



CHAPTER SIX

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ)

Members of the Commission on Population and Development:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Argentina | India | Russian Federation |
| Armenia | Indonesia | Saudi Arabia |
| Austria | Iran, Islamic Republic of | Senegal |
| Bolivia | Italy | Sierra Leone |
| Brazil | Jamaica | South Africa |
| Cameroon | Japan | Turkey |
| Canada | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Uganda |
| Chile | Namibia | Ukraine |
| China | Niger | United Arab Emirates |
| Colombia | Nigeria | United Kingdom |
| Comoros | Pakistan | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Costa Rica | Republic of Korea | United States of America |
| Democratic Repub. of the Congo | Republic of Moldova | |
| Germany | | |
| Guatemala | | |

This year, AMUN's simulation will include The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, one of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Participation on the Commission is open to two members from any country currently represented on the CCPCJ (see list above). The CCPCJ will meet all four days of the Conference, and will report to a combined ECOSOC plenary session on Tuesday afternoon.

About CCPCJ

The Commission is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council and arose from a ministerial meeting in 1991. CCPCJ was preceded by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control that was formed in 1971. The Commission's mandated priority areas are: international action to combat national and transnational crime, economic crime and money laundering, promoting the role of criminal law in protecting the environment, crime prevention in urban areas, and improving the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. CCPCJ is based in Vienna and meets on an annual basis.

Purview of the Simulation

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is an ancillary body of the Economic and Social Council, and primarily responsible for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice programme, which encompasses administration of the Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Fund. The Commission is charged with coordinating international efforts to combat national and transnational crime and utilizing criminal law to address such problems as threats to the environment, youth crime and urban violence. Additionally, the Commission is responsible for promoting the efficiency, integrity and impartiality of criminal justice systems. The Commission meets on an annual basis to discuss these areas of concern and reports its findings and recommendations.

Website: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/index.html

GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO FIGHT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Historically, human trafficking as a topic has been limited to women sold as sex slaves. While this is one portion of the topic, it does not encompass the entire problem of human trafficking. In addition to sexual exploitation, trafficking can be for forced labor, organ trade, domestic work, soldiers, and begging.

The UN estimates that almost 3 million people are currently victims of human trafficking and that victims from 127 countries undergo exploitation in 137 countries. Over the last decade, the global community has become increasingly aware of the reality of human trafficking. The global community began to systematically address the problem in 1999 with the International Labor Organization's Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. In 2000, the United Nations adopted the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol). The Protocol formally defined human trafficking as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion," and called

upon states to enact prevention programs and to provide assistance to trafficking victims.

In 2007, the United Nations Global Initiative, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched a new initiative on human trafficking, the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). UN.GIFT is managed in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The UN.GIFT is a synergy of anti-human trafficking efforts that can be summed up in three words: prevention, protection, prosecution. The UNODC report *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns* assists in initiating and informing discussions on trafficking in persons. *Trafficking in Persons* also includes recommendations for prevention, protection, and prosecution in combating human trafficking.

In February 2008, UN.GIFT hosted the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking to work toward the goal of building awareness. The Vienna Forum provided an opportunity for Member States, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations (NGOs and IGOs), United Nations entities, the business community, and

academia, as well as the public and private sector, to come together to work towards the goals of UN.GIFT.

The Vienna Forum recognized people who are poor, isolated and weak as the most likely to be preyed upon by traffickers. The Vienna Forum also identified the human and social impact of human trafficking, which, in addition to the personal impact on the victim (physical abuse, mental abuse, HIV/AIDS), includes political (migration policies, border control) and economic (lost resources, organized crime profit) implications as well as global security issues.

The Forum set forth innovative approaches and actions to solve the problem of human trafficking, including legislation, institutions, good practices, prevention, and protection and assistance. While the Trafficking Protocol provides a strategic approach to combating human trafficking, implementation is unclear. This lack of clarity affects systematic and consistent implementation and sustainable actions.

As a major component of organized crime, human trafficking challenges the development of sustainable economies and has a negative impact on human, social, political, and economic areas as well as the individual victim. Traditional approaches such as prosecuting trafficking criminals, while having some impact, are not effective enough. Unfortunately, the absence of reliable data makes it difficult to effectively fight trafficking. Additional data is needed on the extent, geographical spread, and forms of human trafficking.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

- What can the international community do to assist states in fulfilling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children?
- In what ways can the international community working to achieve the goals on UN.GIFT to (1) build awareness, (2) broaden the knowledge base of data, facts and statistics on global trafficking, and (3) step up technical assistance?
- What is the role of the international community in fostering joint action against human trafficking?

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"Collateral Damage: The Impact of Anti-Trafficking Measures on Human Rights around the World," *Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women*, 2007.

"Eradication of Forced Labor," *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations*, 2007.

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"The Vienna Forum Report: A Way Forward to Combat Human Trafficking," *UN.GIFT*, 2008.

