



MIDMUNC
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UNODC

**United Nations Office on
Drugs & Crime**

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Committee Background

What is the UNODC? The UNODC or United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime is an agency of the UN established in 1997. The UNODC was created through a merger between the UN's International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Center for International Crime Prevention. Led by Executive Director Yuri Fedotov, the UNODC based in Vienna has about 500 staffers and field offices in more than 150 countries! **What is its purpose?:** to combat against illegal drugs and international crime. Throughout the years, this agency has dealt with issues concerning corruption, piracy, terrorism, drug trafficking, HIV & AIDS, and more. With the UNODC's help, member states receive assistance with their fight against illegal drugs, crime and terrorism. To reach these goals, the UNODC uses functions of research & knowledge, field-based technical cooperation projects as well as the support of governments through the implementation of treaties, voluntary financial contributions, among many more.

Topic 1 Background

According to the United Nations Office on Crime & Drugs, human trafficking is a "...crime against humanity." This criminal act involves the recruit, transport, transfer, harbor or the receiving of a person through the use of force, coercion or for the intention of exploitation. Annually, thousands of all kinds of people, particularly women and children, end up in the hands of traffickers within and outside their own countries. Each nation is affected by trafficking. They could either be a country of origin, transit, or even a destination for victims.



Many compare the illegal trade of humans known as human trafficking to a modern day form of slavery. The UNODC has worked hard over the years to end the practice of human trafficking including providing help to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies, various treaties such as the "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children" in 2000 as well as various campaigns including the "Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking" and the establishment of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT).

Topic 1 Resolution Summary

For Topic 1 "A Resolution to Control & Eliminate A Crime Against Humanity" will be debated. The purpose of this resolution is to unite the world to fight against human trafficking. With an issue affecting the entire globe, it is vital for every nation to lend a hand and do their part. This resolution guarantees the input of all and outlines standards to lower the rate of human trafficking such as financial commitments and increased domestic activity.

FOR: If you're for this resolution, your nation could be strongly dealing with effects of human trafficking and needs the support of the UN.GIFT, *which depends on support of*

governments, to help fight against it. When debating, stress that this is a *global* issue! You might feel contributions can't be voluntary. Argue that giving 1% of a nation's GDP (*see resolved clause 1A*) is a fair percent based figure in increments rather than a paid in full monetary amount. Also, you may think having set regulations for nations to abide by domestically will ensure national progress and immigration reform will help with control at borders. Research the severity of human trafficking in your nation, how aid is helpful from the UN.GIFT, the things they've done for nations and why more aid is needed and beneficial. Also, refer to the "*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*", which provides assistance to states for the implementation anti-trafficking legislation to justify clause 2. Good Luck!

AGAINST: If you're against, your nation's financial status may not be fit to provide 1% of your GDP (*see resolved clause 1A*). What if a nation's economy gets worse are unable to continue paying? Argue nations should contribute at their own discretion to the UN.GIFT and giving should remain voluntary! Keep in mind, the UN.GIFT only has a *handful* of financial supporters. (Research who!) You may question the UN.GIFT's effectiveness and if more money should be put into this program. Research how the UNODC's Voluntary Trust Fund works and why its better! Also, you may think there shouldn't be any regulations by the UNODC to abide by domestically and nations should be left to decide what to do with their own immigration policies (*see resolved clause 2*). Make sure you prove what your nation has already done domestically with anti-trafficking to show why this resolution is unnecessary. Good Luck!

Topic 1 Research Sources

- **UNODC's Official Website On Human Trafficking**
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
- **UN.GIFT Fact Sheet on Human Trafficking**
http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/labour/Forced_labour/HUMAN_TRAFFICKING_-_THE_FACTS_-_final.pdf
- **United Nations Global Initiative To Fight Human Trafficking Official Web**
<http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub>
- **UNODC's Blue Heart Campaign & Voluntary Trust Fund (2)**
<http://www.unodc.org/blueheart/>
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/human-trafficking-fund.html>
- **Articles on Border Control w. Human Trafficking (2)**
<http://en.rian.ru/world/20110108/162077597.html>
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201103110166.html>
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children**
http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

