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WELCOME ADDRESS

Most esteemed Delegates,

It is with genuine happiness that I welcome you to the KIITMUN. It is indeed a great honour and privilege to be serving as your vice president at this year's United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

This year we have carefully considered and chosen a topic we believe will not only stimulate intelligent and constructive debates between our esteemed delegate but will also enrich their MUN learning experience. These are global issues that several countries are currently battling with, it is our hope that this simulation will yield practicable and sustainable resolutions during the committee sessions.

To make the best out of your KIITMUN experience, we would strongly recommend that delegates should strive to get themselves familiar with this study guide as well as the rules of procedures before the conference. This will ensure that your research on the agenda is guided and not out of scope. It is important that your participation and contributions during sessions will add constructively to the quality of work produced at the end of deliberations which will be drafted based on factual knowledge, sound research and most importantly, based on your represented country's foreign policy.

Our aim is to ensure that you have the best, most challenging MUN experience yet. All debates will be guided towards maximum productivity with the highest diplomatic decorum, hence the KIITMUN Rules of procedure would be observed to the latter.

As we all aim for excellence, all delegates are expected to be well prepared to contribute judiciously and collaborate diplomatically in all committee sessions. It is pertinent that delegates should be aware that their quality of work, contribution, and conduct during the conference will be assessed based on a predetermined template which will be presented at the beginning of the conference. The results of these assessments will be used to determine the recipients of the committee awards.

conclusively, we are excited and cannot wait to see you all during the conference. If you have any points or concerns pertaining, please feel free to contact us.

Sidharth Kapoor - President

Muhammad Mubarak Abdulkarim – Vice President

ABOUT UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has been in existence for 24 years, it is a unit of the UN office tasked with the job of combating drugs, crime, terrorism, and corruption around the world. Its aim is to achieve security, justice, and sustainable good health for all. The headquarters of the UNODC is situated in Vienna, Austria, it was established as the frontrunner in the fight against drugs, terrorism, and corruption. The UNODC has 20 field serving representatives across 150 countries around the world, a global reach which is matched by the divergency and difficulty of the cases it handles. The UNODC deals with a myriad of issues such as piracy, illicit drugs, money laundering, human trafficking, corruption etc. The foundation of the guiding principles of the office is established by the UN rule of law and bodies of international law, such as international human rights law, international criminal law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, etc. in responding issues related to crime, drug, corruption, and terrorism, it is important that rule of law must be followed to ensure the preservation of international human rights laws. Prevention of violence and abuse should be the core of any mandate that prioritizes security of humans as it is important in their development.

The UNODC in a bid to achieve its goals and objectives work with UN member states, NGOs, and other organization to strengthen institutions, builds transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and facilitate cooperation. The governing bodies of the UNODC are the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPJ) provides it with specific mandates that stresses the need to integrate human rights in states' responses through resolutions. Operation of the UNODC can be classified into three groups namely,

research and analytic work which increase understanding through informed public policy regarding drug and crime, normative work, which seeks to assist States in ratifying and implementing international treaties as well as developing domestic legislation against drugs and crime, and field-based technical cooperation projects which seeks to strengthen the institutional capacity of Member states in the fight against drugs and crime. Ultimately, UNODC takes an integrated approach to its work, wielding both legal and technical tools in partnership with state and non-state actors to effectively confront the growing menace of international crime and drug operations.

The world is now more interconnected than ever and presents even more challenges especially at the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. The UNODC's work in defusing some of humanity's most malign threats and promoting a healthier, safer, and more prosperous world is crucial and cannot be over emphasized. Member States in 2005 resolved that the promotion and protection of human rights should be both integrated into national policies and mainstreamed throughout the United Nations system at the world summit, which later birthed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development anchored in human rights, committed to leaving no one behind. Goal 16 is of crucial importance for UNODC's work as It is mandated to assist states in addressing drug control, crime, and terrorism prevention. To achieve this feat, UNODC promotes and facilitates the ratification of relevant international legal instruments, conducts research and analysis to inform policy making, and provides states with technical assistance to develop and implement relevant legislation in accordance with international human rights norms.

