

CCPCJ

My name is Eleanor Lenoe, and this is my first time chairing. I am a senior at Brighton High School, and along with Model UN, I play violin and do theater. My other passions include composition, coffee, and writing. I absolutely love traveling and exploring, and most recently have ventured to Austria with my youth orchestra (HYSO). For any questions, my email is eleanorlenoe@gmail.com.

My name is Cameron Bennett, and this is my first time chairing but my third year participating in Model UN. I am a senior at School of the Arts, I enjoy writing, theater, and participate in Speech and Debate Club. I also dabble in urban exploration. Earlier this year I traveled to the Breadloaf Young Writers Conference in Vermont to write with kids across the northeast. For any questions, I can be reached at cjbennett9797@gmail.com.

Committee Description

This committee will be run Harvard-Style, meaning resolutions written before committee begins are prohibited. All delegates should arrive at committee with at least one position paper to be considered for an award, but we highly recommend writing at least two.

It is imperative that each delegate come to committee well-researched and prepared. Doing so will allow for an engaging and active committee. The Commission for Crime and Criminal Justice is above all a policy making committee on crime prevention, and is focused on combatting national and transnational crime, along with increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems. Remember, Model UN is about having fun and learning, not awards.

The Prosecution of Transnational Sea Criminals

For many, the oceans of our world are a dangerous avenue of criminal activity in which pirates have the opportunity to not only terrorize the waters of their native countries but the waters of other nations as well. And yet these criminals originate from all corners of the globe, making a simple solution almost impossible.

In recent years, illegal fishing, hijackings, kidnappings, and oil theft have been constants for many nations in the international community. In many cases, these criminals are individual teams of opportunistic individuals, but in some cases these illegal activities bloom within corrupt organizations or in opposition to them.

Nigeria, for instance, has suffered under increased pirate attacks as the turmoil surrounding Biafran independence rises, with attacks ranging from ransoms to murder. Along with this, the nation suffers from over \$1.5 Billion dollars in losses each month due to stolen oil.

The UN has attempted before to increase regulation and inspection of international ships, with the FAO working diligently to pass the Port State Measures Agreement, its success is yet to be proven. Many efforts by NGOs as well as the UN have proven only temporarily successful. In solving this issue, sustainability and continued effectiveness of policy is of the utmost importance

How can an long lasting policy be passed that can adapt to new countermeasures from criminals? What can be done to address the multiple avenues of criminal activity? What can be done to ensure that the individual policies of all affected nations is preserved and respected? Who will lead the prosecution of criminals who are arrested?

The Guardian (Illegal Fishing):

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/30/action-against-illegal-fishing-falls-after-cuts-at-enforcement-agency>

U.S.A Today (Nigerian Oil Theft):

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2016/04/30/nigeria-oil-theft-pirates/83706836/>

Newsweek (Nigerian Hijackers):

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2016/04/30/nigeria-oil-theft-pirates/83706836/>

Picture:

https://www.wired.com/images_blogs/dangerroom/2013/01/AP348980180592.jpg

Sports-Related Gambling in Asia

_____ In recent years, illegal and legal gambling in Asia has become prevalent. Since gambling is outlawed in nations such as India and Thailand, a large illegal industry has risen, with the richest men of Asia leading the game. But legal gambling also carries its consequences. Especially surrounding the World Cup, gambling in East Asia has led to corruption in police forces, sports games, large companies, and governments, and is often the cause of gang violence, money laundering, and prostitution.

Due to a huge demand for gambling services in countries such as China, Japan, and South Korea, many casinos have sprung up. Although legal, these casinos are frequently the heart of illegal activities, including prostitution rings and gang violence. Often, women are lured into casinos with promises of work and instead are forced into prostitution.

Illegal online gambling is also on the rise, and is linked to other branches of cybercrime, including scams and pilfering of gambling winnings by cyber criminals. Illegal online gambling is the hardest to prohibit, and spans the entire world. Thus, although much of illegal gambling happens in East Asia, it is a problem for the entire international community.

When looking at reducing corruption from gambling, consider that corruption sometimes lies in trusted sources: for example, police officers and government officials. It is also necessary to consider the privacy and rights of individuals when attempting to prevent illegal gambling.

