growth and public faith in democracy.

The Inter-American Development Bank estimates that Latin America's per capita Gross Domestic Product would be twenty-five percent higher if the region's crime rates were equal to the world average. Similarly, the World Bank has identified a strong correlation between crime and income inequality. Business associations in the region rank crime as the number one issue negatively affecting trade and investment. Crime-related violence also represents the most important threat to public health, striking more victims than HIV/AIDS or other infectious diseases.

Public faith in democracy itself is under threat as governments are perceived as unable to deliver basic services such as public security. A United Nations report revealed that only 43 percent of Latin Americans are fully supportive of democracy. Crime has rapidly risen to the top of the list of citizen concerns in Latin America. As the Economist magazine described it, "in several Latin American countries, 2004 will be remembered as the year in which the people rose up in revolt against crime."

Massive street marches such as those that took place in Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil, and other expressions of protest against violence, have made it increasingly difficult for politicians to avoid dealing with the issue and, in many countries, have made tackling crime a central theme in political party platforms across the region. Several leaders in the region, including El Salvador's Tony Saca, Ricardo Maduro in Honduras, Guatemala's Óscar Berger, and Álvaro Uribe in Colombia, have all campaigned on a strong anti-crime message. The Presidents of Honduras and El Salvador have called gangs (maras) as big a threat to national security in their countries as terrorism is to the United States. World Bank researchers have demonstrated the existence of a 'criminal inertia,' in which high rates of criminality endure long after the latent socioeconomic causes have disappeared or been addressed through policy interventions. Another reason critics believe fuels crime in Latin America is due to the poor public primary education system they say it "has given rise to youths without jobs or expectations of employment-thereby fuelling the mounting problem of gang violence in Central America, Mexico, Jamaica, Trinidad, Colombia and Brazil.

Middle East and North Africa

The Near and Middle East has reported high levels of amphetamine seizures in recent years. Reports of amphetamine seizures from countries in the Middle East continue to refer predominantly to tablets bearing the Captagon logo. The nature of the psychoactive ingredients in such tablets is not always clear, but reports suggest that amphetamine trafficked from South-East Europe is the main ingredient in Captagon tablets found in the consumer markets of the Middle East (notably Saudi Arabia), frequently alongside caffeine. Laboratories may also exist in countries along this route, possibly carrying out the conversion into tablet form. Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic serve as important transit points. Moreover, Turkey is a prominent transit country for heroin. In North Africa, large seizures of cannabis herb are reported from Morocco.

The Arab region comprises three diverse and culturally distinct geographical areas, namely the Middle East region, the Maghreb and the Gulf States. Across these three sub-regions are displayed considerable disparities and differences in levels of development, economics, politics, legal systems and culture. National capacities, capabilities and treaty adherence relevant to UNODC's mandates and operations vary from country to country.

Moreover, this is a region that has a number of conflict, post-conflict and fragile states, namely the ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, the continuing instability in Iraq and Sudan, particularly Darfur, which contribute to an environment of violence and unrest both in those countries themselves, but also with considerable negative consequences on neighbouring countries in the region.

Throughout the region, the need to strengthen governance, insecurity, conflicts, poverty and economic disparities among and within countries of the region are providing opportunities for transnational organized crime, as is reflected in increasing incidences of illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, money, and arms, and the consequential generation of proceeds of crime and acts of money-laundering.

Due to its strategic location and comparatively weak control measures in some of the countries in the region, illicit activities related to the trafficking of drugs and crimes associated with it, firearms and human beings and migrant smuggling are expanding in the region, and bringing increasing profits to international and local criminal organizations. Indeed the drug and crime control problems are becoming more and more prominent in the region, and have the potential to escalate considerably if countermeasures are not strengthened now, and a clear message is not sent, particularly against trafficking of drugs, human beings and smuggling of illegal migrants and terrorism. HIV/AIDS, which was not previously a particularly prevalent problem in the MENA region, is now increasing, particularly amongst injecting drug users and in the prison settings. The situation is further aggravated due to the inadequate performance of the criminal justice system.

The draft Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform 2011-2015, a draft Political Declaration (the Cairo Declaration) and draft Terms of Reference for a Regional Programme Steering and Follow-Up Committee were reviewed and further developed at a Regional Expert Meeting held in Cairo from 27 to 29 April 2010 (in partnership with the League of Arab States and the Government of Egypt) with expert delegates from the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Health from all 18 countries in the region, namely Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

On 8 December 2010, the Regional Programme was endorsed by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial level and formally launched by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States.

