



United Nations
Office on
Drugs and
Crime

25, 26 y 27 de
Marzo del 2015



The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Delegates,

In the name of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, I shall warmly welcome you all to the eighteenth edition of Centro Escolar del Lago, Model United Nations. I am greatly pleased for your courageous will to be part of it.

CELMUN, far from being a mere debate, is an opportunity to intervene in the solutions that our world's social, economic and political issues are claiming for. And I promise that, given the chance, it can help you uncover a part of yourself you do not know about yet.

Organized crime and armed violence is a harmful threat to society. The main duty of the government is to assure its population's safety. Therefore, multi-sectorial measures and strategies are a must that nations should adopt in order to reduce crimes' occurrence. More than that, should a felony happen, aid ought to be provided. Equally damaging is wildlife and forest crime, which is bonded to other forms of delinquency like terrorism and money laundering. Despite its victimless nature, this is a concern that has to be attended, for it threatens human health, the environment and developing countries' economy.

Throughout the following three days, you, delegate, will be the representative of an entire country. Either you share its beliefs or not, expectancy is that you defend them with passion and commitment. More than that, we are counting on you to bring these international problematics to a solution.

The UNODC chair, as well as the other commissions, is willing to guide anyone if needed. But remember: "success is not guaranteed; it is not handed to you; success is earned." Challenges await us all. So be prepared and do not restrain yourselves.

Chair of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



About the Office

Firstly established in 1997 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (renamed in 2002) was created by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division. Its purpose is to assist the United Nations in their response against interrelated issues such as corruption; criminal justice; crime, terrorism and drug prevention; money laundering; piracy; wildlife and forest crime, among others.

Topic A: Organized crime prevention and combat against armed violence

Organized crime is recognized by the UNODC as: “a **structured group** of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of **committing one or more serious crimes** or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit” ¹. Therefore, the Office establish four groups of standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice: providing help to develop more effective and fair criminal justice structures. Also the Office is responsible for: **promote human rights** in all actions; respect human right and do no harm; protect human right within mandates.

Criminal justice systems are created to detect crime and bring predators to justice, efficiency degree the level to operate within impunity. However, demographic and socioeconomic situations enhance the various types of

¹ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto



crimes. In 2013 a study by the Policy Department of the European Parliament analyze the economic, financial, and social impacts of the organized crime in the European Union; distinguished two different forms of “predatory crimes against private, public and third sectors and [...] market or illicit service crimes”²; and classified **nine types of organized crime**: acquisitive crime types, counterfeit currency, environmental crime, extortion, frauds, illegal drugs manufacturing and distribution, organized immigration crime, intellectual property violations, and wildlife crime.

Armed violence is firstly related to the illicit trafficking of firearms, issue called as global problem by the UNODC, accounting itself the majority of deaths related to criminal investigations. The traffic has been fought with the **implementation of international instruments** such as the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000, also the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, and The Arms Trade Treaty in 2013. But the development of new strategies to combat the armed violence guided the organized crime spread to new work areas.

Nowadays, new crime types **require new law legislations**, legal frameworks, enforcement of response capacities, such as others. “In 2010, the fifth Conference of 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”³. Those are of the new crime types that require new strategies to be faced and taken down.

² [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/493018/IPOL-JOIN_ET\(2013\)493018_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/493018/IPOL-JOIN_ET(2013)493018_EN.pdf)

³ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized-crime/emerging-crimes.html>



Terrorism is one of the most complex expressions of organized crime, because it involves many areas of crime and requires a high capacity to be operate and executed. Nonetheless, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a key role in the assistance of Member States to fight terrorism, nevertheless, the objective of terrorism varieties by regional situations, issues, or problems.

Since the last decades the urban terrorism had increased through the pass of the years, most of them are acts that tend to censure cultural expressions or to demonstrate the culture of others. The UNODC must guarantee the respect, protection, and promotion of the Human Right against anything.



Guide Questions

1. There should be an international legislation to combat all forms of crime activity?
2. Which type of criminal activity does your country have?
3. How the UNODC could combat the spreading of organized crime organizations through the world?
4. Which are the measures that are needed to be taken to fight urban terrorism?
5. Are there any cases in which the UNODC could not guarantee the respect of the Human Rights?



Topic B: Prevention and Combat Against Wildlife and Forest Crime.

The term crime does not have a common, universally accepted definition, since every state has its own criminal law. An act, or omission, is a crime only **if applicable law says so**. Nevertheless, nations around the world recognize crime as harm not only to individuals, but to the community or the state itself.

Wildlife and forest refers to fauna and flora in its entirety, as well as forest products such as wood. As the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime states, “**Wildlife and forest crime**’ refers to the taking, trading (supplying, selling or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and **consumption of wild fauna and flora**, including timber and other forest products, **in contravention of national or international law**.”⁴

The **International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime**, a collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations⁵ (UNODC being one of them), defines it as “acts committed contrary to national laws and regulations intended to protect natural resources and to administer their management and use.” At an international grasp, crime also involves violations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), another member of the ICCWC, regarding exports, imports and re-exports of wildlife. ⁶

It “**demands a global solution** that offers international cooperation founded on joint operations, intelligence sharing and strong and compatible national legislations, though governments will rather enhance their efforts against

⁴ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/index.html>

⁵ <http://www.cites.org/prog/iccwc.php/Partners>

³ <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php/Wildlife-Crime>

⁴ http://www.bbc.co.uk/mundo/noticias/2012/10/121018_madera_mafia_am



other illegal activities such as drug-trafficking, terrorism or rape. Wildlife crime is not given the seriousness it calls for, due to its victim-less nature, even though there is considerable evidence that these actions are deeply **interlinked with fraud, money-laundering corruption and extreme violence.**

Besides generating significant losses in assets and revenues for many developing countries, the theft of and illegal trade in natural resources potentially **threatens the economic sustainability** and social stability of **rural communities**, for it impacts upon food security and risks damaging whole ecosystems far beyond repair. The **cross-border smuggling** of exotic species carries with it risks to human health through the spread of disease within food chains.

