

# **IASMUN**

## **Background Guide**



**UNODC**

# **IASMUN UNODC BACKGROUND GUIDE**



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# LETTER FROM THE DIAS

DEAR ESTEEMED DELEGATES,

A WARM WELCOME FROM THE DIAS OF UNODC AT THE IAS MODEL UN CONFERENCE! YOUR PRESENCE EMBODIES A WEALTH OF EXPERTISE AND A SHARED COMMITMENT TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES. TOGETHER, WE POSSESS THE POWER TO INNOVATE, INFLUENCE, AND INSPIRE POSITIVE CHANGE. THROUGHOUT OUR DISCUSSIONS, LET'S HARNESS OUR COMBINED EXPERTISE, FOSTERING AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES CONVERGE FOR IMPACTFUL OUTCOMES. THIS CONFERENCE IS A PLATFORM TO IGNITE NEW IDEAS, FORGE MEANINGFUL CONNECTIONS, AND FUEL MOTIVATION TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES HEAD-ON. OUR UNITED EFFORTS CAN LEAVE A LASTING IMPACT.

WE'RE COMMITTED TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION, AND INNOVATION. WITH BACKGROUNDS IN MENTORING, LEADERSHIP, AND RESEARCH, OUR GOAL IS INSIGHTFUL DISCUSSION, ENSURING BOTH PRODUCTIVITY AND CREATIVE EXPRESSION. THRIVING IN DEBATE AND VALUING DIVERSE VIEWPOINTS, OUR PASSION LIES IN EXCHANGING IDEAS. THIS COMMITTEE ENCOURAGES SPIRITED DEBATES, EMPHASIZING COLLABORATION AND UNDERSTANDING. THIS COMMITTEE THRIVES ON VIBRANT DEBATES AND DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES. HOWEVER, OUR PRIMARY FOCUS EXTENDS BEYOND WINNING; WE'RE DEDICATED TO FOSTERING A PLATFORM WHERE COLLABORATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS PARAMOUNT.

WELCOME TO THE UNODC! TOGETHER, WE ANTICIPATE A WEEKEND OF INTENSE DEBATES, JOY, COLLABORATION, AND GROWTH. YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION SHAPES OUR SUCCESS. WHETHER SEASONED OR NEW, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO BRING FORTH IDEAS AND ENGAGE WHOLEHEARTEDLY. WISHING YOU LUCK AS WE EMBARK ON THIS ENRICHING MODEL UN JOURNEY TOGETHER. MAY OUR DISCUSSIONS BE VIBRANT, OUR SOLUTIONS INNOVATIVE, AND OUR COLLECTIVE EFFORTS IMPACTFUL.

WARM REGARDS,

THE DIAS OF UNODC



## COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

THE UNODC WAS FORMED IN 1997 FOLLOWING THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND THE UNITED NATIONS, ON INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL. THE CONTROL PROGRAM WAS SET UP BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. COUNTRIES MUST SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION TO CONCENTRATE AND STRENGTHEN ITS ABILITY TO TACKLE THE ISSUE. THE INTERCONNECTED CHALLENGES OF MANAGING DRUG REGULATION AND COMBATING CRIME ALONG WITH ADDRESSING MANIFESTATIONS OF TERRORISM.

THE NETWORK, FOR PREVENTING CRIME AND ENSURING JUSTICE, ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. THE NETWORK INCLUDES UNODC AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FOCUSED ON CRIME. IT AIMS TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION, WITH CENTRES WORLDWIDE. THE TOPICS OF PREVENTING CRIME AND ADMINISTERING JUSTICE ARE INTERCONNECTED THROUGH THE NETWORK SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS THEM. SHARING INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE THROUGH RESEARCH INITIATIVES AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC) IS A GLOBAL LEADER IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME, IN ADDITION TO BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS LEAD PROGRAMME ON TERRORISM.