West and Central Asia

Afghanistan continues to dominate the worldwide opium market. In 2015, the country still accounted for almost two thirds of the global area under illicit opium poppy cultivation. Most of Europe is supplied with Afghan opiates through the "Balkan route", via the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and South-Eastern Europe, which continues to be the most important conduit for heroin trafficking. The total value of illicit opiates trafficked on the Balkan route is estimated to amount to an average of USD 28 billion per annum, which is roughly a third bigger than the entire GDP of Afghanistan, while only a fraction of these profits remain in the source country. The "southern route", through Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran by sea to the Gulf region and Africa (particularly East Africa), has grown in importance. The "northern route", from Afghanistan to neighbouring States in Central Asia, the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, has started to undergo a resurgence after a decline in the period 2008-2012. However, Afghanistan and its neighbours are not only affected by trafficking as the drugs are moved to their key destination markets. Of the globally about 17.4 million past-year users of opiates, particularly South-West Asia is marked by high levels of opiate use and the highest prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs. In Afghanistan alone, 2-2.5 million people are estimated to use drugs. Additionally, an emerging trend in Afghanistan, and similarly in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the use of amphetamines.

Nowhere is the convergence of transnational threats more apparent than in Afghanistan and Southwest Asia. The Taliban and other drug-funded terrorist groups threaten the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the United States, and other international partners to build a peaceful and democratic future for that nation. The insurgency is seen in some areas of Afghanistan as criminally driven—as opposed to ideologically motivated—and in some areas, according to local Afghan officials and U.S. estimates, drug traffickers and the Taliban are becoming indistinguishable. In other instances, ideologically driven insurgent networks are either directly trafficking in narcotics or have linked up with DTOs to finance their criminal actions. The threatening crime-terror-insurgency nexus in this region is illustrated by cases such as that of INTERPOL fugitive Dawood Ibrahim, the reputed leader of South Asia's powerful "D Company." He is wanted in connection with the 1993 Mumbai bombing and is sanctioned under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 (Taliban/al-Qa`ida).

A traditional conduit for smuggling between east and west, the Balkans has become an ideal environment for the cultivation and expansion of TOC. Weak institutions in Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina have enabled Balkan-based TOC groups to seize control of key drug and human trafficking routes and Western European markets. The Balkans region has become a new entry point for Latin American cocaine, a source of synthetic drugs, and a transit region for heroin chemical precursors for use in the Caucasus and Afghanistan. Excess weapons are smuggled to countries of concern. Insufficient border

controls and the ease of acquiring passports enable the transit of criminals and terrorist figures to Western Europe. Cooperation between the United States and the European Union, as well as bilateral cooperation with the countries in the region to foster legal institution building, economic progress, and good governance in the Balkans will be key to eliminating the environment supporting TOC.

Aiming to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, UNODC developed a concerted solution for Europe, West and Central Asia with interventions at three distinct yet closely inter-connected levels: country, regional and inter-regional. The initiative, which is referred to as the '**UNODC One Concerted Approach for Europe, West and Central Asia**', brings together the achievements and impacts of country, regional and global programmes in an integrated manner, builds on lessons learned and focuses on key areas where UNODC is envisaged to have the greatest added value and impact in the period 2016 till 2019. The focus is on a series of prioritized common deliverables with joint milestones in three key areas: i) Law Enforcement Cooperation; ii) Criminal Justice and Judicial Cooperation; and iii) Social and Human Development. It is based on joint and harmonized planning, implementation and monitoring between countries, regional and global level programmes.

This '**three-tier**' approach brings the comparative advantages of each UNODC office in West and Central Asia (i.e. Country Offices in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Pakistan as well as the Regional Office for Central Asia) together in an integrated programming effort, with coordination through the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries. The Paris Pact Initiative provides strategic guidance through its Policy Consultative Group Meetings and related consultations with Member States. **Global programmes** that work in the region are also full partners, including the Global Programme on Money Laundering, the Container Control Programme, the Afghan Opiate Trade Project and the various Global Programmes on HIV/AIDS as well as Drug Use Prevention, Treatment and Care.

West and Central Africa

Between 2004 and 2007, at least two distinct trans-shipment hubs emerged in West Africa: one centred on Guinea-Bissau and Guinea, and one centred in the Bight of Benin which spans from Ghana to Nigeria. Colombian traffickers transported cocaine by 'mother ship' to the West African coast before offloading to smaller vessels. Some of this cocaine proceeded onward by sea to Spain and Portugal, but some was left as payment to West Africans for their assistance. The West Africans then trafficked this cocaine on their own behalf, largely by commercial air couriers. Shipments were also sent in modified small aircraft from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to various West African destinations. Additionally, West and Central Africa accounts for a large share of global seizures of non-specified amphetamines. The region remains a priority area in terms of responding to the drug problem, starting with a better understanding of the nature of drugs in the illicit market.