The United Nations

United Nations Committee on Drugs & Crime

Author: Chair Silas Kezengwa

Resolution No: UNODC.001.052011

Co-Author(s): None

A Resolution to Control & Eliminate A Crime Against Humanity

RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- 1 *Expressing the sense of the people of the United Nations regarding the on-going dangers,*
2 *hardships and overall harmful predicament of trafficking humans*
3 **Whereas** human trafficking is defined as an unlawful practice of recruiting, transferring and
4 transporting individuals for the intention and objective of commercial sexual exploitation
5 and forced labor;
6 **Whereas** human trafficking is regarded as a modern day form of slavery and the *fastest*
7 *growing* criminal industry in the world;
8 **Whereas** according to the International Labor Organization, an "...estimated 2.5 million
9 people are in forced labor...at any given time as a result of trafficking." ;
10 **Whereas** the majority of trafficking victims are children at a staggering estimate of 1.2
11 million per year, in which during trafficking, ninety-five percent of victims experience
12 physical or sexual violence;
13 **Whereas** the UNODC is determined to put an end to Human Trafficking;
14 **Whereas** the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking or UN.GIFT,
15 created in 2007 by the UNODC, is only running on a grant provided by the United Arab
16 Emirates and financial assistance of a few other governments & entities;
17 **Whereas** each nation in the world, of every kind of economy, experiences the effects of
18 human trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims;

19

20 Resolved by the United Nations

- 21 1. All member states should contribute to the UN.GIFT for the benefit of their own
22 people and victims everywhere.
23 A. Financially
24 a) Member states are encouraged to provide & commit 1% of their Gross Domestic
25 Product, or GDP, towards this cause:
26 i) Sixty percent of the 1% will be allocated specifically for the UN.GIFT to use
27 for worldwide campaigns like Blue Heart, prevention tactics, on-ground
28 assistance, etc.
29 ii) Forty percent of the 1% will be allocated for respective governments towards
30 domestic initiatives such as educational resources, national campaigns, border
31 control (within & around nation), prosecution of offenders, relief for freed
32 victims including rehabilitation centers, housing, job opportunities, etc.
33 b) Financial commitments should be made in increments of .10% per year, for a
34 total of 10 years, adding up to 1% by the end of the tenth year.
2. Member states should establish clear anti-trafficking domestic laws and review their current immigration policies for reform, implementing necessary clauses guaranteeing incoming persons: A. have proper, authentic, legal and up-to-date documentation, B. undergo thorough background checks & C. possessions are fully checked for safety.

Topic 2 Background

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade that involves the "...cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws." (UNODC). In 2007 and 2008, about 17 million people worldwide were accounted for using cocaine with amounts estimated at \$88 billion of 80% of the total value and that's just from the United States and European Union alone! With a growing lucrative black market that includes drugs such as opium, heroin, marijuana, cocaine and crack cocaine from all over the world, the annual flow needs to be controlled and eventually brought to a halt.



To assist with this, the UNODC helped to establish the "*United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*" treaty in 1988 which is still in effect and used by over 150 parties. According to the International Narcotics Control Board, it "...provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking...provides for international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, controlled deliveries and transfer of proceedings." The UNODC has worked to monitor and research global illegal drug markets for the ability to obtain additional "...comprehensive understanding of their dynamics." (UNODC).

Clearly with large amounts of drugs circulating the globe, it's necessary to implement strategies for illicit drug prevention as many are susceptible to partake with drugs in all types of communities and neighborhoods everywhere. This is something the UNODC continues to work on for the benefit of all but particularly the youth of the world. The UNODC developed the Global Youth Network Against Drug Abuse & the Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse to identify good drug prevention practices with the help of youth and community-based organizations. Through this process, the UNODC examines three target areas which includes families, schools & the workplace to increase drug prevention policy, awareness, and skills.

Topic 2 Resolution Summary

For Topic 2 "*A Resolution to Prevent Illicit Drug Usage In Youth Worldwide*" will be debated. The purpose of this resolution is to put drug prevention tactics targeting youth into action across the world while creating a strong connection of the United Nations, governments and non-governmental organizations or NGOs. With illegal drugs as a massive and prevalent negative influence in our society, it is urgent and our duty to prevent the children of this world, our future, from experimenting, touching, using and even becoming addicted to drugs. This resolution calls for more government support through the establishment of domestic factions of the UNODC's Global Youth Network while working with

a variety of youth and community based organizations as well as other prominent NGOs. This partnership will help to create a strong task force that will be able to work together for a common goal.

