

 UTMUN



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Content Disclaimer

At its core, Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulatory exercise of diplomatically embodying, presenting, hearing, dissecting, and negotiating various perspectives in debate. Such an exercise offers opportunities for delegates to meaningfully explore possibilities for conflict resolution on various issues and their complex, even controversial dimensions – which, we recognize, may be emotionally and intellectually challenging to engage with.

As UTMUN seeks to provide an enriching educational experience that facilitates understanding of the real-world implications of issues, our committees' contents may necessarily involve sensitive or controversial subject matter strictly for academic purposes. We ask for delegates to be respectful, professional, tactful, and diplomatic when engaging with all committee content, representing their assigned country's or character's position, communicating with staff and other delegates, and responding to opposing viewpoints.

The below content warning is meant to warn you of potentially sensitive or triggering topics that are present in the formal content of this background guide, as well as content that may appear in other aspects of committee (e.g., debate, crisis updates, directives), so that you can either prepare yourself before reading this background guide or opt-out of reading it entirely:

Some of the content discussed in this guide and this committee deals with sensitive subject matter. This content might include: Sexual assault, sexual harm and harassment, physical violence and abuse (child and other), human trafficking, sex trafficking, kidnapping, discrimination (racism), death, and dying

If, because of this committee's content warning, you wish to request switching committees and you registered with UTMUN as:

- a) part of a group delegation, please contact your faculty advisor and/or head delegate with your concerns and request.
- b) an individual delegate, please email our Equity Officer at equity@utmun.org with a brief explanation of your concerns based on this committee's content warning and your request to switch. You will be contacted shortly regarding your request

UTMUN Policies

We ask for your cooperation in maintaining order, both inside and outside of committee session, so that we may provide a professional, safe, inclusive, and educational conference.

Throughout the conference, please note that delegates shall only:

1. Wear Western Business Attire (i.e., no costumes, no casual wear)
2. Embody their assigned country's/character's position, not their mannerisms (e.g., no accents, no props)
3. Use laptops or electronic devices during unmoderated caucuses to draft paperless resolutions/directives (subject to their committee director's permission)
4. Opt for diplomatic, respectful, and tactful speech and phrasing of ideas, including notes (e.g., no foul language, suggestive remarks, or obscene body language)
5. Make decisions that contribute to a professional, safe, inclusive, and educational space for debate

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Furthermore, delegates' efforts to contribute to a culture of collaboration, inclusivity, and equity at our conference, both inside and outside of committee session, will be considered by the dais and Secretariat when determining conference scholarships and committee awards.

In cases of failing to adhere to any of UTMUN's policies, the Secretariat reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary, including rendering delegates ineligible for awards, taking disciplinary action, and prohibiting delegates from participating further in the conference.

Equity Concerns and Accessibility Needs

UTMUN 2020's Secretariat and Staff are committed to ensuring every attendee has an enjoyable, comfortable, and safe experience and is able to participate fully and positively at our conference.

If you have any equity concerns (e.g., concerns about barriers to participation) or accessibility needs now or during the conference, please do not hesitate to contact your committees' dais and/or our Equity Officer at equity@utmun.org.

A Letter from Your Director

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to UTMUN 2020 and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice! My name is David Allens, and I am in my third year of a double major in Political Science, and Criminology and Socio-Legal Studies; with a minor in Caribbean Studies. As the director for this committee, I am excited to see the solutions that you will come up with to one of the most pressing issues in our society today. I've been working with Vice-Director Vidur Channa and Moderator Nabil Fancy to ensure that all of you have an exciting weekend of debate. We hope that you will find the discussions both enriching and inspiring.

Efforts to end interpersonal violence, and promote the rule of law have been increasingly uneven around the world. Many are still deprived of essential rights due to attacks on civil society, inadequate public institutions, and biased judicial systems. This subjectification undermines economic development and ultimately the creation of peaceful and inclusive societies.

As a result, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) aims to promote sustainable development by establishing frameworks that ensure access to justice is provided for all through effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This aim is in line with the UN's sixteenth sustainable development goal. Intergovernmental bodies like the CCPCJ bring together practitioners, policy makers, and other global experts to offer countries an opportunity to exchange expertise, experience, and information.

Through its role as principal policymakers in the field of criminal justice, the aims of the CCPCJ include improving international action in combating national and transnational crimes, and ensuring fair and efficient criminal justice administration. While it does not deal with specific cases, by setting the appropriate standards for critical national and transnational issues, it provides the tools for prevention through clear, actionable policy guided by research. This research comes from various fora, including the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) which consists of the UNODC, interregional and regional institutions, and other specialized centers.

This background guide is meant to provide high-level information that may be pertinent to debate topics however, committee debates are not limited by what is in this document. Your committee proposals should be guided by research on best practices that countries have employed in ensuring international cooperation; and reducing violence against migrants, and instances of cyber crime that can guide further global implementation. We encourage you to do more in-depth research and to get creative! I wish you the best of luck in your preparations and look forward to meeting all of you in February!

David Allens

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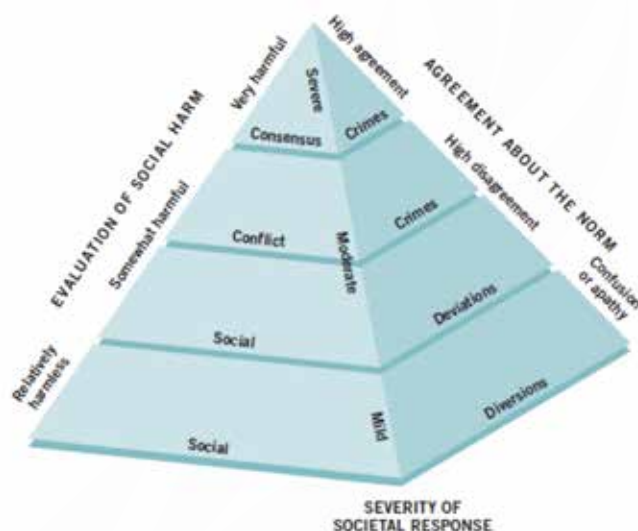
Topic A: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters

International cooperation in criminal matters has become increasingly important with the proliferation of globalization. It is often important to the global order to have responses prepared when offences are committed on an international scale. Practical or more tangible elements of international cooperation include mutual assistance in criminal matters (i.e. extradition, evidence transfers, and technical assistance), which can be used to overcome the barriers of sovereignty and achieve unbiased access to justice.

International cooperation allows countries to build connections beyond their legal traditions and assist each other in law enforcement matters. While it may have been possible to avoid in the past, cross-border connections are imperative in the current world order.

Crime from a Global Perspective

Criminology considers crime as a social phenomenon. Within this body of knowledge, there exists processes for making laws, breaking laws, and the reactions towards the breaking of laws. With the spread of globalization, these processes have to be considered from a multi-national perspective. Additionally, globalization has led to increased commonality in national understandings of crime and deviance.¹



Source: The Varieties of Deviance, from Hagan, John. *The Disreputable Pleasures: Crime and Deviance in Canada*, 3rd ed. ©1991. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., p. 13. This material is reproduced with permission of McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.

As shown above, “the varieties of deviance” (i.e. actions that violate social norms) are considered on three interacting variables: evaluation of social harm, agreement about the norm, and severity of societal response. Through law creation these actions are codified, public opinion and society’s morality are expressed, and avenues for social control and the

¹ Cicero C. Campos, “The International Context of Crime and Punishment,” *Philippine Sociological Review* 43, no. 1/4 (1995): 86.

prevention of activity society deems inappropriate are provided.