Conclusively, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has a mandate to assist UN member states to combat transnational crime, including corruption, human trafficking and smuggling, drug-use prevention and treatment, drug trafficking and terrorism which it vigorously addresses through:

Assisting states with the ratification and implementation of international conventions against transnational crimes as mentioned above

- Developing expertise, tools, and resources to prevent and address crime, manage controlled drugs, address drug trafficking, and terrorism

- Criminal justice reform and strengthening the rule of law
- Research and analysis
- Field-based technical cooperation projects
- Health and livelihoods programs designed to reduce dependence on drug production or use

ABBREVIATIONS USED

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNODC	United Nations office on Drugs and Crime
INTERPOL	International Criminal police Organization
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
UNVTF	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund

Agenda: STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

INTRODUCTION

According to Article 3(a) of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, Smuggling of Migrants is the process of entering a person into a Sovereign State illegally for financial or material gains. The act itself is a crime against the state in which persons are entered illegally but, in the process, the rights of the persons being smuggled are prone to violation such as physical/mental abuse because of their vulnerability.T

Refugees, asylum seekers and other persons in need of international protection due to conflict, persecution, and other related reasons fall prey to smugglers as they try to secure their lives and property. The UNODC has a critical role to play in supporting and partnering with States and non-States actors to develop measures necessary to mitigate the smuggling of refugees by

ensuring the international protection of smuggled persons. For instance, I) collaborating with UNHCR in the support and development of international best practices in the interest of smuggled persons such as ensuring that international laws of smuggling do not criminalize smuggled persons nor persons who support refugees cross state borders for humanitarian reasons.

II) advocating for safer, regular, and legal pathways to migration such as the UNODC Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants and the UNODC Toolkit to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants.

ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS AND PAST ACTION

65 years since the fourth congress in Kyoto, Japan, the United Nations continues to intensify its efforts as the largest international entity in the fight against crime, criminal injustice, etc. through their achievements in advancing policy, international best practices and holding the international community accountable to their commitments.

Albeit to the efforts of the United Nations to combat the Smuggling of Refugees, it has established a normative framework for the United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, sea, and Air in 2005 which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by many States.

The Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants as developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is centred to achieving three main objectives which are Combatting and Preventing the smuggling of Migrants, Protecting the rights of Smuggled Migrants, and Promoting cooperation among State Parties to that effect.

The Doha Declaration

On integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to address Social and Economic Challenges and to promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation which was adopted by the thirteenth UN congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice buttresses the need to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice matters to enhance a wider system coordination between States.

UNVTF

An integral component of a global effort to address trafficking in persons is the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund which was established in 2010 within the UN global plan of action and in line with the protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons which also supplements the UN convention against transnational organized crime.

CURRENT STATUS AND EVENTS

The involvement of Organized Criminal Groups has continued to increase the number of persons smuggled coupled with the fact that many nations are now becoming strict on their migration policies. Furthermore, the rise in conflicts around the world which has created a huge number of displaced persons seeking safety, asylum or even a better life has contributed significantly to the smuggling of migrants in the past 10 years according to the UNHCR and UNDP figures.

The Kyoto Declaration

On Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice, and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a recent event which recognizes the need to build upon the progress made since the thirteenth congress, it also includes the adoption of the sustainable development agenda 2030, analysing the work done thus far and identifying areas that need to be improved.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Ways to strengthen collaborations between states to combat the increased proliferation of migrants smuggling in developing and conflict prone countries
2. Ways to prevent increased trade in humans
3. What further role can the UN play beyond what it's doing currently?
4. Can the UN further the mobilisation of domestic financial resources without encroaching on the sovereignty of the individual nations in question?
5. What 'actions' can the UN take in view of the assessments made and presented before the General Assembly?

RECOMMENDED READING

1. UNODC Model Law against the smuggling of Migrants.
2. UNODC Toolkit to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants.
3. Kyoto Protocol T