In October 2008, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), supported by UNODC and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), and in partnership with the European Union, held a Ministerial Conference in Praia, Cape Verde, to address the serious security threat posed by drug trafficking in the region. The *Political Declaration* and *Regional Action Plan* that resulted from this conference were subsequently endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS in Abuja on 19 December 2008.

The Praia Declarations reflect a strong political commitment and establish the basis for a detailed cooperation framework to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in West Africa. UNODC was entrusted with leading the process of translating the *Political Declaration* and *Regional Action Plan* into concrete programmes to be carried out by ECOWAS Member States in partnership with UNOWA, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the European Union. An *ECOWAS Operational Plan* and a *Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism* were formulated, specifying the operational role of the ECOWAS Commission in supporting Member States in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan.

UNODC's response to the call for support from ECOWAS was to design a crosscutting, comprehensive strategy based on the principle of shared responsibility. Efforts towards peace-building, security sector reform, national institution building and capacity-building and the shared responsibility shall be implemented in the most effective manner and are expected to contribute to the creation of a fertile environment for socioeconomic development to the benefit of the people in West Africa. Based on this strategic approach, UNODC's Regional Programme for West Africa 2010-2014 [[insert link to regional programme - pdf Document](#)], launched in December 2010 in New York, was designed with the overall objective to support the efforts of West African States, regional organizations and the civil society to respond to evolving security threats and to promote the rule of law and good governance.

In the context of transatlantic assistance and the concept of shared responsibility among origin, transit and destination, UNODC has been implementing programmes aiming at forging dialogue and cooperation among the three continents, namely Latin America, West Africa and Europe. UNODC was able through a project on Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa to foster trans-regional intelligence coordination and information sharing amongst several countries in West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, supported by the European Commission. Through the project, bilateral agreements were signed to facilitate joint investigations and rapid exchange of operational information between law enforcement agencies to promote intelligence-led investigations for intercepting drugs in participating countries.

Another initiative is the AIRCOP programme, supported also by the European Commission and being implemented jointly with INTERPOL and World Customs Organization (WCO), aimed at strengthening cooperation and intelligence exchange among airports in the three continents. Finally, through the implementation of the Global Container Programme, important seizures have been reported in recent years, including big cocaine seizures.

South Asia and South East Asia

South Asian countries share concerns regarding transnational organized crime, in particular the trafficking of illicit drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs, cannabis and pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic substances, as well as of precursors like ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. All countries in the region have solid national legislation and mechanisms to address drug trafficking, however, there is an urgent need to collaborate across borders and share real time information, given the transnational nature of drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime. Regional information sharing platforms can help strengthen cooperation in criminal matters related to drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crimes (TOC) including money laundering. In several countries across the globe, UNODC has facilitated the establishment of platforms for information sharing. These include the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC), the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre (GCIC), the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) for Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC) and the Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Drug Crimes (APICC).

Southeast Asia is no exception, and while it is prosperous in-part due to expanding social exchanges, trade and investment in infrastructure, the region is also challenged by increasingly aggressive organized crime networks and syndicates. Like any business, transnational criminal enterprises seek out conditions that are good for the bottom line, and in Southeast Asia conditions have been favourable. The fact is that while law enforcement and border management in the region are robust in some jurisdictions, they are effectively not functioning in others, and limited cross-border cooperation and corruption are serious problems - key enabling factors for transnational organized crime are unfortunately in-place. The situation is most vividly illustrated by the growth in methamphetamine production and trafficking, which have reached unprecedented and dangerous levels in the past few years. Profits have grown massively as organized crime groups have synthesized the drug market, consolidated production and innovated their business model. Heroin trafficking remains a problem, and other forms of transnational organized crime are also growing or appear to be growing, including the trade in counterfeit goods and medicines, trafficking and smuggling of people, and the trafficking of wildlife and timber.

At the same time, the region's rapidly expanding network of casinos, many of which are lightly or not at all regulated, has emerged as a perfect partner or offshoot industry for organized crime groups that need to launder large volumes of illicit money. However, the phenomenon of organized crime in Southeast Asia is only partially understood because data remain limited. And while gathering and sharing information on clandestine criminal activity is a global challenge, it is particularly acute in the region. Threats arising from transnational organized crime in Southeast Asia are becoming more deeply integrated within the region

itself, as well as with neighbouring and connected regions. At the same time, criminal networks operating in Southeast Asia have achieved global reach, trafficking unfathomable quantities of high-profit methamphetamine, massive consignments of wildlife and forest products, and an increasing range of counterfeit consumer and industrial goods. They also continue to engage in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation.