Globalization impacts a society's understanding of how these variables should interact. National norms are created and influenced by international ones. Therefore, when a norm or other political factors dictate the state's formation of a criminal law that turns an act into a punishable violation, the effects of globalization are increasingly entrenched. Conversations around globalization in criminology have largely focused on the processes surrounding the breaking of laws (i.e. spread of crime and its actors across borders), rather than reactions towards the breaking of laws (i.e. criminal justice reforms and policy in general).² As a counter to global trends in instances of criminal activity, international organizations have attempted to solidify international responses with comparable policy.

This is because the issue that arises from a lack of alignment between national and international laws is a void in the system that can be exploited by individuals seeking to capitalize on loopholes to circumvent unfavorable regulations.³ With a solidified international response, individuals who would have attempted to conduct crimes in different jurisdictions to avoid prosecution may be deterred. Additionally, it helps countries share the best practices on crime prevention and reduction.

One of these international organizations is the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), which is the primary policy making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Of the areas in criminological inquiry, the CCPCJ mainly considers victimology and the operation of the criminal justice system. Crime prevention is based on the understanding that crime and victimization have multiple casual and underlying driving factors that exist as a result of a wide range of circumstances. These factors and circumstances influence the lives of individuals and their families, local environments, and the situations and opportunities which facilitate victimization and offending.⁴ Considering these underlying driving factors in turn affects the operation of the criminal justice system.

Similarly, through its mandates the CCPCJ considers the questions of how society can help the victims of crime and the nature and operation of the criminal justice system (i.e. police, criminal courts and correctional system) from a global perspective. According to the 2002 UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, crime prevention "comprises [of] strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence

2 John Muncie, "The Globalization of Crime Control—the Case of Youth and Juvenile Justice: Neo-Liberalism, Policy Convergence and International Conventions," *Theoretical Criminology* 9, no. 1 (February 1, 2005): 35–64, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480605048942>.

3 Norman Mugarura, "Has Globalisation Rendered the State Paradigm in Controlling Crimes, Anachronistic?," *Journal of Financial Crime; London* 21, no. 4 (2014): 381–99, <http://dx.doi.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1108/JFC-04-2013-0026>.

4 UNODC, "Handbook on the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making them Work," Criminal Justice Handbook Series (Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010), 9.

their multiple causes.”⁵ The commission finds its theoretical basis of these ‘strategies and measures’ for crime prevention through multiple understandings of crime reduction.

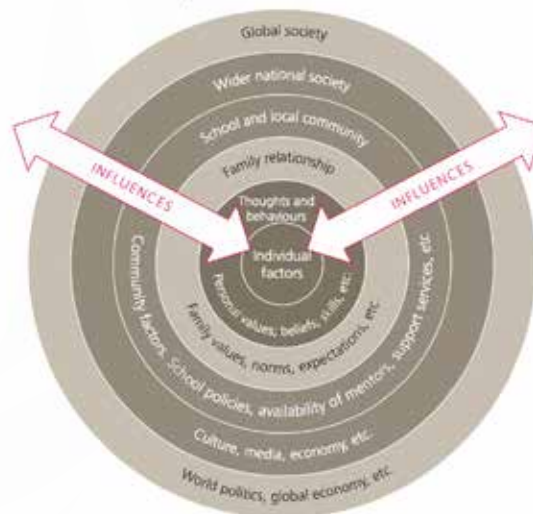
Global Understandings of Crime Reduction

A tension exists between criminological theories that focus on structure and those that focus on process, as a result of a fundamental conflict in assumptions about human behaviour and its links to society. Theoretical frameworks may focus on changing individuals (e.g. behavioural, self-control, social disability theories), local communities (social disorganization, social ability, strain theories), societies (neutralization, social control, social learning theories) or the law. However, it is imperative that the practical limitations of theoretically derived policy recommendations are properly considered. While these frameworks may be testable and operationalize important concepts and variables, many may contain gaps that must be considered before practical application.

The synthesizing of these frameworks has led to initiatives that aim to achieve crime prevention through developmental, community-based, or situational methods. By utilizing multidisciplinary and participatory early prevention and intervention approaches, gaps from individual theories are mitigated. The application of these hybrid theories often seek to determine factors that are associated with specific crimes and then develop strategies and programmes to change those factors with the aim of crime prevention and reduction. At the global level, however, considering these risk factors becomes increasingly complex.

The underlying causal factors or risk factors of crime include global changes and trends that affect the socio-economic conditions of countries and regions; dynamics in individual countries, local environments and families/close relationships; and individual intrinsic factors.

Based on the diagram above, risk factors must be considered on a basis that considers the intersectionality of factors. Risk factors are multifaceted; existing on global (i.e. impacts of large population movements, urbanization, environmental disasters, economic recessions, and international trade), national (i.e. a country’s wealth disparity, their quality of infrastructure



Adapted from Ann Masten and Jenifer Powell, "A resiliency framework for research, policy and practice" in *Resilience and Vulnerability: Adaptation in the Context of Childhood Adversities*, Suniya Luthar, ed. (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2003), pp. 1-29. The World Health Organization ecological model for understanding violence similarly stresses societal, community, relationship and individual factors (see Etienne G. Krug and others, eds., *World Report on Violence and Health* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002), p. 12).

https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_Crime_Prevention_Guidelines_-_Making_them_work.pdf

5 ECOSOC, "Action to Promote Effective Crime Prevention," 2002, https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/resolution_2002-13.pdf.

and institutions and their level of corruption), local (i.e. adequacy infrastructure, housing and neighborhood conditions, condition of public facilities like schools and hospitals, and unemployment rates) and individual (i.e. propensity for addiction, behavior based on psychological condition) levels. As a result, methods of crime prevention must consider these disparate elements.

Trends, Developments and Emerging Solutions

Under the UN's 2002 Guidelines, the wide range of crime prevention methodologies are classified under four main headings.⁶ Namely, crime prevention through: social development, community or locally based interventions, situational interventions, and reintegration.

These comprehensive strategies for crime prevention include:

- **Social development:** Methods that aim to develop resilience and social skills among children and their families through programming that target social, educational, health and training goals. These include early intervention programming that target at-risk-youth and families. These programmes "promote the well-being of people and encourage prosocial behaviour, through social, economic, health and education measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and a focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization." (6a)
- **Community/locally-based interventions:** These target areas (where the risks of becoming involved in crime or being victimized are high), rather than individuals. These programs aim to "change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members." (6b)
- **Situational interventions:** These aim to reduce the likelihood of criminally charged environments. These programs aim to "prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims." (6c) There are five specific categories this covers, including mitigations that: increase the effort of offenders, increase the risks for offenders, reduce the rewards for offenders, reduce the provocation to offend and remove the excuses for offending. This involves the systematic and permanent management, design or manipulation of environments. They are designed for highly specific forms of crime that assumes offenders make rational decisions about the risks and rewards of breaking the law.
- **Reintegration:** Methods to work with children, young people, or adults involved in the criminal justice system. These methods aim to "prevent

⁶ ECOSOC, "Action to Promote Effective Crime Prevention," 2002, https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/resolution_2002-13.pdf.

recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms.”(6d)

These strategies provide integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system and encourage multidimensional approaches to be taken by governments to promote the rule of law. By encouraging these approaches, the commission and by extension the UN sets the standards and norms for criminal justice.