"Words must be put into action to fight human trafficking – Assembly President" *UN News Centre*, 3 June 2008. www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

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A/RES/61/144

A/RES/59/166

A/RES/58/137

ECOSOC 2006/27

E/CN.15/2008/6

E/CN.15/2008/10

E/CN.15/2008/L.6/Rev.3

E/2007/30–E/CN.15/2007/17

Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, June 1998

ILO Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Additional Web Resources:

www.humantrafficking.org/ - humantrafficking.org

[www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm) - International Labour Organization

www.iom.int/jahia/jsp/index.jsp - International Organization for Migration

www.osce.org/ - The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

www.unicef.org/ - United Nations Children's Fund

www.ungift.org/ - United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking

www.unodc.org/ - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

Organized criminal groups are often sensationalized and glamorized in popular culture. In reality, however, the purposive patterns of criminal actions devastate financial institutions, pose security threats, and catalyze a legitimacy crisis for governments through sophisticated, stable, well-supplied networks. According to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, an organized criminal group is defined 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.” Organized crime prevents communities from growing and developing financially and culturally. The devastating effects of corruption can be shown in investment levels. Corrupt nations lag behind those with low levels of corruption by 5 per cent, and can be expected to lose about half a percentage point of GDP growth annually. With the assistance of technology, organized crime has increased its share in the world economy to 20 percent.

A problem with combating the actions of organized criminal groups is that much of the international and national legislation drafted from 1955-1995 was created in a vacuum of information on the subject. Laws were drafted in response to high profile kidnappings and murders, rather than the more pervasive and commonplace problems of drug, firearm and human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, and money laundering. A deficiency of appropriate legislation contributed to a shortage of resources, as law enforcement agents lacked the information needed to combat organized crime.

Recognizing the inadequacies associated with legislating against, combating, and preventing organized crime, particularly in the face of a globalized world and borderless economy, the UN began to take action against organized crime in the late 1990s. In 1998, the General Assembly created an Ad Hoc Committee to begin drafting an international convention that would address international organized crime. The product of the Ad Hoc Committee – the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – was adopted by the General Assembly with resolution 55/25 on 15 November 2000. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the main international instrument to counter organized crime and provides the legal infrastructure for different legal systems to collaborate in the struggle against organized crime. In addition to the Convention itself, three additional Protocols address the international trafficking in women and children, the illegal trafficking and transport of migrants and the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms.

By signing the Convention, states agree to initiate measures to target organized crime by creating domestic criminal offences to counter the problem and adopting frameworks for mutual legal assistance, extradition, law enforcement cooperation, technical assistance, and training. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention and assists states in implementing the Convention through information exchange, promoting best practices and data collection on organized crime at both the regional and global level. The Convention itself also provides several means of assistance to state-parties including the creation of a Conference of Parties.

UNODC provides technical assistance to states to implement policies and programs in line with the Convention. Specifically, UNODC is focusing its efforts in three major arenas: kidnapping, witness protection, and identify related crime. Examples of support that UNODC has provided to states include the development of a manual that includes best practices for law enforcement authorities to combat kidnapping. UNODC has also developed a series of model laws for Latin American states for witness protection and has hosted workshops and facilitated the sharing of best practices to help state enact policies to protect witnesses. Finally, UNODC has developed a consultative platform on identity-related crime to encourage

collaboration with public sector representatives, business leaders, international and regional organizations and other stakeholders. The goal of the collaboration is to develop strategies and a research agenda on identity-related crime and to make recommendations for practical action against identity-related crime.

Given the social, economic, political and cultural threats posed by transnational organized crime, measures to combat it are a significant priority for the United Nations. The passage of the Convention is an important step in addressing transnational organized crime, but without increased international cooperation and pledges of capital and personnel, the goal of defeating organized crime remains uncertain. Looking forward, the United Nations, through the UNODC, must foster the legal and technical skills necessary to combat transnational organized crime within member states in order to effectively defeat organized criminal activity.

Questions to consider from your government’s perspective on this issue include:

- What steps can the international community take to address organized crime at the international and regional level?
- What further steps can the international community take to prevent kidnapping and identity related crimes and promote witness protection?
- What steps can the international community and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice take to ensure that all aspects of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its respective Protocols are being met and honored by Member States?
- In what way can the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice encourage the creation of technology that enables transnational law enforcement activity while harnessing the technology that allows for illicit activities?

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A/C.3/59/L.9
A/HRC/8/3/Add.4
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CTOC/COP/2006/CRP.1
E/CN.15/2008/L.6
E/CN.15/2008/L.2
E/CN.15/2007/L.20
E/CN.15/2003/7
ECOSOC 2007/20
ECOSOC 2004/24
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms,
Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Additional Web Resources:

www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/orgcrime/ocshome.htm - Federal Bureau of
Investigation information on Organized Crime
policy-tracce.gmu.edu - George Mason University Terrorism,
Transnational Crime and Corruption Center
www.unejin.org - United Nations Crime and Justice Information
Network.
www.unodc.org - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime