2013 St. Bonaventure University Model United Nations Conference

United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

March 22 to March 23, 2013

Greetings Delegates,

This year we are excited that you will be utilizing your sharp minds, dynamic debating skills, and most of all your knowledge of the world around you as you will be representing your countries in the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ). This committee is a branch of the Economic and Social Council (EcoSoc) within the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that specifically works to aid the United Nations in creating effective policies that will work to efficiently as well as humanely treat offenders while working with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Crime Prevention of the Office of Drug Control. Issues that are addressed within this committee tackle the economic, social, national, and international development of criminal activity in order to create security within the member states of the United Nations.

This body has the capability of creating important policies regarding the improvement of conditions of criminal justice in order to create fairness as well as efficiency, the laundering of money when it comes to international and domestic economic crimes, and the protection of the environment by upholding the role of criminal law. This commission creates annual reports on information that they have collected based on expertise of individuals from around the world within this field. Some of the key areas that this body targets is corruption, transnational organized crime such as human trafficking, and even issues regarding terrorism. Make sure you do adequate amount of research in the upcoming months, and most of all have fun.

Topic #1: Cyber Crimes

Cyber crime is defined as illegal activity that includes computer-related extortion, fraud, forgery, and unauthorized access to or interference with data that can take place in global electronic networks. This sort of crime has no borders and is truly international, so the question then becomes one of how should nations work together to stop cyber crimes, especially when many nations are not equipped to deal with such issues. Regardless of the rate of development of a country, they are all still affected by cyber crime whether it is at the government level or in industries within nations as these crimes target both economic and political security. The only way to counter such crime is through joint legislation and by having law enforcement keep a watchful eye over such illegal activities.

In Southeast Europe, there is over 644 million Euros lost due to cyber crimes due to a "botnet" network of 11 million computers. This network utilizes software that targets credit card numbers, personal information, and bank accounts in order to compile revenue. So far with the help of uncovered hackers, authorities in countries such as Croatia have been using their knowledge and skills in order to break up various criminal networks. As for countries in Africa, many have been experiencing an explosion in cyber crimes; as many citizens have been becoming more capable in connecting to the internet there has been an increase in these crimes. In Egypt, where there are over 20 million internet users, there has been a large increase in malware infections, but no cybercrime laws to counter it. As more African countries begin to join the global internet community, businesses within the continent are going to have to invest in cyber security in order to protect their assets, but this is difficult, especially for small businesses like those found in Kenya that cannot afford such to protect themselves with such technology. Therefore, without protecting such assets these businesses are losing money and jobs. African

nations that are absent of such laws that would be used to counteract cyber crimes become a breeding ground for terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda. Australia also has issues regarding cyber crimes as well especially when it comes to developing businesses that are being targeted by their growing vulnerability to internet crimes. So far, 3,000 businesses in Australia have been targeted by cyber criminals who are setting up botnet malware that have infected many computers which then become controlled by remote servers. By using this sort of malware, businesses are having their money extorted, and have hardly any resources to prevent such monetary drainage as many of these businesses lack the IT resources required to prevent such weak links in their supply chain. Financial losses are not the only thing these industries are suffering; other losses include data, interception of sensitive content, damages to their brands and reputations, legal implications, etc.

Questions:

- How do cyber crimes affect your country?
- Is your country losing economically and politically from cyber crimes?
- Are businesses in your nation being threatened by cyber crime?
- Is your country helping to stop cyber criminals and prevent future crimes?

Helpful Links:

http://www.cybercrimelaw.net/Cybercrimelaw.html
http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime
http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2012/12/26/feature-03
http://www.itworld.com/security/331276/mr-mitnick-i-presume-africas-coming-cyber-crime-epidemic
http://prwire.com.au/pr/34042/australia-s-small-to-medium-businesses-targeted-by-global-cyber-criminals
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-31/pune/36079158_1_security-firm-cybercriminals-malware

Topic #2: Environmental Crimes

International bodies such as Interpol, the European Union, the United Nations Environmental Programme, the G8, and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute define environmental crime as an act that directly harms the environment through acts of illegal logging; illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; the dumping and illicit trade of hazardous waste; the smuggling of ozone depleting substances (ODS); and the illegal trade of wildlife and endangered species. Interpol alone estimates that crimes involving the endangerment of global wildlife amount to billions of dollars a year and the World Bank group estimated a total revenue and tax loss equating to 15 billion dollars a year. In order to protect our environment from further harm, there needs to be awareness and urgency brought to these issues through political strength. Often crimes against the environment are seen as victimless, but in reality these actions affect all aspects of society such as development, peace, security, and human rights. The only way to effectively combat environmental crimes is by

having nations globally cooperate with one another to work on these cross-border issues, especially the ones that pertain to global trade.