International Cooperation and the CCPCJ

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established as a functional committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1992 upon the request of the UN General Assembly. Taking a holistic view of societal risk factors, the CCPCJ was established to strengthen the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention initiatives especially through operational activities and advisory services. The commission’s priorities and mandates—outlined by ECOSOC—center around international action to combat national and transnational crimes (including organized crime, cyber-crime, economic crime and money laundering); promoting the role of criminal law in protecting the environment; crime prevention in urban areas, including juvenile crime and violence; and improving the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems.⁷ By developing new instruments, strategies, policies and programmes for criminal justice reform and crime prevention, the CCPCJ and the UNODC presents tools and services to state and non-state actors. Through this global framework, regional-based programming in crime prevention and criminal justice related sub-programmes can be developed. This programming can then be tailored to region and country specific goals and indicators to allow jurisdictions to apply specialized solutions⁸. Conventions, treaties, and similar frameworks ensure mutual assistance between countries and to ensure adherence to standards and norms established by the commission.

Incorporating years of experience and experiments in crime prevention, the Commission aims to demonstrate practical and concrete methods countries may use to build safer communities that differ from costly, and repressive deterrent based responses. These methods are policy decisions guided by the deviance they aim to deter but may include international conventions, or additions to criminal standards and norms which include procedural guidelines such as standard minimum rules. These methods are geared towards governments who play a key role in developing overall policy to promote, coordinate, and support crime prevention.⁹

Additionally, through its governance and funding of the United Nations Office

⁷ CCPCJ, “CCPCJ Mandate and Functions,” accessed November 5, 2019, https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Mandate-Functions.html.

⁸ UNODC, “Thematic Programme: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform 2012-2015” (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 20, 2012), 24.

⁹ UNODC, “Handbook on the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines: MAKING THEM WORK,” CRIMINAL JUSTICE HANDBOOK SERIES (Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010)

on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Commission provides resources for the promotion of technical assistance for crime prevention and criminal justice worldwide.

Technical Assistance, Conventions and International Networks

This technical assistance is often given on the basis of international treaties that deal extensively with international cooperation. Many of these multilateral treaties have been made under the guardianship of the UNODC, as governed by the CCPCJ.¹⁰ “Specific technical assistance programmes should [be] designed to achieve” sustainable crime prevention, prosecutory and punishment methods (salvador).

These programs form an important role in the capacity-building of member countries. Beyond direct services offered through CCPCJ and UNODC, the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) and its eighteen member agencies around the world provide essential services in crime prevention and criminal justice. This network has been developed to strengthen cooperation in the international community by encouraging the exchange of information, research, training and public education.¹¹ Other modes of technical assistance countries often need include legislative advice, legal drafting support, training and capacity-building activities and assistance in the development of national strategy and policy.¹²

This international cooperation framework and practice of mutual assistance strengthens the engagement of member states in their efforts to reduce specific crimes, and as a result, is an important foundation in conversations surrounding international crime reduction. International cooperation networks like the Commonwealth Network of Contact Persons and The Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition similarly provide support for member countries based on interregional needs.¹³

Questions to Consider

1. One writer argues that “states need to be more proactive to benefit from globalisation and its influences. They cannot afford to be laid back lest they are submerged by pervasive global influences in its various manifestations.”¹⁴ In reality, what does this proactivity mean for your country and international cooperation in criminal matters? For example, is it proactive in presenting alternate views, or

10 UNODC, “International-Cooperation,” accessed November 5, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/international-cooperation/index.html>.

11 UNODC, “Institutes,” accessed November 5, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/PNI/institutes.html>.

12 UNODC, “Technical Assistance,” accessed November 5, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/international-cooperation/technical-assistance.html>.

13 UNODC, “International-Cooperation,” accessed November 5, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/international-cooperation/index.html>.

14 Norman Mugarura, “Has Globalisation Rendered the State Paradigm in Controlling Crimes, Anachronistic?,” *Journal of Financial Crime*; London 21, no. 4 (2014): 381–99, <http://dx.doi.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1108/JFC-04-2013-0026>.

accepting global conventions?

2. Achieving the UN's 16th development goal of "promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development," through international cooperation appears logical. It provides support for the access to justice for all and the "building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels."¹⁵ Yet, what are some barriers to international cooperation in criminal matters and how is your country mitigating or aggravating these factors?
3. What are some recent crime trends that may benefit from increased international cooperation? Consider qualitative and quantitative metrics for trends like Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), interpol statistics, victimization surveys, court or corrections data, or historical analysis. Should the role, scope or mandate of the CCPCJ be expanded to accommodate international cooperation for additional criminal matters?
4. What (if any) additional institutional frameworks need to be in place to facilitate mutual assistance across borders?
5. How can technical assistance be expanded to countries without the resources and capacity to undertake these activities? How do other countries play a role in facilitating this?
6. Through "building, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems", technical assistance programs aim to promote the rule of law.¹⁶ What are some technical assistance methods that may address recent crime trends (like those outlined in #3)?

¹⁵ UN Sustainable Development Goals, "Goal 16: Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform," accessed November 5, 2019, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>.

¹⁶ Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, "Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World" (Salvador, Brazil: United Nations, 2010), https://www.unodc.org/documents/crime-congress/12th-Crime-Congress/Documents/Salvador_Declaration/Salvador_Declaration_E.pdf.

Topic B: Violence against Migrants

Migration is an ongoing phenomenon, with the movement of people being linked to many different practices or circumstances. These mass migrations or diasporas are seen as the contemporary thought involving an understanding of the shifting relations of homelands. Migrations are also linked to globalization and the spread of goods, intellectual property, culture, and ideas from around the world. Currently, there are over 232 million international migrants, which in perspective, is 3.2% of the entire world's population.¹⁷ Of that group, 135 million of them live in 'developed' nations, and 96 million of them live in 'developing' nations.¹⁸

The process of migration has been recognized as a means of human progression and development, as well as a catalyst for national development. Many governments are seen to harness the use of migrants to develop social and economic opportunities. Consequently, migration has been connected to a great deal of violence and lack of opportunity on some sides of the world. Many countries are ill-prepared to deal with an influx of migrants, which create a diversification in populations that can result in negative social and economic consequences. Moreover, this failure to handle influxed migrations leads to the eventual destructive cycle of cut transnational relationships between host societies and migrant communities.¹⁹ This is the foundation to a generation of migrant communities faced with hostility and discourse. It is this basis that has led to the cultivation of some migrant groups becoming marginalized in their host societies and resulted in animosity between migrants and host nation populations.

The significance of this violence is linked to the horrors being endured by migrants around the process of migration. The death rates of migrations are increasing at a global scale, as these migrants are often victimized through the organization of criminals who have been exploiting vulnerable people.²⁰ Often these crimes and exploitations are occurring around borders and in some cases, police have also posed as threats to migrants. Additionally, this notion of repressive policies are present, as migrants are lacking the protection. This leads to migrants getting involved in the smuggling chain due to their lack of alternatives to migrate.²¹ The nature of violence perpetrated against migrants is a case that lacks policy and solution, as there is a lack of data to provide an analysis around this global issue. Due to the

17 Bernard Duhaime and Andréanne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

18 Olga L. Gonzalez, 'Human rights, migrants, and transnationalism: the ACAT case in France/Derechos humanos, migrantes y transnacionalismo: el caso de ACAT en Francia', *Revista Colombia Internacional*, 1 January 2009, <https://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A219450891/IFME?sid=lms>.

