



CCPCJ

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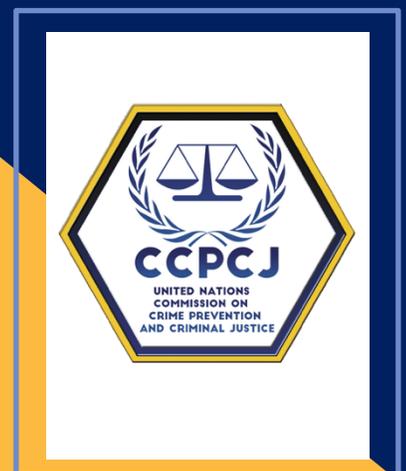


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WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates

Welcome to the VI institutional Model of CISMUN. We are pleased to introduce you on the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). This year we are pleased to be your committee chairs; let us to introduce ourselves, my name is Emily Mera and I will be your committee president, my partner Juan José Forero will be your vice president, together we'll look forward to be working with you and helping in all your learning process this year.

In this VI edition of CISMUN, you will be given an opportunity to learn, interact with new people and finally, share all your thoughts and points of view. This conference is a chance to develop useful skills that Will serve you in the future, so we are excited to be hearing all your ideas and sharing in an environment of learning and mutual collaboration.

If you have any doubt, me and my partner will help you on anything you need to make the experience the most comfortable and enjoyable it could be. We hope you could have a very good experience with us and the CISMUN Model.

Sincerely

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United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

COMMITTEE'S GENERALITIES

I. Description

The Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), is the principal body of the United Nations concerning transnational crime and criminal justice.

II. Function

This committee provides resources for technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice worldwide, The CCPCJ coordinates with other United Nations bodies that have specific mandates in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and is the preparatory body to the United Nations Crime Congresses.

III. Protocol

Below, the basic protocol within the committee, for specific information, please visit the protocol section inside the Handbook that it's uploaded on the model's webpage.

1. Rollcall
2. Motion to open session
3. Motion to open agenda with topic A/B.
4. Motion to read the opening speeches.
5. Motion to start General speakers list (formal debate)/ moderated caucus (informal debate).
6. Motion to suspend/ resume session.
7. Motion to start unmoderated caucus (lobby time).
8. Motion to read the **working papers**.

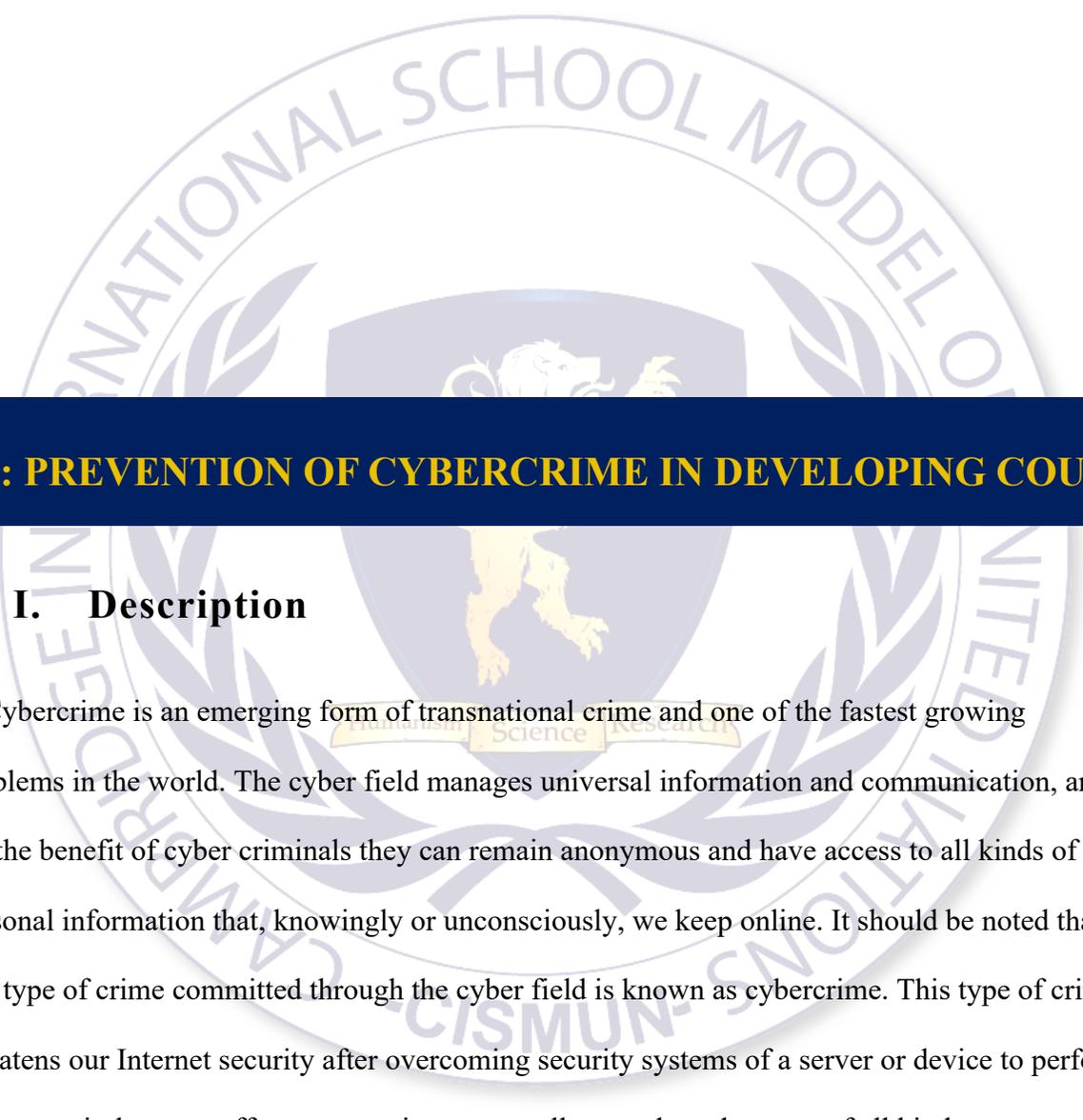
9. Motion to start the voting process of the working paper **.

