



L'école Chempaka
International



Lecole Chempaka International **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNSC:UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



I. INTRODUCTION

Hello delegates,

We hope all of you have prepared or have started to prepare for LCIMUN2K23, and to aid you in that endeavour we are providing the background guide which contains the basic information as well as some tips which are of utmost importance.

This guide has been provided to complement your preparations. Nevertheless, you must undergo further research and use other sources of information, before the MUN, to face any challenge. Please do not focus only on the guide, but also use news agencies, the official government sites (of both the country you are representing and others) and other credible sources (please do restrict heavy usage of WIKIPEDIA). We emphasize the word 'credible' because some information obtained may not be true. Do verify the sites you are collecting information from.

While the topic (Discussing ways to reduce human trafficking and immigrant smuggling caused by armed conflict) is an issue that a good majority of countries face, make sure the country you are representing can gain something more. Make sure that none of the points made will have any negative effects on your country, or allies, and always try to put your enemies at a disadvantage, since it is every delegate for themselves. Hence the reason countries have alliances which only benefit themselves.

Each delegate will be marked/graded on different criteria, such as the speeches, diplomacy, points raised during the course of the committee, the way you present yourself, your country (foreign policy), and more. The more research you do, the better you perform, as it provides you with confidence and arms you with the most powerful weapon a delegate can have, information. This, combined with the mentality of the EB, that all countries are equal in the council, means that you can indeed wreak havoc on any country in the committee no matter the size or importance, as long as it deems relevant.

The following information are the phases that each delegate must go through to understand and prepare for the upcoming MUN, as well as gain a basic grasp of the agenda, to allow for a smooth committee session.



II. PHASE ONE OF PLANNING: KNOWING YOUR GOVT. FOREIGN POLICY

This is arguably the most important phase of the research and planning the delegate must do. Each country has its own specific policy which it follows, and the EB will question the delegates if they feel as if they have not followed the government policy. This may lead to a reduction in the points of that particular delegate.

The government's foreign policy is not usually a single document but a series of statements that the government has made; its views, allies, and enemies. For example, the American view on the south China sea may not necessarily be the same as the British one. So, please research the foreign policy of the country you are representing, which is usually provided on the Internet.

This research is particularly important because this defines who your enemies and allies are. It is very crucial when giving a speech, and the delegate will lose many marks if they do not follow their foreign policy.

III. PHASE TWO OF PLANNING: EXTRA INFORMATION

This is the phase after the government policy in which further research on the general agenda of the committee is done. The agenda is “Discussing ways to reduce human trafficking and immigrant smuggling caused by armed conflict,” and how the current situation can be reduced/halted/banished from the acting civilisations of these nations and countries. Delegates can check out **Resolutions/Articles** for which the links will be provided towards the end of this document.



1. Human Trafficking

The practice of trading in people for the purpose of forced labour, sexual servitude and exploitation, or other forms of financial gain. Internationally or domestically, traffickers exploit and profit at the expense of adults or children by compelling them to perform labour or engage in commercial sex. Despite the fact that international conventions condemn human trafficking as a total violation of human rights, different countries have different legal systems. Millions of victims have been affected by the practice worldwide, mainly women and children, as well as being trafficked for their bodies to be ambiguously sold off to the black market for illegal trades.

The most common victims of trafficking as mentioned previously, are those of children, and women who were either sold off to traffickers for fulfilling their dreadful needs, income, sexual requirements, and exploits, to reduce their burden and strain, or even for black market trades. Others can include targeting those of colour into slavery and abusiveness, however, this has been abolished by law by the 1860s but is still seen practised on illegal grounds.

When talking about the female perspective, a respectable number of individuals are trafficked for their bodies, work or in cases of prostitution where the party takes advantage of the situation to earn considerable amounts of income. Organ trade of those being trafficked is also commonly witnessed especially in global black markets as they are highly valuable. Most people being trafficked are often sent to labour work and permanent servitude towards a party. This can include jobs like domestic work, slavery, entertainment which is inclusive of sexual need, and smuggling.

The topic at hand discussed ways to minimise the effects and causes of human trafficking witnessed globally by suggesting solutions offered by countries to contribute to such a situation. The scenario even dates back to 1500, when the first African slave voyage began. Events such as the slavery of those of colour, and trades of women and children across the globe have been witnessed, however, it is also visible that their effects have slowed down momentarily over the years.

According to the UNODC report, 38.8% of all victims of human trafficking detected in 2020 were trafficked for the purpose of forced labour (slavery), which is still prevalent in many parts of the world. Another 38.7% were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, a significant reduction from the 2019 percentage of 48%. The remaining victims were trafficked in order to be forced into criminal activity (10.2%), forced into marriage (0.9%), forced to beg for money (0.7%), subjected to illegal adoption (0.3%) or organ harvesting (0.2%), or to be exploited in multiple ways (10.3%), such as both sexual exploitation and forced criminality.



Countries known for human trafficking.

The biggest contributor to such a topic at hand in terms of women are African countries, where most of the female victims are trafficked all the way to Belgium, Lebanon, and Italy. Sudan, Spain, and the United States are also common destination countries for those trafficked from Africa.

Thailand possesses traffickers that abduct women and children and send them into prostitution and labour to other cities and countries. Bangladesh, however, shows the highest rate of human trafficking from sources, including concrete evidence of the presence of over eight hundred operating recruiting agencies that exploit their labours.

Brazil is known for its immense roots in prostitution, slavery, and servant history, with men and women being trafficked to other regions for labour, forced income and slavery.

Pakistan showed prominent evidence for human trafficking as many of the victims are seen to work in labour-intensive sites such as mining, construction and jobs that require excessive amounts of effort to be put into it.

India has faced a long history of human trafficking, with many of its victims, including women and children, being sent off for labour, forced marriage, begging and even prostitution. They are typically housed in slums and cottages where they are kept hidden in poor living conditions with scarce sources of food and water.

2. Immigrant smuggling

Immigrant smuggling, also known as human smuggling, is the illegal importation of people into a country via the deliberate evasion of immigration laws. There is a clear distinction between immigrant smuggling and human trafficking.

Migrant smuggling affects the sovereignty of States over their borders. As such, it does not involve persons as victims, although immigrants can become victims of other crimes during the smuggling process. Trafficking in persons is a crime against a person, the trafficked victim. In practice, however, some of these differences can and do sometimes become blurred.



Smuggling of immigrants is defined by Article 3 of the Migrant Smuggling Protocol supplementing the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention (UNTOC), as “...the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national.”, and affects all regions of the world. Different areas are affected to varying degrees. It is also a big business with high profits.

There is evidence that, at a minimum, 2.5 million immigrants were smuggled for an economic return of US\$5.5-7 billion in 2016. The smuggling of immigrants follows the same dynamics of other transnational organized crime markets. It is driven by demand and a supply of smuggling services.

Most smuggled immigrants are relatively young men. That is not to say that women and children are not smuggled or do not engage in smuggling. On some routes, notably in parts of South-East Asia, women comprise significant shares of smuggled migrants. The gender composition of smuggled migrant flows may also be influenced by the circumstances driving their mobility.

Every year, thousands of immigrants die during smuggling activities. Accidents, extreme terrain, and weather conditions, as well as deliberate killings, have been reported along most smuggling routes. Systematic killings of immigrants have also been reported, making this a very violent illicit trade. The topic at hand discusses the ways to minimise this.

Countries involved in Immigrant smuggling.

Immigrants travelling to the EU primarily originate from Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq as well as from Senegal, Somalia, Niger, Morocco, and other African countries. In addition to these nationalities, there is also a continuous flow of irregular immigrants from Asian countries such as India, Bangladesh, China, and Vietnam, albeit to a lesser extent.

Within the EU, the preferred destination countries of these immigrants are Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

For China, smuggled immigrants' main destinations are France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. There were 589 irregular immigrants from China who arrived on the West Coast of Canada by boat in 1999.



Over 181,000 immigrants crossed the Mediterranean from North Africa to Italy in 2016, the majority of whom are believed to have used smuggling services.