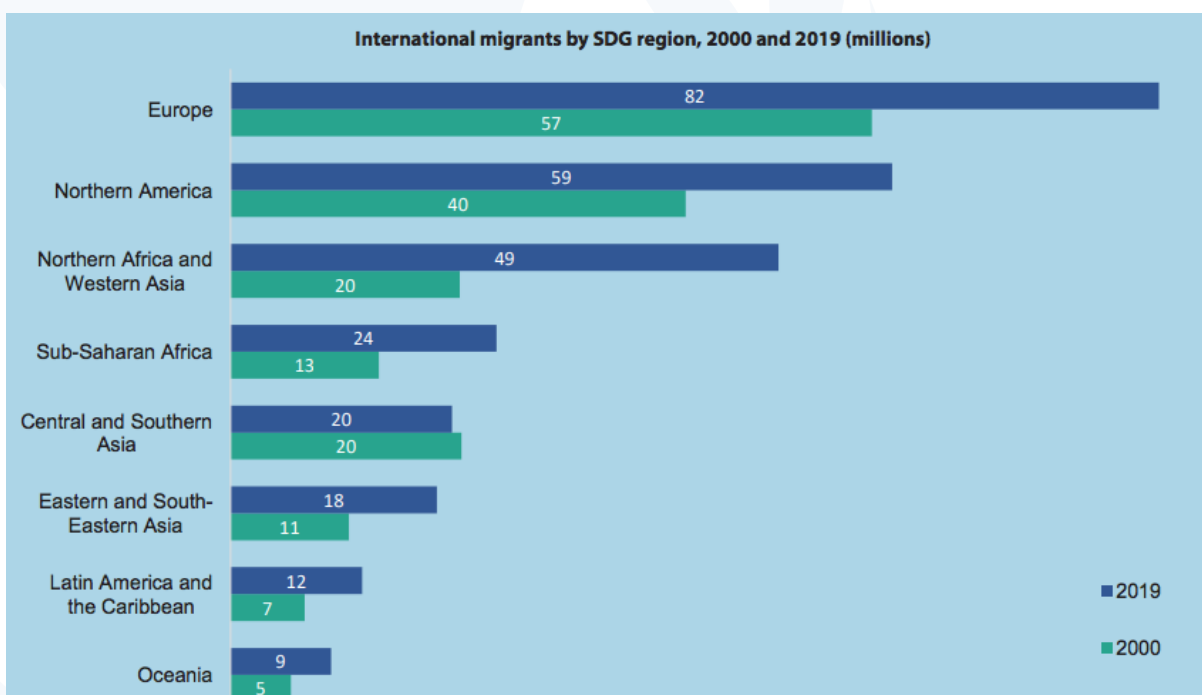
19 Bernard Duhaime and Andréanne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

20 Olga L. Gonzalez, 'Human rights, migrants, and transnationalism: the ACAT case in France/Derechos humanos, migrantes y transnacionalismo: el caso de ACAT en Francia', *Revista Colombia Internacional*, 1 January 2009, <https://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A219450891/IFME?sid=lms>.

21 Olga L. Gonzalez, 'Human rights, migrants, and transnationalism: the ACAT case in France/Derechos humanos, migrantes y transnacionalismo: el caso de ACAT en Francia', *Revista Colombia Internacional*, 1 January 2009, <https://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A219450891/IFME?sid=lms>.

rampant illegal activity that occurs, migrants are stuck in irregular circumstances that cannot be officially recorded, subsequently leading to continuous victimization. Some nations have attempted to make categorizations around addressing migrants, but it lacks specificity.²²

Migrants are a dynamic category with a range of classifications that shift around the type of crime that it committed against them. This is why the crimes against them often go unreported and fall through the cracks. Evidently, when migrants have tried to report victimizations, criminal activity, or looked to seek justice, it leads to their return to their homeland. This is due to the host nation taking measures such as deportation. This displays the ineffectiveness of the international justice system and the lack of response protocol in place to protect migrants. The lack of access to legal aid and other resources is another clear issue inhibiting the migrants from seeking criminal justice. This flawed system is what enables the continuous perpetuation of rising violence.



Trafficking in Persons

Migrants are susceptible to violence through the process of human trafficking. The UN defines human trafficking as:

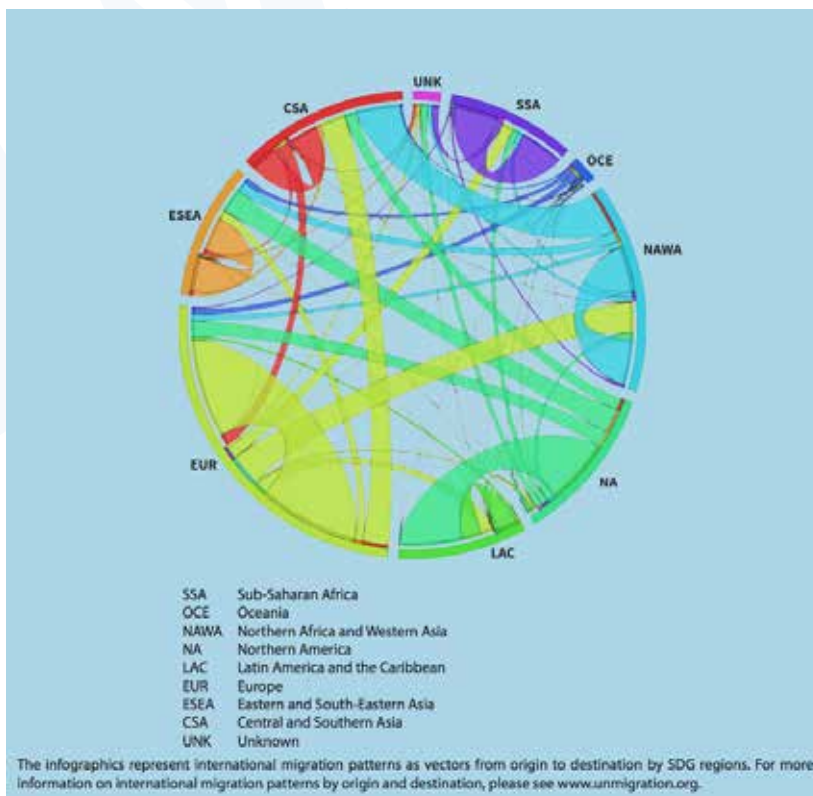
"Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits"

²²Charles Anthony Smith and Heather M. Smith, 'Human Trafficking: The Unintended Effects of United Nations Intervention', *International Political Science Review* 32, no. 2 (1 March 2011): 125-45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110371240>.

*to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."*²³

This form of violence is used for different types of forced labour. Exploitation of labor then goes on to become irregular employment to maximize profits.

The Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrant Protocols (UNTOC) is a protocol set in place in order to take action against the ongoing global trafficking chain.²⁴ It is understood that to address these issues, it must be done through the protection of fundamental human rights. It is understood that to address this issues, nations must collaborate and work towards eliminating illegal or clandestine movements.²⁵ These movements are seen as aggressive transnational actions that are irregular, violent, and occur in the migration process.



It is understood that one of the primary focuses in human trafficking is the sex trafficking involved. The dynamics around this global issue impact roles around gender and race. The effect of globalization is the very root that powers this type of human trafficking, as the creation of identities plays an integral role.²⁶ UN intervention around human trafficking and sex trafficking has been expressed through border control measures.

The economic implications around human trafficking is a market-driven approach.

²³ Charles Anthony Smith and Heather M. Smith, 'Human Trafficking: The Unintended Effects of United Nations Intervention', *International Political Science Review* 32, no. 2 (1 March 2011): 125–45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110371240>.

²⁴ Olga L. Gonzalez, 'Human rights, migrants, and transnationalism: the ACAT case in France/Derechos humanos, migrantes y transnacionalismo: el caso de ACAT en Francia', *Revista Colombia Internacional*, 1 January 2009, <https://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A219450891/IFME?sid=Ims>.

²⁵ Smriti Rao, 'Understanding Human Trafficking Origin: A Cross-Country Empirical Analysis' 18, no. 2 (1 April 2012): 231–63, http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/13545701/v18i0002/231_uhtoacea.xml.

²⁶ Bernard Duhaime and Andréanne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

This is an economic approach that looks at a contraband-flow approach, focuses on the criminal transnational implications based on demand to generate market profit.²⁷ When regarding trafficking, the important factors to take into account are: the combatants who are the facilitators of the human trafficking process, the small group dynamics, and any leadership strategies. International groups have monitored the conflict regions and the fluctuations that come with. When looking at trends, there are fluctuations in violence, instability, and long-term trafficking. Peacekeeping policies have been implemented with the addition of aid policies, but to achieve a successful solution, a complete understanding requires foreign and domestic intersectional collaboration.²⁸ Another important consideration to make for the long-term scope of human trafficking is the use of UN peacekeeping forces, as it has been seen to alter the rate of human trafficking.²⁹

Smuggling of Migrants

The primary issue with smuggling is the migratory practices that move people illegally. Undocumented workers face threats around the challenges of deportation because of the exploitation of working conditions. This standard of working conditions leads to action by nations for deportations. The call for access to legal resources and redress for migrants that endure labor rights violations is a clear and ongoing issue. In many countries, when migrants are employed in the domestic work sector, they are eventually isolated and threatened.³⁰

Migration occurs because of the opportunities for employment, to flee civil violence, or natural disaster.³¹ Developmental policies and efforts by many nations have been set in place to address long-term issues including reducing violence and victimization of vulnerable migrants.³² Many criminal justice practitioners play a very important international and domestic role in addressing the irregular migratory activity.³³ This role is expressed through strengthening aid for public safety in nations that receive migrants.

Protecting the Rights of Migrant Populations

The protection of human rights is lacking in many different areas. Moreover, the primary area that needs to be addressed is to establish an effective knowledge base. The importance of this cannot be understated, as it is the root cause of human trafficking and the

27 Smriti Rao, 'Understanding Human Trafficking Origin: A Cross-Country Empirical Analysis' 18, no. 2 (1 April 2012): 231–63, http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/13545701/v18i0002/231_uhtoacea.xml.

28 Nazli Avdan, 'Human Trafficking and Migration Control Policy: Vicious or Virtuous Cycle?' 32, no. 3 (1 December 2012): 171–205, http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/0143814x/v32i0003/171_htamcpvovc.xml.

29 Smriti Rao, 'Understanding Human Trafficking Origin: A Cross-Country Empirical Analysis' 18, no. 2 (1 April 2012): 231–63, http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/13545701/v18i0002/231_uhtoacea.xml.

30 Bernard Duhaime and Andréanne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

31 Nazli Avdan, 'Human Trafficking and Migration Control Policy: Vicious or Virtuous Cycle?' 32, no. 3 (1 December 2012): 171–205, http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/0143814x/v32i0003/171_htamcpvovc.xml.

32 IBID

33 IBID

violence towards migrants. Understanding the locations that are associated with migration chains that involve human trafficking and violence against migrants is especially important.³⁴ This would be done through the connections with migrants and their families, thus furthering understanding of the root of violence and the means to protect victims and witnesses. The UN has indicated nine other primary foundational elements to address in order to understand the needs and requirements for protecting the rights of the migrant populations:

1. Address root causes of violence in migration processes and responses
2. Address root causes of violence in transit and destination countries
3. Strengthen legislation
4. Investigate and prosecute violence against migrants
5. Protect victims and witnesses
6. Assist migrant victims of violence
7. Ensure access to justice
8. Provide restitution and compensation
9. Sentence and rehabilitate perpetrators.³⁵

Enforcement and protection of disappeared or exploited migrants is in part the responsibility of the international community. Many nations have looked to set agreements and recommendations on preventing and controlling the issue of violence and disappearances of trafficked migrants.³⁶ An important aspect to look at is the transnational nature of the disappearance of the migrants and the obstacles that families or those with relations to migrants face through the process of smuggling or human trafficking.³⁷ The right to truth and justice is very important to consider when studying the circumstances of forced disappearances.

Ways this issue has been previously addressed include the militarization of borders and restrictive government policies. The call for removing migrants from vulnerable situations that lead to human rights violations and the cultivation of criminal organizations is an ongoing matter that has yet to reach a concrete solution.³⁸ Preventative measures for reducing disappearances has increased with the use of transparency around immigration, detention centres, deportation policy and procedure, and the overarching treatment of migrants at nation borders.³⁹ Ultimately, rights and regulations for safeguards must be

34 Charles Anthony Smith and Heather M. Smith, 'Human Trafficking: The Unintended Effects of United Nations Intervention', *International Political Science Review* 32, no. 2 (1 March 2011): 125–45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110371240>.

35 Bernard Duhaime and Andr  anne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

36 Charles Anthony Smith and Heather M. Smith, 'Human Trafficking: The Unintended Effects of United Nations Intervention', *International Political Science Review* 32, no. 2 (1 March 2011): 125–45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110371240>.

37 Bernard Duhaime and Andr  anne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

38 Charles Anthony Smith and Heather M. Smith, 'Human Trafficking: The Unintended Effects of United Nations Intervention', *International Political Science Review* 32, no. 2 (1 March 2011): 125–45, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110371240>.

39 Bernard Duhaime and Andr  anne Thibault, 'Protection of Migrants from Enforced Disappearance: A Human Rights Perspective', *International Review of the Red Cross* 99, no. 905 (August 2017): 569–87, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1816383118000097>.

ensured, as well as increasing the accessibility of legal resources for the disadvantaged.

Questions to Consider

1. To what extent has globalization shaped the way human migration has changed?
2. What type of policies can be proposed at the international level to help migrants through their diasporic movements?
3. What can be done to decrease the transnational violence seen in the human trafficking chain?
4. When considering the previously mentioned foundational elements of protections for migrants, how can this help shift the way migrants move?
5. Looking at the modernization of technology, how has migration shifted the last 10 years?

Topic C: Cybercrime

Introduction

The growth of cybercrime as a threat to the security of all nations around the world has been on the rise over the previous decade, with many different facets making it a difficult issue to combat. Due to the borderless nature of the Internet and other means of communication, it can be difficult to track perpetrators of cybercrime. The CCPCJ must tackle a wide spectrum of issues, ranging from citizen-level threats to state-level threats. Some examples of common cyber crimes include fraud, hacking, scamming, ransomware and piracy.

Background

Since the introduction of the worldwide web into the public sphere in 1991, the Internet has grown to be one of the most influential drivers of prosperity and growth since the industrial revolution. Due to the effects of globalization, many previously underdeveloped countries have gained access to global markets through various communication platforms that the Internet offers. Many commercial firms have used the Internet as a medium for transactions, such as Amazon and the multibillion-dollar industry developing alongside it. However, alongside the economic advantages, there have been a plethora of risks to the general public.

Since the early 2000s, hacking and fraud have plagued the internet and its users, with unregulated users abusing the system set in place. At the lowest level, scammers from many countries prey on citizens of foreign nations and extort them for monetary gains. The many practices of scamming, such as through phishing and pharming, have evolved to target the undereducated segments of society within countries and to take advantage of them. On a larger scale, companies storing private customer data online have been vulnerable to cyber attacks that either steal or destroy valuable data. These breaches infringe upon a citizens' rights to privacy and security, as their sensitive information can be misused for criminal purposes. Finally, at the government level, issues of cyber crime can be of highest importance due to the transnational nature of it. Individual non-state actors can perpetrate an act of cyber terrorism by stealing protected government data or by disabling crucial government functions through Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. They may also employ the dark web as a means of dealing in illicit materials, such as drugs, or trafficking humans, which act against the safety of all nations. Furthermore, should sensitive government data be auctioned off to another state, then the security of the nation can be heavily compromised, making this a grave threat to all countries.

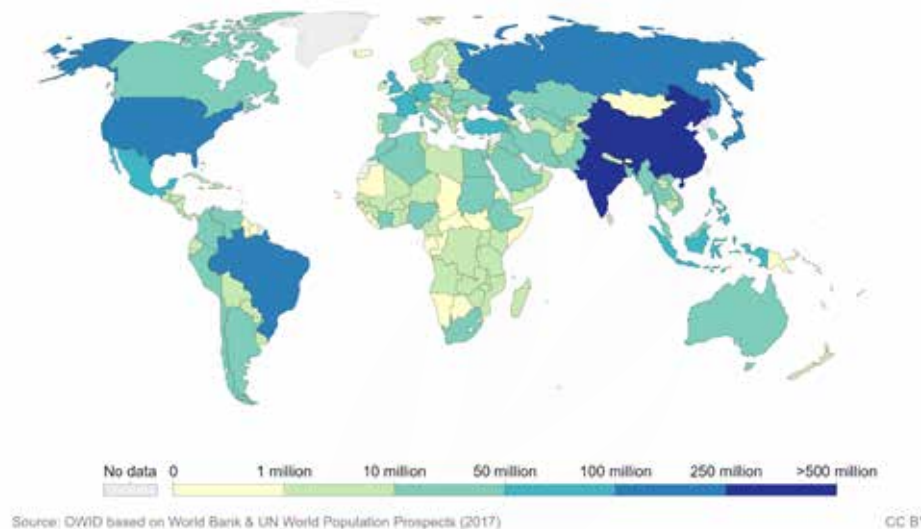
Permeation of Technology in Relation to Cybercrimes

The first cause of the global increase in cybercrimes is the increased penetration of technology in modern society. The Morris Worm was the first large scale cyber attack, bringing down thousands of early computer systems in the United States. Estimates of

damages place it to be between hundreds of thousands and several million US dollars. This event occurred in 1988 and was an early example of a distributed-denial-of-service (DDoS) attack, which have become prevalent cyber crimes in recent years.⁴⁰ A decade later in March 1999, the Melissa Virus⁴¹ was used to bring down many email servers and caused an estimated US \$80,000,000 in damages to companies such as Microsoft and AOL. The difference in the estimated damages is staggering, as within merely a decade the harm caused by a cyber attack increased nearly tenfold. This can be attributed to the increased permeation of technology within the United States, as the number of internet users spiked in the early 1990s from the introduction of the internet to non-technical users, with browsers such as Netscape and Internet Explorer.⁴² In relation to the present, the number of active internet users is estimated to be around 4.33 billion,⁴³ which is significantly larger than any figure from the early 1990s or 1980s. The 21st century has brought with it the advent of the internet age, where globalization and the increased interconnectivity of the world has led to an interdependence of using the internet as a medium of communication. As a result of this, the number of cyber crimes has risen exponentially with the increase in the digital population of the world.⁴⁴

Number of internet users by country, 2017

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



<https://ourworldindata.org/internet>

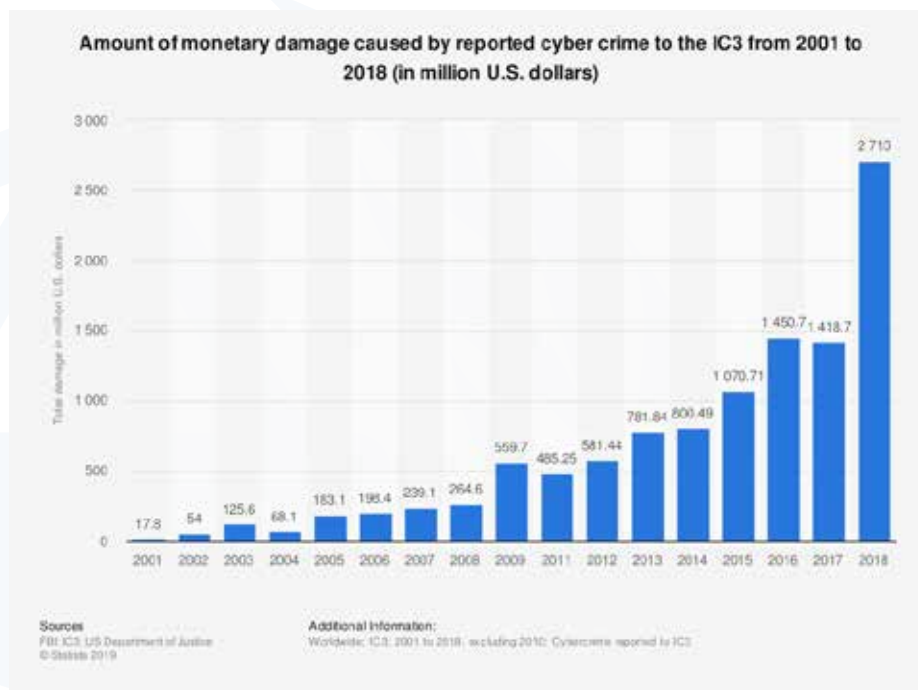
40 "Morris Worm | Federal Bureau Of Investigation", 2019, *Federal Bureau Of Investigation*, <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/morris-worm>.

41 "Melissa Virus | Federal Bureau Of Investigation", 2019, *Federal Bureau Of Investigation*, <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/melissa-virus>.

42 Roser, Max, Hannah Ritchie, and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, 2019, "Internet", *Our World In Data*, <https://ourworldindata.org/internet>.

43 "Global Digital Population 2019 | Statista", 2019, *Statista*, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/617136/digital-population-worldwide/>.

44 Roser, Max, Hannah Ritchie, and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, 2019, "Internet", *Our World In Data*, <https://ourworldindata.org/internet>.



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/267132/total-damage-caused-by-by-cyber-crime-in-the-us/>

Crimes Without Borders

Other examples of large-scale crimes include a data breach at Yahoo in 2013, where 3 billion user accounts were afflicted in an act described as a “state sponsored actor”⁴⁵ and the breach of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, where 4.2 million US government employees had their private details exfiltrated and stolen by hackers from 2014 to 2015.⁴⁶ As the hackers were suspected to be working under a Chinese military unit due to evidence in the form of IP addresses and email accounts, the issue of cyber crime extends beyond the borders of a nation. Cyber crimes can be used for the purpose of espionage and for other nefarious purposes, as malicious actors can gain access to sensitive information to target families of federal workers or employees themselves.

Another key, borderless feature of the cybercrimes is the infamous illegal online marketplace known as the Silk Road. In 2013, an unknown group set up the site to sell illicit drugs, simultaneously retaining anonymity from law enforcement agencies due to the difficulty of tracking down the leaders. Although the FBI succeeded in closing this specific marketplace, hundreds of other similar sites still exist online, and authorities struggle to contain them. One factor that exacerbates the problem is the payment method known as Bitcoin, which uses blockchain technology to keep a digital ledger of transactions as proof of

⁴⁵ “Form 10-K Yahoo”, 2017, Sec.Gov, https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1011006/000119312517065791/d293630d10k.htm#tx293630_14.