FOR: If you're in favor, your nation may be facing high levels of drug trafficking and with youth highly vulnerable to drugs, prevention tactics are necessary to implement! Make sure to research levels of drug use and trafficking for your nation & the world to prove how major an issue this is to address. Think it's difficult for governments to handle alone? You can argue that this resolution allows for more government involvement *with* the assistance of the UN and NGOs, creating a powerful task force that can produce results together, making it easier for governments to tackle. Additionally, make sure you look up the benefits of drug prevention education in schools and PSAs to prove why the UNODC's programs are best to utilize. Do drug usage/trafficking levels drop thanks to those tactics? Find out! Also, is your nation a party that follows the guidelines set in the 1988 Treaty? Examine the document and highlight what makes it essential to continue using. Good Luck!

AGAINST: If you're against, you may agree drug prevention education is needed, however, shouldn't be regulated by the government but left up to respective school districts, programs, organizations, etc., to decide. You could point out that governments would save a great deal of money all together if drug prevention education and PSAs remained work of the NGOs. Research NGOs that deal with drug prevention in your nation + worldwide and detail the work they've done and encouraging results to prove their effectiveness without government interference. Additionally, is your nation a party that follows the guidelines set in the 1988 Treaty? Even if you are, you may consider dropping out or repealing the treaty. Argue that the treaty and domestic drug prohibition laws haven't worked as drug usage has done nothing but increase. Make sure you prove that by providing data of increasing drug trafficking/usage levels from 1988 to 2011. Good Luck!

Topic 2 Research Sources

- **UNODC's Official Website On Illicit Drug Prevention**
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/index.html>
- **United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2)**
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf
http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=VI-19&chapter=6&lang=en
- **UNODC's Global Youth Network**
<http://www.unodc.org/youthnet>
- **UNODC's The Global Initiative**
<http://www.unodc.org/globalinitiative/index.html>
- **UNODC's School-Based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention (2)**
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/youthnet/handbook_school_english.pdf
http://www.unodc.org/youthnet/youthnet_action_prevention_school.html
- **What is Drug Prevention?**
http://www.answerbag.com/q_view/1866177

The United Nations

United Nations Committee on Drugs & Crime

Author: Chair Silas Kezengwa

Resolution No: UNODC.002.052011

Co-Author(s): None

A Resolution to Prevent Illicit Drug Usage In Youth Worldwide

RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1 *Expressing the sense of the people of the United Nations regarding the prevention of illegal*
2 *drug use among youth in our world*

3 **Whereas** illegal substances continue to flow around the globe at astounding rates;

4 **Whereas** the unlawful drug market is sadly "...one of the most profitable in the world";

5 **Whereas** our youth are highly vulnerable to the dangers of drugs everywhere;

6 **Whereas** an abundance of people are abusing drugs today more than any other time in
7 history and "...many of those people are youth,";

8 **Whereas** illicit drug prevention is the concept of educating individuals, particularly youth
9 and relating programs are "...effective when they respond to the needs of a community..."

10 **Whereas** the involvement of all governments is crucial when targeting our youth;

11

12 **Resolved** by the United Nations

13 1. Member states should create their own domestic factions, funded and operated by
14 their government, of the UNODC's Global Youth Network for youth drug prevention.

15 A. Prevention methods should be taught in schools nation-wide through the program

16 a) Drug Prevention educational tools and resources such as workbooks, guides,
17 videos, images, and new curriculum should be developed based on the UNODC's
18 *School-Based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention* guidelines and implemented in
19 school systems and educational programs of all member states.

20 b) Youth will be defined as ages 11 to 17 with drug prevention education
21 beginning at middle school/secondary school levels.

22 B. Governments should utilize their media platforms for more awareness

23 a.) Governments should create anti-drug television and radio public service
24 announcements or PSAs targeting youth along with a new website, using their
25 respective country code (i.e. .US – United States, .CN – China , etc.).

26 C. This program must ensure the participation and cooperation of parents and families
27 through community outreach initiatives such as discussion groups, etc., to ensure
28 effectiveness by responding to the needs of communities.

29 D. Domestic factions will remain in association with the UNODC and work with the
30 top NGOs making a fully established global network and a strong task force.

31 2. Member states should develop national legislation for long-term (at least six years)
32 government funding of research to completely examine drugs itself, damage drug
33 usage can cause as well as factors that drives youth towards illegal substances, etc.

34 3. The *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* treaty
should be amended to include clear provisions for youth.

A. Parties should develop strong measures of criminal offense for youth under its
domestic law when acts under Article 3, Paragraph 1 are committed intentionally
including being subject to drug prevention classes by their respective faction of the
Global Youth Network. Ages for prosecution will be determined by parties themselves.

B. Regulations in this treaty should continue to be followed by participating parties
and encouraged to be in use by new parties that are not currently involved.