10. Motion to close agenda.

11. Motion to close session.

IV. Important data

1. The CCPCJ was established in the resolution 1992/1 by the Economic and social council (ECOSOC) under request of the general assembly in the resolution 46/152. The main purpose of the committee's creation was to be the head of the crime prevention policies making in the different aspects, however it doesn't take all the decisions that involve the crimes.
2. It has 40 members that are selected by the ECOSOC and chaired by a bureau (In charged of taking decisions in a politic group between other type of associations and groups), it is included 1 member per each regional group.
3. The importance of strengthened international cooperation based on the principles of shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, has been repeatedly highlighted in the context of the commission work. It is a significant actor in the efforts for creating conditions for sustainable development, peace, and security.
4. The most important fact about this committee is that regardless of your delegation's point of view, the main purpose is to search for solutions not to look out for conflicts with the other delegates due to a different point of view they have.
5. There's one programmed meeting per year at the end of it. However, if it is necessary or in order to summarize the different situations in the world, some intersessional meetings could be done.



TOPIC 1: PREVENTION OF CYBERCRIME IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

I. Description

Cybercrime is an emerging form of transnational crime and one of the fastest growing problems in the world. The cyber field manages universal information and communication, and for the benefit of cyber criminals they can remain anonymous and have access to all kinds of personal information that, knowingly or unconsciously, we keep online. It should be noted that any type of crime committed through the cyber field is known as cybercrime. This type of crime threatens our Internet security after overcoming security systems of a server or device to perform actions on it that may affect to our privacy, as well as produce damages of all kinds.

Cybercrime generates an estimated \$1.5 trillion in revenue per year and as with many crimes, it often targets the most vulnerable population with identity theft, credit card fraud, and phishing of online data being three of the most common online crimes committed. Cybercriminal activity

takes place within the confines of cyberspace and is amplified by the involvement of individuals and groups specializing in coordinated crime such as fraud and money-laundering. Because of the remote nature of cybercrime, perpetrators and victims of cybercrime can be and typically are located in different regions at the moment of attack. Despite the seriousness of cybercrime and its relation to other forms of organized crime.

II. Historical context

Developing countries don't possess the capacity to fight cyber-attacks and other forms of cybercrime. Therefore, it is not surprising that victimization rates are higher in countries with lower levels of development. Criminals also exploit the weak security measures of countries to commit cybercrimes. The lack of cooperation between developed and developing countries can also result in "safe havens" for those who commit cybercrimes.