⁴⁶ Koerner, Brendan, 2016, “Inside The OPM Hack, The Cyberattack That Shocked The US Government”, WIRED, <https://www.wired.com/2016/10/inside-cyberattack-shocked-us-government/>.

payments, while maintaining individual anonymity of the Bitcoin holder.⁴⁷

Crimes that Affect Multiple Jurisdictions

Social engineering and malvertising⁴⁸ are two examples of popular cybercrimes that use false information to influence citizens into acting a certain way. Recent examples include alleged election interference in the United States and United Kingdom by the Russian Federation and China, dating back to the 2016 elections. As the impact of cybercrimes extend beyond the jurisdiction of one singular state, it can be understood that the gravitas of the situation is severe, and many nations are at risk of such interference. This is particularly contentious when considering the upcoming 2020 U.S. elections and 2019 U.K. general election, and the possibility that they may be swayed by outside influences. The result would be incredibly detrimental to the democratic process of these sovereign nations.

Current UN Involvement and Future Expectations

The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) currently has implemented the Global Programme on Cybercrime⁴⁹ to tackle some of the aforementioned issues, but it is typically up to individual member states to implement their own policies regarding the issue. The UNODC promotes “long-term and sustainable capacity building in the fight against cybercrime through supporting national structures and action”⁵⁰ as a means of reducing the impact of the varied cyber crimes occurring around the world. The CCPCJ must come up with a strong resolution that tackles the following key areas: promotion of technical assistance, prevention and awareness, and data collection.

Promoting Technical Assistance and Capacity-building

Capacity-building is the act of improving an individual nations’ abilities to tackle cyber crimes in their own jurisdiction. The UNODC is working with over 50 countries to provide this training⁵¹ and has successfully captured several cybercriminals, but many countries are without any aid in this regard. Methods of promoting technical assistance and capacity-building include training programs for the cybersecurity departments of governments, as well as involving specialised non-state actors such as cybersecurity firms. Government employees must be trained in methods of spotting scams within their personal networks, so as to prevent the infiltration of malware into a system containing sensitive information. Examples of such training would include training employees to differentiate between genuine

47 “These Are The Most Popular Darknet Marketplaces Right Now - Bitcoin News”, 2019, Bitcoin News, <https://news.bitcoin.com/these-are-the-most-popular-darknet-marketplaces-right-now/>.

48 “The 16 Most Common Types Of Cybercrime Acts | Voip Shield”, 2019, Voipshield, <https://www.voipshield.com/the-16-most-common-types-of-cybercrime-acts/>.

49 “Global Programme On Cybercrime”, 2019, Unodc.Org, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/global-programme-cybercrime.html>.

50 “Cybercrime Index”, 2019, Unodc.Org, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/index.html>.

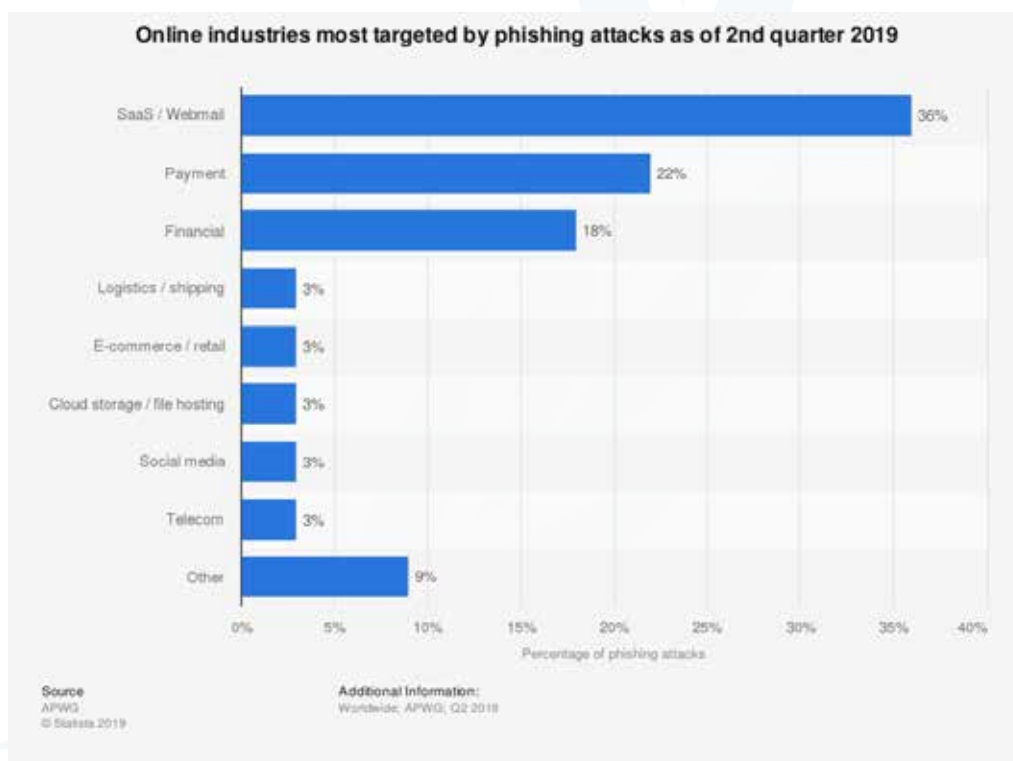
51 Fedotov, Yury, 2019, “Taking Action Where We Can To Stop Cybercrime - United Nations”, United Nations, <https://unicwash.org/oped-cybercrime/>.

and fake URLs and emails to reduce the impact of phishing and pharming to steal data.

At a higher level, tackling illegal online marketplaces would require intergovernmental cooperation, due to the borderless nature of these crimes and the many jurisdictions affected by it. Additionally, raising awareness about these issues would aid in taking down large-scale networks, as it was an informant who helped the FBI take down the Silk Road network in 2013.⁵² Many such sites still exist on the dark web (also known as the deep web), making it imperative for the international community to deal with the issue promptly.

Prevention and Awareness

Another method of dealing with cybercrime is preventing it from happening in the first place through increased public awareness of the issues. This is especially effective with citizen-level crimes, which target uneducated users of the internet with scams designed to take advantage of their lack of education. Public education programs created to educate citizens on the dangers of the Internet and cybercrime could be an effective means of reducing the efficacy of scamming techniques such as phishing, pharming and ransomware. Furthermore, certain industries are more at risk for certain types of cybercrime, as illustrated by the graphic below:



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/266161/websites-most-affected-by-phishing/>

⁵² "UK Man Jailed For Being 'Guiding Mind' Behind Silk Road Drugs Site", 2019, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/apr/12/uk-man-jailed-guiding-mind-behind-silk-road-drugs-site-dark-web>.

Software-as-a-service (SaaS) and Webmail are the industries at highest risk for phishing, hence, the CCPCJ must come up with a resolution that considers the risk distribution of specific types of cybercrimes and the industries which they affect.

Additionally, corporate-level breaches must be handled with stricter punishments, as the current penalties for large data breaches are not balanced enough. This is due to the fact that conglomerates don't pay fines equivalent to their damages, or penalties are not severe enough to warrant their cooperation. The incentive for corporations to heavily invest in their security is not there, such as in the case of leaks from Facebook, where millions of user accounts had their passwords stored in plain text, which is an act of negligence and irresponsibility. Facebook, however, was simply fined for their crimes and is only now being pressured in court to take drastic steps to improve their level of security. Additionally, the platform is being faced by questions from the U.S. Supreme Court for its reluctance on banning politically-targeted ads, which has subsequently resulted in social engineering.