How can gambling-linked corruption be addressed without infringing on the privacy of individuals? How can gambling problems be effectively addressed without infringing on the national sovereignty of nations involved? How can online gambling scams be prevented?

BBC:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-10671400>

CNN:

<http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/17/world/asia/macau-dark-side/>

SG Magazine (online gambling):

<http://www.scmagazineuk.com/cybercriminals-use-online-gaming-sites-to-funnel-fraudulent-revenues/article/344014/>

Picture

http://www.855crown.asia/images/sports/football_betting.png

The Prevention of Animal Poaching in South Africa

South Africa is a host to thousands of unique and exotic animals. These animals are of great historical, cultural, and environmental importance and as such are

protected by the South African government as well as many neighboring nations. Unfortunately, many of these animals are prized for their rare horns, teeth, and pelts, and demand for these animals has only gotten higher.

Organized poaching is one of the most lucrative criminal activities, holding a spot directly next to problems such as drugs, human trafficking, and the weapons trade. What is even more dangerous is the fact that the sale of valuable animal by-products such as ivory are used to finance regional conflicts and terrorists organizations across the Middle East and in other sectors of the world.

Animal poaching proves to be an extremely environmentally damaging practice, with 95% of the rhino population being lost in the last decade, largely due to poaching. The reasons for that are many, but there is a clear connection between the correlated growing of poverty in Africa and the poaching industry. Misinformation of the benefits of things like rhino horns has only furthered the issue, with many believing the rare objects to hold a variety of medical benefits.

Many efforts by South Africa, sometimes even in cooperation with neighboring countries have been attempted. With many endangered populations being moved to safety zones, South African military being placed on the border, as well as many other initiatives and yet most if not all boots on the ground efforts have had negligible effect on poaching. In solving this issue, there is a clear and distinct need to address both the criminal and environmental dangers of illegal poaching as well as considering the failed attempts to stop the crisis in the past.

What can be done to address the ties between poverty and poaching? How and what can CCPCJ do to prevent disinformation as to the alleged benefits of many animal by-products? How can cooperation be further developed and encouraged between nations affected by poaching? What can be done to prevent the transfer and use of funds acquired via poaching?

Al-Jazeera(Elephant Extinction):

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/3/23/wild-african-elephants-on-verge-of-extinction.html>

Washington Times(Increasing Value of Rhino Horn):

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/may/17/rhino-horn-considered-cure-all-and-aphrodesiac-now/>

The Guardian(Prevention Tactics to Prevent Poaching):

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/may/17/rhino-horn-considered-cure-all-and-aphrodesiac-now/>

Picture:

http://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/660/media/images/65217000/jpg/_65217204_web_23241.jpg

Illegal Mining in India

In India, illegal mining in regions such as Karnataka has resulted in widespread corruption. Some of the areas richest in minerals also happen to be extremely poor, which results in most mining locations being poorly regulated. Due to legal and regulatory loopholes, illegal mining is relatively easy and on the rise.

Those who reap profit from illegal mining often pay off politicians to be silent, thus corrupting the government. In addition, most illegal mining incidents go unreported and without consequence: in fact, the Indian government does not track the number of illegal mining cases each year.

In addition to corruption, illegal mining severely damages the environment. Minerals are nonrenewable resources, so the removal of these resources can create dangerous imbalances. In addition, the lack of regulation of illegal mining often results in the depletion of forests and the destruction of other habitats. Thus, problems stemming from illegal mining include both political corruption and the destruction of the environment.

When thinking about preventing illegal mining in India, one must consider India's economy. Some of India's main exports include iron ore, a mineral that is mostly obtained through illegal mining. With the complete abolition of illegal mining, India's economy could take a serious downturn.

How can illegal mining be prevented without destroying India's economy? How can corruption in India's political infrastructure be eliminated? How can the environment of India be protected in the long term?

BBC:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-14486290>

Human Rights Watch:

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2012/06/14/out-control/mining-regulatory-failure-and-human-rights-india#ab098e>

The Guardian:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/oct/22/indian-illegal-mining-investigation-shah-commission>

Picture:

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/29/article-2151326-135777AA000005DC-278_468x286.jpg