III. Current situation

Internet security threats have increased in recent years, and cybercrime now affects more than 431 million adult victims worldwide. In the Current State of Cybercrime, it is reported a fast-growing trend of cybercriminals relying on legitimate social media and messaging platforms to communicate with each other and sell stolen identities, credit card numbers and other financial gains. The prediction that this trend would expand and continue has been borne out. By the end of last year, social media fraud attacks had increased 43% as cybercriminals continued to find new ways to exploit social media platforms for gain. One such development involves the Telegram bot feature that is being used by cybercriminals to facilitate and automate their activities. Some provide automated tools for common actions to enhance communications, whereas others provide actual fraud services via online stores are also undergoing their own form

of digital transformation to make cybercrime activity more efficient. For that reason, the commission is highlighting the need to mount an urgent, dynamic and international solution.

The developing countries are the more vulnerable to the cyberattacks nowadays, because of the limited resources they have access to prevent and establish functional policies that help to counter the cybercrime in the different regions, this is why there's the need of the developed countries to bring support economically or by influence on the society teaching ways to prevent some of the aspects of the cybercrime in the developing way countries.

With cyber-dependent crimes, information and communications technology infrastructure is often used to support malware, attacks on infrastructure, and data overloads or distributed denial of service attacks, designed to take a website offline. Cyber-enabled offenses can also occur offline but be facilitated by ICT, and often revolve around fraud, online drug exchange, and money-laundering. The wide range of offenses that can fall under cybercrime has also facilitated its use in transnational organized crime and other large criminal enterprises, including causing damage to a Member States' security infrastructure. As indicated by UNODC, malicious cyber-based offenses such as fraud, drug exchange, and money-laundering typically circulate around "offences against confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer data and systems, computer-related crimes, content-related offences, and offences tied to infringement of copyright and related rights.

IV. Guiding questions

1. Is your delegation involved in cybercrime?

2. Has your delegation any prevention system against cybercrime? If it doesn't, what precautionary measures would your delegation take?
3. Has your delegation any policy about cybercrime?
4. Which delegations are your allies? Mention them and why?
5. Has your delegation any enemies? If it does, mention them and why?

V. Support links

<https://www.rsisinternational.org/3ICMRP-2016/466-467.pdf>

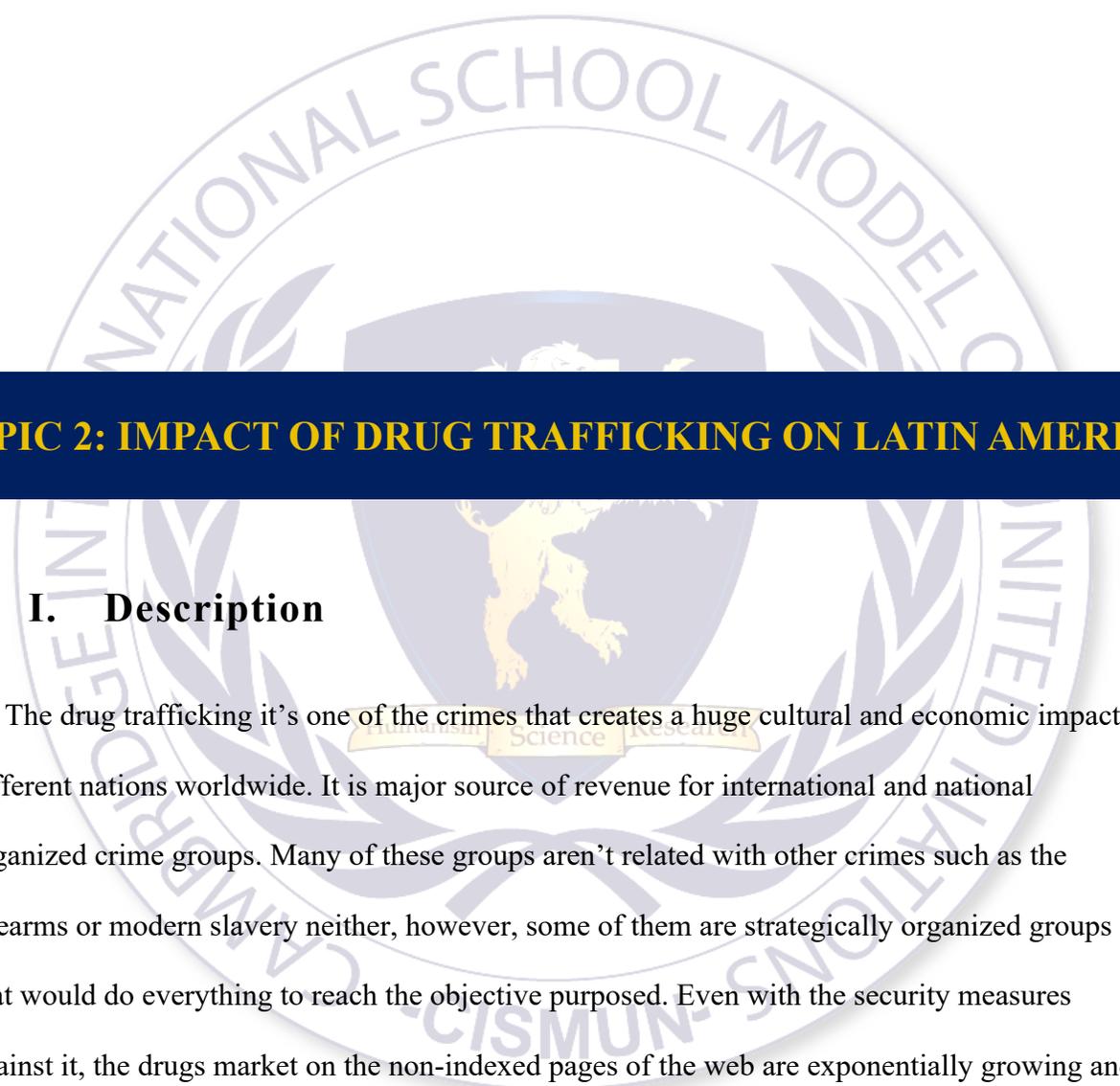
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/global-programme-cybercrime.html>

