

Hilton 2020

Joint: UNODC and CCPCJ

Committee Overview

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, which must be **emailed to the chairs two days prior to the start of 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 UNODC is a committee created to address and combat trafficking, illegal trades, and the illegal use and production of drugs. 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!

Committee Description

Anirudh Ramesh|anirudhramesh14534@gmail.com

Drug War in the Philippines

International Illegal Wildlife Trade

Discrimination Against Roma People by Law Enforcement in Greece

Prosecution of Juvenile Criminals

Hello everyone! My name is Anirudh Ramesh, and this is my third-time chairing, but my fourth year in MUN. I am a senior in Pittsford Mendon Highschool where I am also the Vice President of the MUN club. Aside from MUN I participate in Science Olympiad. Apart from school I do karate, swimming and I play chess. I enjoy lively debates about current events around the world. I can't wait to see the debates that unfold around the topics discussed below. If you have any questions, feel

Chairs

Sadie Carroway| sadieruth10@icloud.com

Joyce Shi | t.joyce.shi@gmail.com

Leo Allen| leo@leowallen.com

Hello delegates! My name is Sadie Carroway, and this is my first time chairing, but my third year in Model U.N. I am a junior at Penfield Highschool. 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. With MUN, I am on class council, in our environmental club, and I am on my school's pole vault team. I am so excited for a wonderful conference. Feel free to shoot me an email if you have any questions.

Hello delegates! My name is Joyce Shi, and I'm currently a junior at Pittsford Mendon High School. This is my first time chairing, but my third year in Model UN. Aside from MUN, I participate in student council and Science Olympiad. I also enjoy playing the piano, fencing, and traveling. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to email Leo or me. I look forward to meeting you all for a fantastic conference!

My name is Leo Allen, and I'm excited to be chairing at Hilton this fall. This will be my third year in Model UN, and my second time chairing. I am a senior at Fairport High School. I am the VP of Engineering on my school's robotics team, and a captain of the math team. I look forward to seeing all of you in committee!

Hilton 2020

Joint: UNODC and CCPCJ

Drug War in the Philippines



As of 2016, 1.8 million Filipinos use illegal drugs. The two most commonly abused drugs are methamphetamine hydrochloride and marijuana. The UNODC has stated that the use of drugs in the Philippines is lower than the global average. Despite the lower levels of drug use in the country, President Rodrigo Duterte has instituted a war on drugs as he believes that the Philippines will become a “narco-state”.

President Duterte’s policy is designed to neutralize illegal drug users, manufacturers, and dealers nationwide. Duterte urges members of the public to kill criminals and drug addicts. On May 9th, 2016 after Duterte won the election for president, he told a crowd of more than 300,000 people: “If I make it to the presidential palace, I will do just what I did as mayor. You drug pushers, holdup men, and do-nothings, you better get out because I’ll kill you.” Duterte’s rhetoric and policies have led to the deaths of over 12,000 Filipinos and at least 2,555 of the killings have been attributed to the Philippine National Police.

The killings that Duterte and other senior officials have instigated could amount to crimes against humanity. The Human Rights Watch has found that the police falsify evidence to justify the unlawful killings. Despite the calls for an investigation, Duterte is still adamant about continuing his campaign. Duterte has support from countries such as the United States, China, Japan, Singapore, and from many local citizens. Duterte’s policy has been condemned locally and internationally due to the number of deaths that have resulted from police operations and allegations of systematic extrajudicial executions, but Duterte has refused to cease his war on drugs. Therefore, simple steps will not suffice to fix this issue.

How can the UN control the number of unlawful killings in the Philippines without infringing on national sovereignty? What methods can be implemented in the Philippines so that the illegal drug usage can be controlled without resorting to killing?

Sources:

<https://www.hrw.org/tag/philippines-war-drugs#>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-52917560>

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jun/04/philippines-police-may-have-killed-tens-of-thousands-with-near-impunity-in-drug-war-un>

Hilton 2020

Joint: UNODC and CCPCJ

International Illegal Wildlife Trade



Global trade in illegal wildlife is a multi billion dollar industry, worth roughly \$7 billion to \$23 billion yearly, making it the world's fourth most lucrative global crime. The trade of illegal wildlife is most commonly used for status, medicinal and religious purposes. This practice directly threatens the biodiversity of many habitats, and is a gateway to the spread of diseases and invasive species.

More than half of the world's poaching occurs in African countries like Zimbabwe and Kenya, due to their numerous rare and valued species. Approximately 20,000 elephants are killed each year for their ivory. Additionally, rhinos, the imperial zebra, the mountain gorilla and the lion are hunted in Africa.

Along with Africa, Brazil is a hub for illegal wildlife trade. Out of all the mammals that are illegally traded in the Americas, 95% are found in Brazil. Birds and reptiles are sold as pets or used for their feathers and skins.

It is extremely difficult to create a detailed report concerning the global state of illegal wildlife trade due to discrepancies between different countries' policies on wildlife trade. It is mostly due to confiscation records that the UN has any meaningful data on the scale of the global trade. Again, due to the lack of records on the enforcement of wildlife laws, there is no key takeaway regarding a country's advancement in addressing the illegal wildlife trade.