Myanmar migrant workers in Mae Sot, Thailand engage in several case studies that illustrate the exploitive experiences and working conditions of the Myanmar immigrants working in the garment and textile factories in Mae Sot. Women in Thailand are also smuggled to Japan for sex work.

The smuggling of immigrants has been a critical issue in Southern Europe since the early 1990s. According to the IOM, a large number of smuggled immigrants are intercepted at the Greece Turkey border.

The United States of America play another pivotal role in immigrant smuggling especially from Mexico due to its proximity. In the 1990s, the smuggling of immigrants, from China, on ships loaded with hundreds of people landed on the west coast of the United States. Smuggling by sea in the Caribbean also offers an opportunity for immigrants to enter the United States or a second Caribbean country.

Previous Resolutions/Articles

Resolution 2388 (2017)

Taking note of the efforts undertaken by United Nations entities and international and regional bodies to implement resolution 2331 (2016), including

- the development of a thematic paper on trafficking in persons in conflict situations,
- the establishment of the Task Team on anti-trafficking in humanitarian action within the Global Protection Cluster,
- the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) of a structured system of data collection on trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict,
- the publication of the 2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons and the inclusion by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) within the existing mandate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),
- close cooperation with UNODC and other relevant entities, in its country assessments, as appropriate, of information regarding Member States' efforts,



- to address the issue of trafficking in persons where it is committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism including through the financing of or recruitment for the commission of terrorist acts.

Resolution 2240 (2015)

Recalling its press statement of 21 April on the maritime tragedy in the Mediterranean Sea, in addition:

- Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,
- Reaffirming also the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC Convention) and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea,
- Underlining that, Member States need to recognise that they are distinct crimes, as defined by the UNTOC Convention and its Protocols, requiring differing legal, operational, and policy responses,
- Expressing grave concern at the recent proliferation of, and endangerment of lives by, the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea,
- Emphasizing in this respect that migrants, regardless of their migration status, should be treated with humanity and dignity and that their rights should be fully respected,
- Reaffirming in this respect the need to promote and effectively protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants.

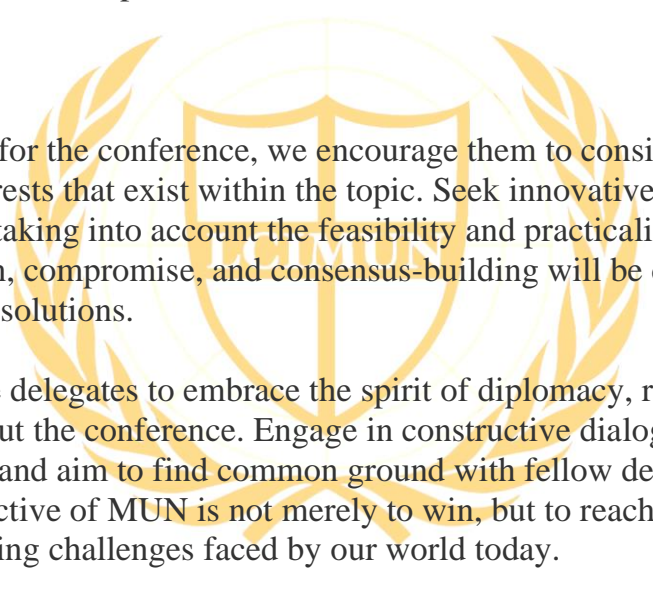
Article 37

Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to act under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.



Article 43

All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rites of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.



As delegates prepare for the conference, we encourage them to consider the diverse perspectives and interests that exist within the topic. Seek innovative and realistic solutions, while also taking into account the feasibility and practicality of proposed actions. Collaboration, compromise, and consensus-building will be crucial in reaching mutually agreeable resolutions.

Furthermore, we urge delegates to embrace the spirit of diplomacy, respect, and open-mindedness throughout the conference. Engage in constructive dialogue, actively listen to different viewpoints, and aim to find common ground with fellow delegates. Remember that the ultimate objective of MUN is not merely to win, but to reach collective solutions that address the pressing challenges faced by our world today.

Yours truly,

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Sources throughout the document

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