

Hilton 2021

CCPCJ

Committee Overview

Identity Theft During COVID-19

Sexual misconduct committed by UN peacekeepers in Africa

The Effects of New Technologies on Criminal Justice

Committee Description

This committee will be run Harvard Style, meaning that resolutions are not to be written until the date of the conference itself. Additionally, it is highly suggested that every delegate write at least one position paper on a topic, as doing so will be necessary to be considered for an award. Position papers should be handed in to the chairs at the start of the committee.

All delegates are expected to come to the first day of the conference with a working knowledge of all or most of the topics, as well as the policies of the countries that they represent. Keep in mind that CCPCJ is a commission within the UN focused on the prevention of national and international crime, as well as the establishment of fair and efficient justice systems. Above all, remember that Model UN is not a competition, so get to researching and try to have a little fun!

Chairs

Angel Tang | angelzixuatang@gmail.com

Hello! I am Angel Tang, a junior at Mendon High School. This is my first-time chairing, and my 3rd year in MUN. I am the co-founder of ROC Code, a Rochester-based, youth-led organization whose goal is to spread programming knowledge. I am the co-editor of Mendon's newspaper--Runestone--and I also play tennis! In my free time, I love to knit and read psych books.

Merilyn Arikkat | merilynarikkat@gmail.com

Hi everyone! My name is Merilyn Arikkat, and I'm currently a senior at Sutherland High School. This is my second time chairing and my fourth year in MUN. I love medicine, and I volunteered at the Pediatric Urgent Care of Rochester and interned at West Ridge OBGYN. I'm also involved in my school's music department, where I've been in multiple choirs and the school musical. I can't wait to meet you all and have a great time at Hilton

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Identity Theft During COVID-19



Imposter schemes, debt collection, and identity theft were the most prevalent types of fraud accusations last year. Cybercriminals are increasingly targeting Americans who work from home as the danger of COVID-19 grows. Scammers are producing fake COVID-19 postings and emails to acquire Personal Identifiable Information (PII) from Americans. Hackers are also increasingly building harmful websites that imitate reputable public health services. During this epidemic, as our reliance on technology has grown, so has the cybercrime of identity theft.

Additionally, as the federal, state, and local governments have taken steps to assist Americans financially during the Covid-19 pandemic, scammers have taken advantage of the recently relaxed eligibility requirements for state and federal aid to launch new scams, stealing the identities of those who most need assistance. Scammers have found that federal stimulus funds are an easy target due to the relatively minimal data requirements needed to acquire these benefits.

Even though these decreased data requirements are beneficial to many Americans, the restricted and basic nature of the information makes it simpler for scammers to claim checks that are not theirs. Basic personal information may be taken in a variety of methods, including data breaches, phony websites requesting personal information, scam calls, and phishing emails, all designed to deceive unwary Americans attempting to keep up with an onslaught of essential data.

In 2007, the United Nations created a multi-stakeholder core group of experts on identity-related crime. Representatives from Member States and international organizations, as well as representatives from the corporate sector and academic specialists, made up the core group of experts assembled. It was designed to promote mutual understanding and collaboration among those actors by allowing the sharing of ideas, information, and expertise on the optimal course of strategic, policy, and legal action against identity-related crime.

Between 2007 and 2013, the group met six times. Due to a lack of extra-budgetary resources, the group's work on developing model legislation on identity-related crime was halted. As a result, efforts to create a web-based library of information on identity-related crime, as well as a complete set of training tools, have stalled, and identity-related crimes have continued to thrive.

How would the CCPCJ educate Americans on how to tell whether an email is legitimate or not?

How would the CCPCJ educate Americans on how to keep their information safe in general?

How would the CCPCJ help Americans find legitimate sites to COVID-19 information?

Sources:

The Startling Rise of Fraud and Identity Theft During the Coronavirus Pandemic: <https://www.pnc.com/insights/personal-finance/protect/the-startling-rise-of-fraud-and-identity-theft-during-coronavirus-pandemic.html>

Half of Americans Experienced Identity Theft During COVID-19 Pandemic, New Study Shows: <https://www.bitdefender.com/blog/hotforsecurity/half-of-americans-experienced-identity-theft-during-covid-19-pandemic-new-study-shows>

Survey: The Impact of COVID-19 on Fraud and Identity Theft: <https://www.experian.com/blogs/ask-experian/survey-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-fraud-and-identity/>

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Sexual misconduct committed by UN peacekeepers in



The first formal claims of sexual misconduct by peacekeepers were made during the UN operation in Cambodia in 1992, and complaints from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and East Timor followed. As the scope of peacekeeping has expanded, these allegations have become increasingly prevalent. In 2006, for example, 357 complaints of sexual exploitation and abuse against UN soldiers were made, of which 252 were serious enough to merit inquiry. The increasing number of cases has prompted demands for a renewed commitment to investigate and

prosecute those who have been charged, as well as to assist victims.