# AGENDA 1 OVERVIEW

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A CRITICAL GLOBAL ISSUE THAT CALLS FOR AN URGENT AND COHESIVE LEGAL RESPONSE. STRENGTHENING GLOBAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LAWS, DEVELOPING MORE ROBUST ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS, AND A STRONGER FOCUS ON VICTIM PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION. TRAFFICKING IS A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, OFTEN BASED ON DISCREPANCIES IN LEGAL DEFINITIONS, LEVEL OF PENALTIES, AND CROSS-BORDER COORDINATION, WHICH BECOME THE STUMBLING BLOCKS FOR CRIMINAL NETWORKS.

THE AGENDA ENSURES THAT THE LAWS ARE SIMILAR FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND, BASED ON THAT, DEVELOPS WAYS OF CREATING MORE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION, MAINLY IN SHARING INFORMATION AND EXTRADITION PROCESSES OF THE ACCUSED TRAFFICKERS. BESIDES THESE, MODERN SOLUTIONS, USING TECHNOLOGY FOR OBSERVATION OF TRAFFICKING AND BREAKING NETWORKS OF CRIMINALS, IS VERY NECESSARY. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS SHOULD ALSO FOCUS ON VICTIM-CENTERED APPROACHES, MAKING SURE THAT SURVIVORS RECEIVE NECESSARY SUPPORT AND ARE NOT FURTHER CRIMINALIZED FOR ACTS THEY WERE COERCED TO DO. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS MUST ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES, SUCH AS POVERTY, GENDER INEQUALITY, AND CONFLICT, TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING FROM TAKING HOLD IN VULNERABLE POPULATIONS.

ALONG WITH THIS RISE OF NEW TRAFFICKING METHODS-DIGITAL PLATFORMS FOR RECRUITMENT AND EXPLOITATION-ADAPTING THE LAWS TO THE NEW EMERGING THREATS IS IMPERATIVE. THE AGENDA ADVOCATES NOT ONLY FOR STRICTER LEGAL MEASURES BUT ALSO FOR RAISING AWARENESS, EMPOWERING THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED, AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACROSS ALL LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNMENT



# AGENDA 1 DISCOURSE

THE DISCUSSION ON STRENGTHENING GLOBAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS HIGHLY COMPLEX, GIVEN THE BALANCE THAT NEEDS TO BE ACHIEVED AMONG LEGAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ACROSS DIVERSE NATIONAL CONTEXTS. ONE OF THE MAIN FOCI IS THE HARMONIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LAWS, ESPECIALLY WITHIN REGIONS WHERE TRAFFICKING IS MOST CONCENTRATED. ADVOCATES ARGUE THAT WHILE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, SUCH AS THE PALERMO PROTOCOL, HAVE GIVEN A CLEAR FRAMEWORK, IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRIES REMAINS INCONSISTENT, WHICH ALLOWS TRAFFICKERS TO EXPLOIT LOOPHOLES IN THE LAW. ONE OF THE KEY DISCUSSIONS IN THIS DISCOURSE IS THE TENSION BETWEEN SOVEREIGNTY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

MOST COUNTRIES ARE VERY UNEASY WITH COMPROMISING SOVEREIGNTY OVER EITHER THEIR LEGAL SYSTEMS OR OVER-CLOSE ALIGNMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN VARYING POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS. TRAFFICKING, HOWEVER, IS A CROSS-BORDER CRIME, AND LEGAL SCHOLARS PRESS THE NEED FOR INCREASED COORDINATION ACROSS BORDERS AS NECESSARY IN EFFECTIVELY BREAKING UP TRAFFICKING RINGS. THIS WOULD INCLUDE EXTRADITION TREATIES, SHARING OF INFORMATION, AND OPERATIONS JOINTLY CONDUCTED THAT COULD EVEN GIVE A JOLT TO THE ENTIRE TRAFFICKING NETWORK. THERE IS ALSO GROWING ATTENTION BEING PAID TO VICTIM-CENTERED APPROACHES IN BATTLING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

LEGAL SYSTEMS STILL TEND TO FOCUS ON PROSECUTING TRAFFICKERS, BUT IT IS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZED THAT TRAFFICKED PEOPLE NEED LEGAL PROTECTION, SUCH AS DECRIMINALIZATION FOR ACTS TO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN FORCED. BUT MANY CRITICS ARGUE THAT MOST OF THE SURVIVORS ARE FURTHER BEING VICTIMIZED WITHIN LEGAL SYSTEMS THAT TREAT THEM AS OFFENDERS AND NOT VICTIMS, HENCE LEGISLATING CHANGE, AND PLACING SURVIVOR WELFARE SQUARELY AT THE CENTER OF ANY EFFORT ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING SHOULD BE DONE.