As transnational organized crime in Southeast Asia has become more complex, gaps in knowledge have correspondingly grown. This assessment draws together data and information provided by countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and neighbouring countries and regions, other official sources and specialized academic studies, supplemented by interviews with law enforcement officials, criminal intelligence analysts, and development practitioners, to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the scale and mechanics of major illicit trade flows: the how, where, when, who, and why. The intention is to provide the best possible reference for selected criminal markets in the region, as a basis for developing evidence-based strategic and programmatic responses. Specific focus is provided within the report the four most active transnational organized crime markets in the Southeast Asia region:

- Drugs and precursor chemicals (methamphetamine and heroin with reference to emerging drug challenges)
 - Trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants
- Environmental crimes (wildlife and timber trafficking)
- Counterfeit goods and falsified medicines

Questions a Resolution Must Answer:

1. How can organised crimes be tackled at a local level?
2. How can legislative and executive systems be improved in order to tackle organised crimes in a country?
3. Is there any correlation between organised crimes and repressed minorities in a country?
4. What are the new expansive tactics of organised criminal groups and how can it be tackled globally?
5. Can restorative justice be applied to the solution of organized crime cases?

Documentation Formats

Position Papers – The position paper in this committee is a document which needs to provide the stance of a delegate's allotment, keeping in mind of the Foreign Policies of the country specifically, all based on the agenda provided. The Position Paper also needs to contain a brief on what the agenda means and how the delegate representing the provided allotment will want the committee to focus and deliberate upon. Including solutions is subject to the delegate's choice.

Format of a Position Paper:

Position Paper

Name –

Committee –

Country –

Agenda –

[

Content/Body divided into paragraphs
(2-3)

]

Directive – Directives are documents that include requests, set of instructions to carry out a particular action which ultimately affects and contributes to the updates in a crisis simulation. The ODC can be a semi-crisis which is under the discretion of the EB. Directives need to be detailed, creative and relevant to the crisis in hand. It needs to be kept in mind that the actions are subject to the powers, jurisdiction/authority and foreign policies of the country the delegate is representing. Directives are extremely crucial as they are a driving force for the committee during a crisis simulation.

Formats:

• If it's an Individual Directive
Directive - Covert/Overt
Author- Your Country/Portfolio
To - EB
Objective/Subject - XXXXX
Plan of Action - Divide the action into points
Signature - XXXXX

• If it's a Joint Directive
Joint Directive - Covert/Overt
Author/Co-Authors - Your Country/Portfolio
Signatories - XXXXX
To - EB
Objective/Subject - XXXXX
Plan of Action - Divide the action into points
Signature/s - XXXXX

Press Releases - Press Releases are documents used by committees or individuals to inform “the public and the press” in the crisis about certain facts, or to spread misinformation about the ongoing crisis, hence, press releases can be fictitious in nature. They will be announced during committee sessions.

Press Release format
Press Release
Author - XXXXX
To - EB
Nature - Fictitious/non-fictitious
The Statement - Content
Signature - XXXXX

Communique - In this committee, communiques will only be accepted as committee wide actions or bloc actions. They can include set of instructions, solutions and other clauses to take actions in order to face a crisis and resolve the same.

Communique Format
Authors - XXXXX
Signatories - XXXXX
To - EB
Objective/Subject - XXXXX
Plan of Action/Body - XXXXX
Signature -XXXXX

Resolution Format guidelines:

- Use 12 point Times New Roman and 1.0 spacing throughout
- The heading is at the top of the resolution, with three components, in the following order - COMMITTEE:, AGENDA:, SPONSORS and SIGNATORIES:
- After the title of the resolution, a single line spacing is placed, followed by the full name of the committee written in capital letters with a comma at the end
- Acronyms and abbreviations are spelled out the first time they are mentioned, in the following manner: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Use formal, 3rd person, diplomatic language

Preambulatory Clauses:

- The introductory word/phrase of each preambulatory clause is italicized
- Only a selected set of phrases can be used as the introductory words/phrases
- The first letter of the introductory word/phrase is capitalized
- Commas separate the preambulatory clauses from each other

Operative Clauses:

- Each operative clause is numbered: 1., 2., 3., 4., ...
- All operative clauses and sub-clauses are indented
- The introductory word/phrase of each operative clause is underlined
- The first letter of the introductory word/phrase is capitalized
- Semi-colons separate operative clauses from each other
- Sub-clauses are lettered: a., b., c., d., ... Sub-sub-clauses are numbered with Roman numerals: i., ii., iii., iv., ... Sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses are indented by using tabs, NOT by using individual spaces (sub-clauses are tabbed once and sub-sub-clauses are tabbed twice)
- First letters of sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses are not capitalized
- Single sub-clauses are not allowed
- A period/full stop is used at the end of the final word of the operative clause