However, women are not the only ones that suffer. Children born as a result of rape or interactions with peacekeepers are also victims who need help and attention. These children lack a supporting parent figure in their life since most of these peacekeepers will fail to take responsibility for them, and their mothers will be traumatized by the rape and likely be psychologically unstable.

To prevent similar attacks, UN authorities have placed a slew of additional limitations on peacekeeping personnel, increased surveillance and enforcement activities, and pushed reforms in training, leadership, and disciplinary techniques with troop-contributing nations. However, the new regulations have not yet succeeded in eradicating sexual misbehavior, prompting some critics to call for the UN to impose even tougher penalties on individual troops and nations that fail to discipline offenders.

The UN started publicizing the nationalities of soldiers accused of sexually exploiting and abusing women and girls in 2015. It also established a trust fund and programs for victims, including children fathered by soldiers, to receive psychiatric therapy, job training, and other assistance. The United Nations created a worldwide "Victim Rights Advocate" in 2017 and placed victim advocates throughout peacekeeping deployments. Annual reports and case updates are provided to the public.

But while the UN can investigate allegations of sexual abuse and rape, peacekeeper accountability is up to the country that sends the troops. As a result, prosecutions have been rare even after media coverage and outrage. And because they are seen first and foremost as stabilizers, peacekeepers guilty of sexual violence and other war crimes perpetrated in conflict and post-conflict nations have enjoyed a history of immunity in their home countries and abroad.

How can the CCPCJ help both the women and children in these situations?

How can the CCPCJ break through the long history of immunity these peacekeepers have enjoyed, and ensure that future rape cases like these will be taken seriously and investigated thoroughly?

How can the CCPCJ bring justice and aid to these women and children, without completely destroying the reputation of UN peacekeepers?

Sources:

UN Peacekeeping has a Sexual Abuse Problem: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/01/11/un-peacekeeping-has-sexual-abuse-problem>

Disturbing the Peace: UN Peacekeepers and Sexual Abuse: <https://www.hamptonthink.org/read/disturbing-the-peace-un-peacekeepers-and-sexual-abuse-part-two>

Fresh allegations of sexual abuse made against UN peacekeepers in Central African Republic: <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/fresh-allegations-sexual-abuse-made-against-un-peacekeepers-central-african-republic>

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The Effects of New Technologies on Criminal Justice



Technology is rapidly advancing, and people are finding new ways to use technology to advance justice. Thermal imaging systems can be used by the police to find criminals in dark rooms or conduct search-and-rescue missions. New technology such as ShotSpotter can be used by the police to quickly identify where gunshots were fired and respond to the scene of the crime in times as low as just over four minutes.

However, sometimes technology may do more harm than good. Both private research and federal government reports have confirmed that facial recognition algorithms used by some law enforcement agencies work best on white, middle-aged, male faces, and have a harder time identifying people of color, women, children, and the elderly. Research done in 2018 showed that some software

misclassified black women 35% of the time, while the error rate for light-skinned males was 0.8%. Many people have concerns that this discrepancy in the accuracy of the technology could reinforce existing racial biases within law enforcement. However, facial recognition software can also be extremely effective. In NYC, the police department was able to find and apprehend a suspect of a rape within 24 hours using facial recognition software.

Additionally, people have concerns about the police's ability to access the data on their smartphones. A New York Times article stated that over 2,000 US law enforcement agencies have the capabilities to get into encrypted smartphones. Distrust already exists between the police and the communities they serve in many areas; this potential breach of privacy could deepen those divides. However, the data on smartphones can contain valuable evidence that helps agencies on a multitude of cases, ranging from homicides to terrorism and shoplifting crimes.

Regardless of potential benefits, developing new tools can be expensive, and sometimes they don't work. A company called American Science and Engineering developed vans with x-ray technology, which were intended to scan the vehicles they passed by for explosives. The NYPD paid \$750,000 for them. However, health officials warned that the vans posed a cancer risk to citizens because they emit an unsafe amount of radiation. This example of a failed attempt at creating new technology demonstrates why communities may be hesitant to invest in law enforcement.

How can CCPCJ encourage the development of effective, new technologies to help law enforcement bring justice to all?

How can CCPCJ ensure that new technology doesn't exacerbate existing racial disparities within law enforcement, invade a citizen's privacy, or increase distrust of law enforcement?

Sources:

12 Innovative Police Technologies: <https://onlinedegrees.sandiego.edu/10-innovative-police-technologies/>

How is Face Recognition Surveillance Technology Racist?: <https://www.aclu.org/news/privacy-technology/how-is-face-recognition-surveillance-technology-racist/>

The Police can probably break into your phone: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/21/technology/iphone-encryption-police.html?searchResultPosition=1>