## AGENDA 1 DISCOURSE

THE SECOND CONTENTIOUS ISSUE IS THAT OF TECHNOLOGY. ALTHOUGH TECHNOLOGY MAY HELP IDENTIFY AND TRACK TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS, QUESTIONS ABOUT PRIVACY AND OVERREACH REMAIN. GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS SEEK WAYS TO LEVERAGE EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS AI AND BLOCKCHAIN TO FIGHT TRAFFICKING WITHOUT INFRINGING ON INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. AT THE SAME TIME, EXPERTS WARN THAT TECHNOLOGY HAS TO KEEP PACE WITH CHANGING LEGISLATION AS MORE AND MORE TRAFFICKERS TURN TO ONLINE PLATFORMS TO RECRUIT AND EXPLOIT VICTIMS.

FINALLY, THE DISCOURSE RECOGNIZES THAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAS ROOT CAUSES: POVERTY, GENDER INEQUALITY, AND CONFLICT.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TEND TO BE REACTIVE RATHER THAN PROACTIVE; THEY USUALLY CRIMINALIZE TRAFFICKING AFTER IT HAS OCCURRED. MANY ADVOCATES ARGUE THAT ADDRESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT RENDER PEOPLE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING—SUCH AS LACK OF EDUCATION, ECONOMIC INSTABILITY, AND DISPLACEMENT FROM CONFLICT ZONES—MUST BE A KEY COMPONENT OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING STRATEGIES WORLDWIDE. THIS MULTI-FACETED APPROACH IS WHAT WILL BRING DOWN TRAFFICKING RATES AND CREATE LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS FOR THIS PERVERSIVE ISSUE



# AGENDA 1 HISTORY

HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR MANY YEARS, EVOLVING ALONG WITH CHANGES IN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS. IN THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURIES, THE MANIFESTATIONS OF THIS PROBLEM TURNED OUT TO BE A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, WITH GLOBALIZATION GIVING WAY TO NEW FORMS OF EXPLOITATION.

## EARLY CONTEXT:

**ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ERAS:** THE SOCIETIES BASED ON SLAVERY AND CONQUEST PRACTICED FORCED LABOR AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

**COLONIAL PERIOD:** THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE INSTITUTIONALIZED LARGE-SCALE HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR OTHER EXPLOITATIVE PRACTICES.

**MODERN EMERGENCE, 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY:** INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION FURTHER PLACED INDIVIDUALS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY TO EXPLOITATION.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES BEGAN WITH TREATIES AGAINST "WHITE SLAVERY," WHICH DESCRIBES THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR PURPOSES OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

**POST-WORLD WAR II:** THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF 1948 REAFFIRMED THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY AND FROM FORCED LABOR. HOWEVER, TRAFFICKING DID NOT CEASE BUT RATHER CONTINUED TO BE DRIVEN BY ECONOMIC DISPARITIES, WAR, AND DISPLACEMENT.

**GLOBAL LEGALrecognition, THE PALERMO PROTOCOL, 2000:** THIS WAS ADOPTED AS PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND MARKED A MILESTONE. IT CONTAINED THE FIRST INTERNATIONALLY AGREED DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING, EMPHASIZING PREVENTION, PROSECUTION, AND PROTECTION



# AGENDA 1 LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING SHOW AN INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO THE PROBLEM AND INTRODUCING NEW MEASURES AGAINST IT:

**STRENGTHENING DATA-DRIVEN STRATEGIES:** THE UNODC AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION RECENTLY INTRODUCED NEW GUIDELINES TO ENHANCE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING. THIS INITIATIVE AIMS AT IMPROVING VICTIM IDENTIFICATION, TRACKING ROUTES OF TRAFFICKING, AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION.

**FOCUS ON CONFLICT ZONES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS:** IN REGIONS LIKE LATIN AMERICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST, TARGETED EFFORTS ARE ADDRESSING THE INCREASED TRAFFICKING OF REFUGEES, MIGRANTS, AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES. PROGRAMS AIM TO RAISE AWARENESS WITHIN VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND EMPOWER LOCAL LEADERS AS AGENTS OF CHANGE

**TECHNOLOGICAL INTEGRATION:** THERE IS PILOTING OF VARIOUS NEW TECHNOLOGIES, SUCH AS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BLOCKCHAIN FOR TRACKING ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS OF TRAFFICKING AND ENHANCING THE IDENTIFICATION OF ONLINE EXPLOITATION UNODC. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION:** UNODC HAS REITERATED THE NEED FOR SOLID INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS. RECENTLY, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION, FOR INSTANCE, THERE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST MIGRANT SMUGGLING, WHICH IS OFTEN LINKED WITH HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNODC.

**EMPOWERMENT TO PREVENT EXPLOITATION:** PROGRAMS AIMED AT EMPOWERING WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS TO COUNTER TRAFFICKING RISKS HAVE MADE THEIR MARK. EQUIPPING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIARY PERSONNEL THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMS WITH TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



# AGENDA 1 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

## 1. HARMONIZING INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LAWS:

- ENCOURAGE NATIONS TO ADOPT AND FULLY IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOLS LIKE THE PALERMO PROTOCOL TO ENSURE CONSISTENT DEFINITIONS AND PENALTIES ACROSS BORDERS.
- DEVELOP REGIONAL AGREEMENTS TAILORED TO SPECIFIC TRAFFICKING DYNAMICS, ESPECIALLY IN VULNERABLE AREAS SUCH AS SOUTHEAST ASIA, LATIN AMERICA, AND CONFLICT ZONES.

## 2. IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAINING:

- PROVIDE SPECIALIZED TRAINING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, BORDER OFFICIALS, AND JUDICIARY PERSONNEL ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF CASES.
- ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS THAT REDUCE THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED CRIME ON JUDICIAL SYSTEMS.

## 3. TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION:

- EMPLOY AI, BLOCKCHAIN, AND BIG DATA ANALYTICS TO TRACK TRAFFICKING NETWORKS, FOLLOW THE MONEY TRAIL, AND DETECT RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES ONLINE.
- WORK WITH TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES TO REMOVE EXPLOITATIVE CONTENT AND IDENTIFY TRAFFICKERS USING SOCIAL MEDIA AND ONLINE PLATFORMS.

## 4. VICTIM-CENTERED LEGAL APPROACHES:

- SHIFT FOCUS FROM PUNITIVE MEASURES TO VICTIM PROTECTION, INCLUDING PROVIDING LEGAL REPRESENTATION, HEALTHCARE, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT.
- DECRIMINALIZE ACTIONS THAT TRAFFICKING VICTIMS MAY HAVE BEEN COERCED INTO, SUCH AS ILLEGAL MIGRATION OR SEX WORK.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING:

- ESTABLISH STRONGER BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON EXTRADITION, INTELLIGENCE SHARING, AND JOINT OPERATIONS TO BREAK TRAFFICKING NETWORKS.
- ENSURE FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND RESOURCES SO AS TO PROVIDE THE WHEREWITHAL TO WEAK COUNTRIES FOR EFFECTIVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING MEASURES.



## AGENDA 1 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### 6. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND PREVENTION:

- EDUCATE AND INCREASE AWARENESS AMONG VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO TRAFFICKING.
- EMPOWER SURVIVORS TO BE INVOLVED IN POLICY AND ADVOCACY, AS THEY HAVE FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOLUTION THAT WORKS.

### 7. ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES:

- POVERTY REDUCTION, IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION, AND GENDER EQUALITY WILL GO A LONG WAY TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES TO TRAFFICKING; IMPLEMENT SUCH POLICIES.
- INCORPORATE ANTI-TRAFFICKING INTO OVERALL MIGRATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES



# AGENDA 1 SUBTOPICS AND FOCUS QUESTIONS

## SUBTOPICS:

1. HARMONIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAWS.
2. CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AND EXTRADITION MECHANISMS.
3. VICTIM-CENTERED LEGAL REFORMS AND REHABILITATION FRAMEWORKS.
4. LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING AND MONITOR NETWORKS.
5. TARGETING FINANCIAL SYSTEMS SUPPORTING TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS.
6. TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIARY TO HANDLE TRAFFICKING CASES.
7. ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES LIKE POVERTY, MIGRATION, AND GENDER INEQUALITY.
8. PROTECTING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN CONFLICT AND CRISIS ZONES.

## FOCUS QUESTIONS:

1. HOW CAN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS BE HARMONIZED TO CLOSE LOOPHOLES AND ENSURE COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING MEASURES?
2. WHAT MECHANISMS CAN ENHANCE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING EFFECTIVELY?
3. HOW CAN LEGAL SYSTEMS BETTER PRIORITIZE VICTIM PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION WITHIN ANTI-TRAFFICKING FRAMEWORKS?
4. WHAT ROLE CAN TECHNOLOGY PLAY IN DETECTING AND DISMANTLING TRAFFICKING NETWORKS, AND HOW CAN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS ADAPT TO THESE INNOVATIONS?



## AGENDA 2 OVERVIEW

THE AGENDA EMPHASISES HOW IMPORTANT TECHNOLOGY IS IN COMBATING ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING, TWO OF THE MOST URGENT ISSUES FACING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PRESENTED CHALLENGES AS WELL AS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THESE ILLEGAL OPERATIONS. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES USE STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY FOR SURVEILLANCE, DATA ANALYSIS, AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION, WHILE CRIMINAL ORGANISATIONS USE IT FOR COORDINATION, ENCRYPTION, AND CROSS-BORDER ACTIVITIES.

THE USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND MACHINE LEARNING TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS IN TRAFFICKING ROUTES, AND DIGITAL FORENSICS TO LOOK INTO CYBER-ENABLED CRIME NETWORKS ARE SOME IMPORTANT AREAS OF TECHNICAL IMPACT. NONETHELESS, ISSUES INCLUDING JURISDICTIONAL BORDERS, COMMUNICATION ENCRYPTION, AND THE REQUIREMENT FOR GLOBAL COLLABORATION ON CYBERCRIME LAWS CONTINUE TO BE PROBLEMATIC.

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC) STRESSES THE VALUE OF DEVELOPING GLOBAL COLLABORATIONS, SOLVING ACCESS GAPS TO CUTTING-EDGE TOOLS, AND USING TECHNOLOGY RESPONSIBLY. IN ORDER TO DISRUPT ORGANISED CRIME NETWORKS AND FORTIFY INTERNATIONAL SECURITY FRAMEWORKS, THIS AGENDA AIMS TO INVESTIGATE HOW MEMBER STATES MAY WORK TOGETHER ON TECH-DRIVEN TACTICS



## AGENDA 2 DISCOURSE

THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW FROM DIFFERENT PLAYERS, SUCH AS GOVERNMENTS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES, AND CIVIL SOCIETY, IN THE DISCUSSION OF HOW TECHNOLOGY MAY HELP FIGHT ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE ETHICAL USE OF CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES, THE DIFFERENCES IN TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES BETWEEN RICH AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND STRIKING A BALANCE BETWEEN PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE ARE IMPORTANT TOPICS OF DISCUSSION.

IN ORDER TO BETTER DETECT AND DESTROY TRANSNATIONAL CRIME NETWORKS, SEVERAL NATIONS SUPPORT MORE TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION AND DATA-SHARING PROCEDURES. OTHERS VOICE WORRIES ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF DEFENDING INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS WELL AS THE POSSIBLE ABUSE OF MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES. FURTHERMORE, DEBATES CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES AND HAZARDS OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES LIKE BLOCKCHAIN, DRONES, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ARE SPARKED BY THEIR INVOLVEMENT.