Data Collection, Research, and Analysis

Lastly, the issue of data collection arises as a part of tackling cybercrimes. Cybercrime prevention could be carried out through controversial methods, such as mass surveillance of internet histories. While the issue of privacy versus security is a contentious issue, several states have utilized mass surveillance as a means of preventing cybercrimes and crimes organised through the cyber sphere in the past. However, this is also a double-edged sword, as hackers may gain access to government logs where data collected from Internet Service Providers (ISPs) is stored, thus leading to even larger and more severe cyberattacks. Moreover, human traffickers and sexual predators could gain access to records and target individuals based on their location histories, which would exacerbate the problem and further endanger citizens.

Questions to Consider

1. To what extent is surveillance justified for the cybersecurity of a nation?
2. What deterrents can be employed to prevent cybercrime at a transnational level?
3. How can the UN Sustainable Development Goals be supported by technical infrastructure for preventing cybercrime?
4. What resources will be required to deal with borderless crimes that affect political decisions in nations?
5. How is cybercrime evolving and how can it be combated by the CCPCJ?

Advice for Research and Preparation

When writing your background guide for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and preparing for committee sessions, here are a few key points you should consider.

Research. When writing your background guide, think of it as an academic paper. Wherever possible, your writing should be supported by primary or secondary sources that show where your information is coming from. Make sure you provide a bibliography at the bottom or back of your position paper.

Policy Position. The CCPCJ deals with general prevention instead of attempting to address specific instances of violence or contextualizing policy around case-studies and recent events. Instead, using best practices, the CCPCJ creates methodology to guide national and international policy. Therefore, feel free to bring innovative solutions introduced by your member state or new solutions that your state might back based on previous positions. This should address some key themes outlined above.

Your Country's Position. Who are the political actors that impact your country? How does this impact the way your country feels about methods for crime reduction vs. international cooperation (or interference)? Many smaller developing countries may not have as much information available on their foreign policy.

Here are a few resources that can help you when researching your country's position:

- CIA World Factbook:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- Your country's ministry of foreign affairs
- Speeches made at multinational organizations (eg. the UN):
<http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/unms/andorra.shtml>
- Your country's UN permanent mission:
<http://www.un.org/en/member-states/>; <https://www.un.int/>
- BBC country profile and timeline (with particular focus on the time period around the NAM summit year):
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm
- IMUNA Country Profiles:
<http://www.imuna.org/resources/country-profiles>

In instances where your country's position has not been clearly defined, there are some key things you can do:

1. Look at your country's voting record on UN resolutions relating to key committee issues:
 - First look at <https://research.un.org/en/docs/ga/quick/regular/45> (45th Session 1990-91 for example), which breaks down UN resolution voting by year, subject and body.
 - You can then go to <http://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp> which breaks down resolution voting by country.
2. Look for any other multinational organizations that your country is a part of and decisions the organization has made that your country has signed on to or ratified.
 - Look for any other multilateral agreements (eg. trade) that your country has taken part in. Some of the language or central tenets of the agreement can give you information on general policy. <https://treaties.un.org/>

Think about what is important to your country and how international action on each topic affects your interests, both as a sovereign state and as a member of the CCPCJ. Please consult the key resources below as a starting point for your research on each topic.

Topic A Key Resources

UNODC. "Handbook on the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making them Work" https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_Crime_Prevention_Guidelines_-_Making_them_work.pdf.

Part of a series of practical tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to support countries in the implementation of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

UNODC. "Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice." https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/English_book.pdf

This is a comprehensive document on UN criminal justice and prevention standards. Relevant sections include: Part three, 'Crime prevention', and Part five, 'Legal, institutional and practical arrangements for international cooperation'.

GA. "A/RES/69/193 International Cooperation in criminal matters" https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/193.

Outlines some methodologies for international cooperation, as well as some of the scope of the CCPCJ.

UNODC. "Thematic Programme and Projects on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice." https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/20120702_-_Thematic_Programme_Crime_Prev_and_Criminal_Justice_2012-2015_FINAL.pdf .

Document outlines the strategic framework of UNODC work on crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Pay close attention to the methods used for global assistance for application in committee sessions. It includes the tools and services the UNODC can provide to state and non-state actors.

Topic B Key Resources

International Migration 2019. (2019). [Online Poster] Population Division. Vienna, Austria. https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/wallchart/docs/MigrationStock2019_Wallchart.pdf

Statistics on international migration patterns, as well as foundational terminology to understand with regards to diasporas, human migrations, and human trafficking.

Siby Tharakan. "Protecting Migrant Workers." *Economic and Political Weekly* 37, no. 51 (2002): 5080-081. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4412979>.

Critical workpiece on the state of international relations around the human rights concerns of migrants workers. Utilizes economic policy and social policy to understand the state of affairs.

Willems, Auke. "The United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems: A Step Toward Global Assurance of Legal Aid?" *New Criminal Law Review: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal* 17, no. 2 (2014): 184-219. doi:10.1525/nclr.2014.17.2.184.

Foundational elements from the CCPCJ and how to deal with criminal justice with regards to human trafficking. Gives case study examples of how guidelines are followed when dealing with relation criminal violations.

Avdan, Nazli. 2012. "Human Trafficking and Migration Control Policy: Vicious Or Virtuous Cycle?" *Journal of Public Policy* 32 (3): 171-205. doi:10.1017/S0143814X12000128. http://resolver.scholarsportal.info/resolve/0143814x/v32i0003/171_htamcpvovc.

This article gives a detailed explanation of the policy side of control policy for migration and human trafficking. Looking at previous policies implemented to solve the ongoing problem.

Topic C Key Resources

Perlroth, Nicole. "All 3 Billion Yahoo Accounts Were Affected by 2013 Attack." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, October 3, 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/03/technology/yahoo-hack-3-billion-users.html>.

Information about the 2013 Yahoo attack as a useful precedent for discussions relating to corporate penalties. Discusses the relationship between governments when dealing with the issue at hand.

Koerner, Brendan I. "Inside the Cyberattack That Shocked the US Government." *Wired*. Conde Nast, October 23, 2016. <https://www.wired.com/2016/10/inside-cyberattack-shocked-us-government/>.

Gives background information about the hack on the U.S. government database. Discusses the methodology and means by which hackers took advantage of the system. Outlines some methods of data protection that work, alongside some that don't.

Zetter, Kim. "How the Feds Took Down the Silk Road Drug Wonderland." *Wired*. Conde Nast, June 3, 2017. <https://www.wired.com/2013/11/silk-road/>.

Outlines the timeline of the foundation of the Silk Road and how it was taken down. Discusses the criminal charges against the perpetrator, which can be used for formulating potential solutions.

Shackelford, Scott, and Indiana University. "What the World's First Cyber Attack Taught Us about Cybersecurity." *World Economic Forum*, November 5, 2018. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/11/30-years-ago-the-world-s-first-cyberattack-set-the-stage-for-modern-cybersecurity-challenges>.

Discusses how the evolution of viruses has changed how cybersecurity is dealt with around the world. Propagates a potential solution which could be included in the resolution. Details some problems with modern cybercrime and the difficulties in dealing with it.

Gravrock, Einaras von. "Here Are the Biggest Cybercrime Trends of 2019." *World Economic Forum*, March 4, 2019. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/03/here-are-the-biggest-cybercrime-trends-of-2019/>.

Key information about modern cybercrime trends which need to be addressed. Explains the importance of artificial intelligence within the field as both a reason for why crime is harder and easier to tackle.

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