<https://www.cisa.gov/combating-cyber-crime1>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233430304_Diffusion_and_Effects_of_Cyber-Crime_in_Developing_Economies

<https://partner.sciencenorway.no/forskningno-internet-norway/poor-countries-are-more-vulnerable-to-cyber-attacks/1453684>

<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Diffusion-and-Effects-of-Cyber-Crime-in-Developing-Kshetri/4c489366b613e98061361feb90f19070d853839a>



TOPIC 2: IMPACT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ON LATIN AMERICA

I. Description

The drug trafficking it's one of the crimes that creates a huge cultural and economic impact to different nations worldwide. It is major source of revenue for international and national organized crime groups. Many of these groups aren't related with other crimes such as the firearms or modern slavery neither, however, some of them are strategically organized groups that would do everything to reach the objective purposed. Even with the security measures against it, the drugs market on the non-indexed pages of the web are exponentially growing and getting into the access of almost everyone with a low-mid knowledge about the web exploring out of the conventional Browsers. The people whose age goes around 13 and 22 years old are the most affected by the drug trafficking, due to the type of behaviors that this kind of people have. This is one of the main factors that drug sellers exploit to receive large amounts of money at the

expense of young people who were lured by an incorrect idea of what drugs are and what effects do they have.

A report realized by the UNODC from the year 2017 revealed that 29,5 million people suffer from drug use disorders globally, that's a huge number that has increased with the pass of the next 3 years, it means that only in the 2017 a 0,6% of the worldwide adult population presented drug use disorders, the number of people that suffer from this actually figures out the 31,4 million people.

Drug trafficking also puts in evidence many of the weakness that the system has against this crime, which allows many people to introduce other not allowed markets such as the weapon biddings, sales and services related. This lead criminals to exploit this kind of failures in the systems and also the lack of vigilance and education about drugs in the young people who believed on incorrect ideas that aint nothing related with the real effects of drugs.

II. Historical context

The drug trafficking its extremely noticeable in the developing way countries, it's a very common problematic that involves all of us and requires the support of the developed countries, the different governments and our own support in order to make from the way of development and developed countries a drug free environment. The internal conflicts of the different countries allow unwittingly the uncontrolled drug trafficking that its responsible for many deaths and injuries due to overdoses. The easy access to this kind of substances affects mostly the young people that try out them by trending or misinformation about the consequences and effects of taking them.

III. Current situation

Nowadays Iran and Afghanistan have been named as 2 of the countries with the highest rates of treatment against the drug addiction. Meanwhile at the western side of the world, Colombia it's the main point of the drug trafficking, it is considered as the world's capital of cocaine, Fact that has led many nations and groups of people to think about drugs whenever they hear about Colombia, this gives an extremely bad reputation to the country which gives a huge social and cultural impact. However actually there are many other drug capitals in the world, if a country its considered as a drug capital in the world it not only depends in the fact that the country could be a major drug producer, but also if it is one of the world biggest consumers.

Through that point of view from the consumers, the U.S.A its also one of the major drug capitals in the world, especially the areas delimited by phoenix and mesa, who register the highest use rate of methamphetamine across the whole country.

The situation is even more complex that how it looks. Not only the problem occurs at big traits, also the drugs are getting so normalized that there's no need to even have a minimum knowledge about web navigation, this kind of substances are found in the public areas such as parks or backstreets. One of the main reasons behind the normalization of drugs it's the history of the involved nations and the social context of past years, for example in Colombia the drugs crisis in the century XX has a huge secondary effect in the culture nowadays. Also, the enterprises possess a huge responsibility about the easy access to psychoactive substances, the vapors are a new way in which people from almost any age range can get involved into the world of drugs. The vapors are a kind of electronic cigarette that works out with cartridges of essences that could or not contain nicotine, at the start it could look just as an alternative for people who require medical treatments against the drug addiction and suffer from abstinence syndrome, however many sellers are involved in the drug trafficking market and bait their consumers by

selling nicotine charged cartridges to them as if they were nicotine-free in order to generate an addiction on the consumer and as consequence a need for them to buy more cartridges.

Back to the major traits of the drug trafficking, Afghanistan is one of the world largest producers if not the largest one, producer of world's heroine. The amount that of heroine that Afghanistan produces it's so large that a report from the year 2011 reveals that at that year it was responsible of the 90% of the world's heroine production as well as the largest share of cannabis resin. Nowadays this numbers aren't that high, the percentage of heroine produced in Afghanistan has been reduced to about 84,6% of the worlds heroine production, however it doesn't mean that the drug production control in Afghanistan have drastically improved or the world's amount of heroin consumed has been reduced neither, recent investigations about drug traffic and production from the year 2019 revealed that the major reason why the world's drug production in Afghanistan has been reduced from 90 to 84,6% it's because some other nations in way of development such as Mexico have taken the reins about the heroin production.

IV. Guiding questions

1. Is your country involved in any drug trafficking conflict?
2. Are there any anti-drug policies in your country? If there is, are them strong enough to guaranty the security of the population?
3. Has your country been sanctioned due to drug trafficking related crimes?
4. Does your country bring migration control or check that allows the detection of unlawful drug transport?
5. Has your country any enemies regarding this topic? If it does, mention them and why?

V. Support links

- https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2017/June/world-drug-report-2017_-29-5-million-people-globally-duffer-from-drug-use-disorders-opioids-the-most-harmful.html
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>
- <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/drug-trafficking>
- <https://www.economywatch.com/economy-business-and-finance-news/drug-capitals-of-the-world.06-05.html>
- <https://www.interpol.int/crimes/Drug-trafficking>

RECOMMENDATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

The respective committee has the mission of making the world safer against crime, drugs and terrorism; So we hope that the delegates question themselves about the system of crime prevention and criminal justice, which promotes the human rights, so they can debate their different ideas giving their point of view from the perspective of their country.

It is hoped that they will be able to provide solutions or propose new reforms to criminal justice systems in order to make them more effective, fair and humane for the entire population. After all, we have high expectations of the delegates, so we hope that there is going to be a clash of ideas that will cause delegates look for some way to find solutions for the prevention of crimes and strategies to respect the constitutional rules, incorporating the law of the principal human rights.

Effectively penalizing countries that break international laws is not an easy process, so we think that this challenge has the possibility to bring a creative debate and discussion.

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World Drug Report 2017: 29.5 million people globally suffer from drug use disorders, opioids the most harmful. (2017, 06 22). Retrieved from United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2017/June/world-drug-report-2017_-29-5-million-people-globally-suffer-from-drug-use-disorders--opioids-the-most-harmful.html