BUILDING CONSENSUS ON GLOBAL RULES AND STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT IS CRUCIAL, ACCORDING TO THE UNODC. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT ATTEMPTS TO COMBAT ORGANISED CRIME DO NOT WORSEN ALREADY-EXISTING GLOBAL DISPARITIES OR VIOLATE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, DELEGATES ARE URGED TO THINK ABOUT CREATIVE YET FAIR WAYS TO TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT.



## AGENDA 2 HISTORY

**1988:** THE NECESSITY OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND THE APPLICATION OF CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGIES TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING WORLDWIDE WAS EMPHASISED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.

**LATE 20TH CENTURY:** TO FIGHT ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING, LAW ENFORCEMENT USED CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES INCLUDING WIRETAPPING, PHYSICAL MONITORING, AND UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS.

**THE EARLY 2000s:** GPS TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES MADE IT POSSIBLE TO TRACK CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN NEW WAYS. BETTER DATABASES MADE INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EASIER.

**2004:** IN ORDER TO IMPROVE PORT SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, THE UNODC STARTED THE CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME (CCP), WHICH USES TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE THE DETECTION OF ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES CONCEALED IN SHIPPING CONTAINERS.

**2010s:** NEW DIFFICULTIES WERE PRESENTED BY THE RISE OF THE DARK WEB AND DRUG MARKETPLACES MADE POSSIBLE BY CYBERSPACE. ADVANCED ANALYTICS AND DIGITAL FORENSICS WERE CREATED TO BREAK INTO AND DESTROY THESE NETWORKS. AMONG THE NOTEWORTHY OPERATIONS WAS THE 2013 SILK ROAD TAKEDOWN.

**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:** BIG DATA ANALYTICS, BLOCKCHAIN, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ARE EXAMPLES OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES THAT HAVE BEEN EMBRACED FOR PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS AND REAL-TIME MONITORING. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING NEW POSSIBILITIES, THESE ADVANCES ALSO BRING UP ETHICAL AND DATA PRIVACY ISSUES.

**UNODC'S ROLE:** IN ORDER TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME, THE UNODC HAS CONTINUOUSLY SOUGHT TO CREATE FRAMEWORKS AND PROGRAMS THAT ENCOURAGE THE RESPONSIBLE AND COOPERATIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY



## AGENDA 2 LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI):** THE TERM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REFERS TO AI IS BEING USED MORE AND MORE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS FOR TRAFFICKING ROUTE IDENTIFICATION, PATTERN RECOGNITION, AND PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS. LARGE DATABASES CAN BE ANALYSED BY AI TECHNIQUES TO FIND IRREGULARITIES CONNECTED TO ORGANISED CRIME.

**BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY:** AN EXAMPLE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IS BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IS BEING INVESTIGATED TO IMPROVE SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY AND STOP DRUG TRAFFICKING BY ENABLING SAFE, TRACEABLE TRANSACTIONS. BUT CRIMINALS ALSO USE BITCOINS TO CONDUCT ANONYMOUS TRANSACTIONS.

**DARK WEB MONITORING:** DRUGS AND ILLEGAL SERVICES ARE FREQUENTLY TRADED ON DARK WEBMARKETPLACES, WHICH ARE NOW MONITORED AND INFILTRATED USING SOPHISTICATED TECHNOLOGIES. TO FOLLOW TRANSACTIONS AND FIND SECRET NETWORKS, AGENCIES EMPLOY SPECIALISED TOOLS.

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLATFORMS:** RAPID REACTION CAPABILITIES ARE IMPROVED BY IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION MADE POSSIBLE BY PLATFORMS SUCH AS INTERPOL'S I-24/7 NETWORK, WHICH FACILITATES REAL-TIME INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN NATIONS.

**BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION:** TO IDENTIFY KNOWN TRAFFICKERS AND STOP UNAUTHORISED CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS, BIOMETRIC TECHNOLOGIES LIKE FINGERPRINT SCANNING AND FACIAL RECOGNITION ARE BEING USED AT BORDER CHECKPOINT



## AGENDA 2 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: BOOST FRAMEWORKS FOR EXCHANGING INFORMATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES USING SAFE TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORMS, GUARANTEEING UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON ORGANISED CRIMINAL NETWORKS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS. JOINT TASK FORCES AND THE EXPANSION OF CURRENT UNODC COLLABORATIONS CAN HELP ACHIEVE THIS.
2. INVESTING IN AI AND BIG DATA: PROMOTE THE CREATION AND APPLICATION OF AI TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYTICS AND PREDICTIVE POLICING TO SPOT TRENDS AND STOP ILLEGAL ACTIVITY BEFORE IT GETS OUT OF HAND. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS CAN HELP CLOSE GAPS IN TECHNOLOGY ACCESS BY PROVIDING FUNDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.
3. REGULATION OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES: STRICTER INTERNATIONAL LAWS SHOULD BE PUT IN PLACE TO KEEP AN EYE ON AND REGULATE CRYPTOCURRENCY TRANSACTIONS, WHICH WILL LESSEN THEIR USAGE IN MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE FINANCING OF ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING. BY ESTABLISHING UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, CRIMINALS WILL BE DETERRED FROM TAKING ADVANTAGE OF REGULATORY GAPS.
4. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS: GIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS IN POOR NATIONS THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES THEY NEED TO FIGHT SOPHISTICATED TRAFFICKING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING TRAINING. ACCESS TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND ONGOING EDUCATION SHOULD BE PART OF THESE PROGRAMS.
5. PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATIONS: ENCOURAGE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND TECH FIRMS TO DEVELOP CUTTING-EDGE SOLUTIONS LIKE SOPHISTICATED TRACKING SYSTEMS AND TOOLS FOR DARK WEB MONITORING. EFFECTIVE COUNTER-TRAFFICKING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CAN BE ACCELERATED BY UTILISING INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE



# **AGENDA 2 SUBTOPICS AND FOCUS QUESTIONS**

## **SUBTOPICS:**

- 1. THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**
- 2. CYBERCRIME AND THE DARK WEB**
- 3. BLOCKCHAIN AND CRYPTOCURRENCY REGULATION**
- 4. SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES AND PRIVACY CONCERN**
- 5. BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS**
- 6. CROSS-BORDER INFORMATION SHARING AND COLLABORATION**
- 7. TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**
- 8. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL MISUSE**

## **FOCUS QUESTIONS:**

- 1. HOW CAN AI AND BIG DATA ANALYTICS BE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED TO PREDICT AND PREVENT DRUG TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES?**
- 2. WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS IN REGULATING THE USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN ILLICIT DRUG TRADE FINANCING?**
- 3. HOW CAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BE ENHANCED TO IMPROVE INFORMATION SHARING AND COORDINATION IN COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING?**
- 4. WHAT ARE THE ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF USING ADVANCED SURVEILLANCE AND BIOMETRIC TECHNOLOGIES IN DRUG ENFORCEMENT?**
- 5. HOW CAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BE SUPPORTED IN OVERCOMING TECHNOLOGICAL BARRIERS TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING?**



# SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

## Sample Position Paper:

**Committee:** The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

**Country:** The Republic of Lebanon

**Delegate Name:** Nida Gazzali

**Agenda:** The Exploitation of Freedom of Speech Laws to Commit Xenophobic and Religious-Based Hate Crimes

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"Freedom of speech is not the license to hate, but rather the cornerstone of a society built on respect and understanding." - Kofi Annan

Freedom of speech is a fundamental human right that gives people the power to express their thoughts, ideas, and beliefs without having the fear of being punished or oppressed. However, this right has been increasingly manipulated and has increased xenophobia and stimulated religious-based hate crimes across the world. This problem can cause serious threats to the principles of tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diversity that are at the core of international human rights.

Over the years, the international community has taken significant steps to address the exploitation of freedom of speech laws for hateful purposes. Resolutions such as the General Assembly's A/RES/71/179, condemns xenophobia and related intolerance and has highlighted the urgency of combating this issue. Additionally, the Rabat Plan of Action, endorsed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), provides a broad framework for countries to go against hate speech while respecting freedom of expression. The Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT), established in 2017, has proven being effective in easing collaboration between governments, tech companies, and civil society to eradicate online hate speech.

Lebanon, a diverse nation with a rich cultural history, has not been immune to the negative consequences of this agenda. The expansion of hate speech and xenophobia has led to increased tensions among various religious and ethnic communities within our borders. This has resulted in occasional outbreaks of violence and dispute, undermining the cultural unity that Lebanon has worked tirelessly to maintain. It ~~is~~ however, the freest country in the middle east based on the Freedom Index.

Lebanon has implemented a series of national and international measures. Nationally, Lebanon has allocated 15% of our education budget to programs promoting tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diversity. Additionally, our judiciary has prosecuted and convicted many individuals in 2022 for hate speech-related offenses, sending a clear message that such behaviour will not be tolerated. On the international side, Lebanon actively participates in regional forums and collaborates with neighbouring countries on this matter. The government has also engaged with international organizations including the United Nations and UNESCO to develop comprehensive strategies for combating the global rise of xenophobic and religious-based hate crimes. The country has a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.706, which is considered high development. This shows that the methods that Lebanon has been implementing to combat hate speech and xenophobia in the country have been effectively working.

Possible Solutions Proposed to combat xenophobic and religions-based hate crimes:



# SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

1. *Strengthening Legal Frameworks:* Lebanon calls upon the international community to enhance legal frameworks that create a balance between safeguarding freedom of expression and restricting hate speech. These frameworks should provide clear rulings of what exactly is considered hate speech and establish effective penalties.
2. *Promoting Education:* Lebanon advocates for the development of educational programs that promote understanding, tolerance, and respect for diversity. These programs, supported by a 20% increase in funding, should target schools, media outlets, and online platforms, providing people the skills to discern and reject hate speech.
3. *International Cooperation and Information Sharing:* Data from INTERPOL indicates that timely information sharing among countries can lead to a 50% increase in the individuals involved in cross-border hate crimes. Lebanon calls for the creation of an international platform to ease the process of real-time information exchange and coordination among law enforcement agencies.
4. *Empowering Civil Society and NGOs:* Lebanon recognizes the important role of civil society organizations and non-governmental entities in combating hate speech. We will increase funding by 25% and provide additional resources to these organizations, enabling them to play a more significant role in awareness campaigns and community-building initiatives.
5. *Global Awareness Campaigns:* Launching international campaigns to raise awareness about the consequences of hate speech is crucial. Lebanon suggests the creation of a UN-backed initiative that utilizes various media channels to educate the public on the dangers of exploiting freedom of speech for xenophobic or religious purposes.

## Bibliography

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***Good Luck Delegates!!***

# **RESOURCES**



**1. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC):**

[HTTPS://WWW.UNODC.ORG/UNODC/EN/HUMAN-TRAFFICKING/INDEX.HTML](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html)

**2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM):**

[HTTPS://WWW.IOM.INT/HUMAN-TRAFFICKING](https://www.iom.int/human-trafficking)

**3. GLOBAL INITIATIVE AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (GI-TOC):**

[HTTPS://GLOBALINITIATIVE.NET/ANALYSIS/HUMAN-TRAFFICKING/](https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/human-trafficking/)

**4. EUROPEAN UNION ANTI-TRAFFICKING STRATEGY:**

[HTTPS://EC.EUROPA.EU/ANTI-TRAFFICKING/](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/)

**5. COUNCIL OF EUROPE:**

[HTTPS://WWW.COE.INT/EN/WEB/ANTI-HUMAN-TRAFFICKING](https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking)

**6. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (HRW):**

[HTTPS://WWW.HRW.ORG/TOPIC/TRAFFICKING](https://www.hrw.org/topic/trafficking)

**7. GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX BY WALK FREE FOUNDATION:**

[HTTPS://WWW.GLOBALSLAVERYINDEX.ORG](https://www.globalslaveryindex.org)