As a matter of fact, the “**timber-laundering**” business has evolved into an activity comparable with diamonds or cocaine traffic. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, 90% of illegal logging is carried out by **organized crime**, controlling up to 30% of worldwide wood commerce. By falsifying furloughs, hacking data bases, bribing functionaries and masking documents, they have managed to move from US\$30.000 to US\$100.000 million.⁴

Even more, the billions of dollars generated by these illegal businesses, be them unauthorized logging, illicit exploitation and exotic-species trafficking, are being used to further nefarious ends. Most of the times, **money goes to financing terrorism and contributing to instability.**

All in all, wildlife crime is no different from many other forms of transnational illegal activities, for they share essential characteristics that allow them to be correlated. However, it has yet to be viewed as a serious threat to economic, social and environment stability of every nation.



Guide Questions

1. What measures has your country taken in order to tackle this problematic?
2. How is it that crimes like drug-trafficking and money-laundering are related to wildlife and forest crime?
3. How can these problems be addressed from an international approach?
4. What sort of help can be provided to developing countries in order to reduce the proliferation of illicit logging and natural exploitation?
5. How could resolutions regarding other transnational crimes be applied in wildlife and forest crime, due to its common nature?
6. From a lawful perspective, what do nations are lacking of regarding wildlife and forest crime prevention?
7. What needs to be done to combat the market of timber and exotic species regarding its cross-border characteristics?
8. Which are the health and social issues related to these trafficking?



Websites for further information

Página oficial: <http://www.unodc.org/>

Tópico A:

- [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/493018/IPOL-JOIN_ET\(2013\)493018_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/493018/IPOL-JOIN_ET(2013)493018_EN.pdf)
- https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica//organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf
- http://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UNODC_Human_rights_position_paper_2012.pdf
- <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Chapter4-Global-Burden-of-Armed-Violence-report.pdf>
- <http://www.emol.com/noticias/economia/2014/12/12/694365/las-causas-de-la-agudizacion-en-la-baja-del-precio-del-petroleo-durante-las-ultimas-semanas.html>
- <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/iaea-issues-2014-edition-climate-change-and-nuclear-power>

Tópico B:

- <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Projects/Project-Leaf>
- <http://www.cites.org/>
- <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/07/17/fighting-wildlife-crime-to-end-extreme-poverty-and-boost-shared-prosperity>
- <http://www.wcoomd.org/>
- <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2013/march/global-consortium-to-fight-wildlife-crime-meets-to-discuss-future-strategies.aspx>



QUICK PROCEDURE GUIDE

GENERAL RULES

Speak in third person (My nation, my delegation).

Do not make direct contact with the other delegates, use diplomatic notes instead.

Punctuality is paramount.

Deliver your position paper on the first session.

Dress formally.

Do not try to interrupt other delegates unless you are raising a motion.

STRUCTURE OF THE DEBATE

General debate. If you want to speak, you should raise your placard and wait for the moderator to recognize you.

Speakers' list. The delegations will speak in the indicated order, each delegation has two minutes to speak. If you have not used all of your time, you must yield it. You can yield it to the Chair, to Questions or to Comments.

Intermediate quarter. You have up to fifteen minutes to debate directly the topic in question. You can stand up. Most of the time of the intermediate quarters is to write down proposals into a working paper.

Particular debate. You are only allowed to discuss the content of the draft resolution in question, it can be in general debate or speakers' List. The Chair will decide when to open this debate.

MOTIONS

The Floor is always open.

Procedure: Open/Suspend/Close the speakers' list, to open a topic, to open an extraordinary session of questions, to close/suspend the session, to open an intermediate quarter. To introduce a document. It cannot interrupt.

Order: To call the attention of the Chair in a possible error in following the procedure. It can interrupt.

Personal Privilege: To express any discomfort with the environment. It cannot interrupt.

Parliamentary Inquiry: To inquire the Chair in order to clarify something about the procedure. It cannot interrupt.

RESOLUTION

Working paper. It is a draft of proposals which will form part of a Draft resolution. It is reviewed by the Chair, which corrects and approves it.

Draft Resolution. Each working paper supported by the Chair will be considered as a Draft resolution. It must have the format that the Chair indicates. The particular debate will be opened.

Resolution The document is approved by two thirds of the committee. It is composed by three rounds.

POSITION PAPER

(1 per topic)

Just one sheet of paper each.

Flag	Committee: _____
	Topic: _____
	Country: _____
	Name: _____
	School: _____

A. Topic Background.

[Topic context]

B. Position taken by the delegation
[context of the topic in the country, problem]

C. Justification

[why is the problem happening?
How can it be solved]