Those who perpetrate such environmental crimes are typically corporations or those that are in official positions of authority who obtain illicit resources with the help of local police, armies, the government, and even intergovernmental organizations that help to aid in institutionalized corruption. This is due to poor enforcement, corrupt officials, weak legislation, and even familiar bureaucracies in many countries. When it comes to the crimes themselves, such as illegal logging, most of the criminal activity is occurring in Central Africa and East Asia as many forests are being torn apart, which in turn threatens the biodiversity of the areas in which these logs are being taken from. Indonesia, which loses two million hectares each year due to illegal logging, has the highest rate of deforestation in the world; 80% of the timber coming out of the area is illegal. Poaching is another environmental crime one must consider, as people who rely on wildlife lose potential sources of income that they would get through wildlife tourism. Most of the animals that are hunted in China, India, and Nepal include mostly feline animals such as tigers, leopards, snow leopards, etc. as their skin is used to make many products. Another form of environmental crime is the smuggling of ozone-depleting chemicals that once released into the atmosphere work to thin the ozone in Antarctica, Europe, and North America allowing for the hole to increase in size. This allows harmful ultraviolet radiation to damage ecosystems, as plants reduce in size and animals become impaired in reproductive capacity as well as in developmental stages, especially for aquatic organisms.

Questions
- Does your country already have laws put into place in order to criminalize those who commit acts against the environment?
- What does your nation do to prevent such acts of environmental crimes if any?
- How is your country affected by environmental crimes?
- Economically, how much annually does your nation lose due to environmental criminal activities?
- Does your country support criminal acts against the environment because of corruption?

Helpful Links:

http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Environmental-crime
http://www.eia-international.org/eia-urges-un-meeting-to-get-tough-on-environmental-crime
http://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/environmental-crime.html
http://www.cfr.org/global-governance/global-regime-transnational-crime/p28656

Topic #3: Criminalization of Human Traffickers

Human trafficking has been an increasingly troublesome topic, for in the world today between 700,000 and 2 million people are involuntarily transported from their countries of origin to places that are unknown to them. Those who are trafficked come from 127 different countries and are brought to 137 other countries that are entirely foreign to them. According to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons human trafficking is "the

recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction of fraud, or deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation". Such exploitation includes, but is not limited to "forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery or servitude". It is currently the fastest growing criminal industry around the world next to drug trade and the illegal arms industry. 19% of all those that are trafficked end up in labor exploitation while 80% are involved in sexual exploitation. Labor trafficking itself is the act of recruiting and transporting people from their countries of origin to provide services through force.

As of now between 55 and 60 percent of all trafficked victims are detected around the world - especially women and girls, who make up 75 percent - are mostly under the age of 18 years old, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 68 percent of the victims who are trafficked in Africa and the Middle East are child victims, and as for Southern and Eastern Asia 39 percent of their trafficked population are also children. In the Americas these numbers drop down to 27 percent, and in Europe and Central Asia 16 percent of their populations of trafficked victims are also children. Though children are not the only victims of human trafficking, but they do make up 2/3 of the industry and nearly half are under the age of 18 years of age. For all of those who are trafficked many develop post-traumatic stress disorder, tuberculosis, commit or are victimized by violent crimes within their lives.

In terms of forced labor, China has around 600,000 migrant workers annually that are recruited by false employment industries overseas and are then later forced into work in numerous countries. 90% of those trafficked are migrant workers that are moved from place to place by unregulated channels over several borders undetected. In this industry many of its victims fall into international criminal gangs that involve both men and women who have either low labor skills among men that are trafficked, or domestic skills among women. Many of those who are trafficked in China often end up in Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Russia, North Korea and Malaysia for forced labor, forced marriage, illegal adoption, and begging. Some of the ways in which the international community has been working to tackle these issues is by creating an anti-human-trafficking campaign to prevent human trafficking, protect those who are susceptible to trafficking, and prosecute those who are engaging in such criminal activities. Those who are often times preyed on by human traffickers are often poor, isolated, and seen as weak. Overall, human trafficking has great human and social impacts that are political, economic, and health related. Even with prosecuting trafficking criminals, there is still not a large enough impact on the growth of human trafficking as a whole, therefore something needs to be done.

Questions:
- What is your country doing to prevent human trafficking?
- How does human trafficking affect your country?
- What is the role of the international community in fostering joint action against human trafficking?
- In what ways can the international community work to achieve building awareness, broaden the knowledge base of data, facts, and statistics on global trafficking, and use technology to assist in the fight against human trafficking?

Helpful Links:

http://humantrafficking.org/
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuside
http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/about/trafficking-for-forced-labour.html