When hunting, it is common that the most suited animals are killed and traded resulting in lower fitness of future generations. Once these species become endangered it upsets the balance of their habitat and the populations of the animals in that area will fall out of line. For example, in Yellowstone Park in the late 1900s, the Aspen trees were not surviving well due to the high population of elk that ate the Aspen tree. The high population of Elk had resulted from its lack of predators, the gray wolf. The aspen tree finally made a comeback after the gray wolf's population had been reinstated, restoring the balance of Yellowstone.

It's also important to recognize the effect illegal wildlife hunting has on developing communities that depend on rare animals for their welfare. In many areas, endangered animals serve as tourist attractions and without animals, the economy could suffer.

How can we begin collecting more detailed information about the scope, scale, and implications of the global trade in illegal wildlife? What can we do for communities affected by poaching? What can we do to restore the biodiversity of areas with endangered species?

Sources:

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10393-010-0317-y>

<https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cobi.12796>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/api.nationalgeographic.com/distribution/public/amp/animals/2018/11/poaching-tigers-bears-bile-farming-book-talk>

Hilton 2020

Joint: UNODC and CCPCJ

Discrimination Against Roma People by Law Enforcement in Greece



The Romani people are the largest minority in Greece, cited by the Council of Europe as numbering over 250,000 residents—although the true population likely numbers up to 350,000 since many are not officially registered. Historically, Roma have been persecuted throughout Europe and this legacy is evident in Greece through their continued marginalization and stigmatization. They experience issues including segregation, higher levels of poverty and unemployment, and limited access to healthcare, education, and adequate housing.

The issues facing Roma are exacerbated by their low socioeconomic status, poor living and working conditions, and insufficient education—with Roma women experiencing additional gender-based discrimination. Although the European Court of Human Rights has indicated police brutality and racist treatment by prosecutors in regional courts, Greek authorities have not complied with the UNHRC's requirement for reparations to Roma who have faced police abuse. Police also continue raiding and searching Roma neighborhoods without authorization.

Injustices are furthered by the fact that Roma have very limited knowledge about human rights and justice systems in Greece. Due to their consistent abuse and evictions by police, Roma often avoid filing formal complaints, thereby contributing to their conflict.

These existing issues have only been heightened during the COVID-19 pandemic, with increased police discrimination and brutality against Roma communities. Under lockdown, Roma have become a target of law enforcement, facing stricter limitations and treatment due to inherent stigmatization.

Despite the establishment of the National Strategy for Social Integration of Roma by the Greek government and reports of discrimination by the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, discrimination against Roma in Greece—particularly by police and prosecutors—remains a major issue. Aware of efforts already taken, the UN should look to reform law enforcement systems in Greece to eliminate the effects of stigma against Roma people.

How can the UN help reform law enforcement and justice systems in Greece while respecting national sovereignty? What actions should the UN take to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on discriminatory treatment and stigmatization of Roma? What measures can the UN take to encourage Roma to issue formal complaints when necessary?

Sources:

[https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/access-to-justice-for-roma-women/greece#f"42239786":\[1\]](https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/access-to-justice-for-roma-women/greece#f)

<https://minorityrights.org/minorities/roma-7/>

<https://news.trust.org/item/20200624172554-l3ydi>

Hilton 2020

Joint: UNODC and CCPCJ

Prosecution of Juvenile Criminals



In 1989, the UN ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). This document outlined all the rights that are granted to minors, and outlined specific protections offered to juveniles charged with a crime. Some rights outlined in the CRC include that children are not to be sentenced with punishments such as death or life without parole. It also decrees that children should not be imprisoned with adults. While this Convention was ratified by almost 200 countries, violations continue to take place around the world. Many countries including Egypt and the

U.S. and Sri Lanka have laws allowing courts to try a child criminal as an adult. This strips away the rights granted to them by the CRC. These children can then be sentenced to death, or life in jail.

Additionally, many countries detain entire families who are attempting to enter the country illegally. Australia, the U.S. and Thailand all have large detention centers to hold refugees. In these prisons, children are often imprisoned in large groups, including with adults, which makes them extremely vulnerable.

Around the world, juveniles are often sent to jail for acts that are not crimes, such as skipping school, or disrespecting one's parents. Girls in Saudi Arabia and other countries are often arrested for walking around alone, or in a large group, or doing anything that is deemed "suspicious" by law enforcement.

The fact that children can be arrested for minor acts, and that they are often punished as adults makes them very vulnerable. The UN needs to take action to protect the rights of juvenile criminals, and ensure that the protections granted by the CRC are being upheld.

How should the U.N. ensure countries are upholding the rights of children in custody? What can be done to protect vulnerable child criminals, without violating national sovereignty? Should countries be allowed to try juveniles as adults?

Sources:

<https://www.hrw.org/topic/childrens-rights/juvenile-justice#>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/country-chapters/africa-americas-asia-europe/central-asia-middle-east/north>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304189558_Comparing_and_Delivering_Juvenile_Justice_Across_the_World