



Cathedral International
Model United Nations



UNODC

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

STUDY GUIDE

AGENDAS:

- A. Combatting the Illegal Financing and Laundering of Money to Armed Groups.**
- B. Rising Cybercrime as a Threat to Security.**



Letter from the Secretary-General

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations.

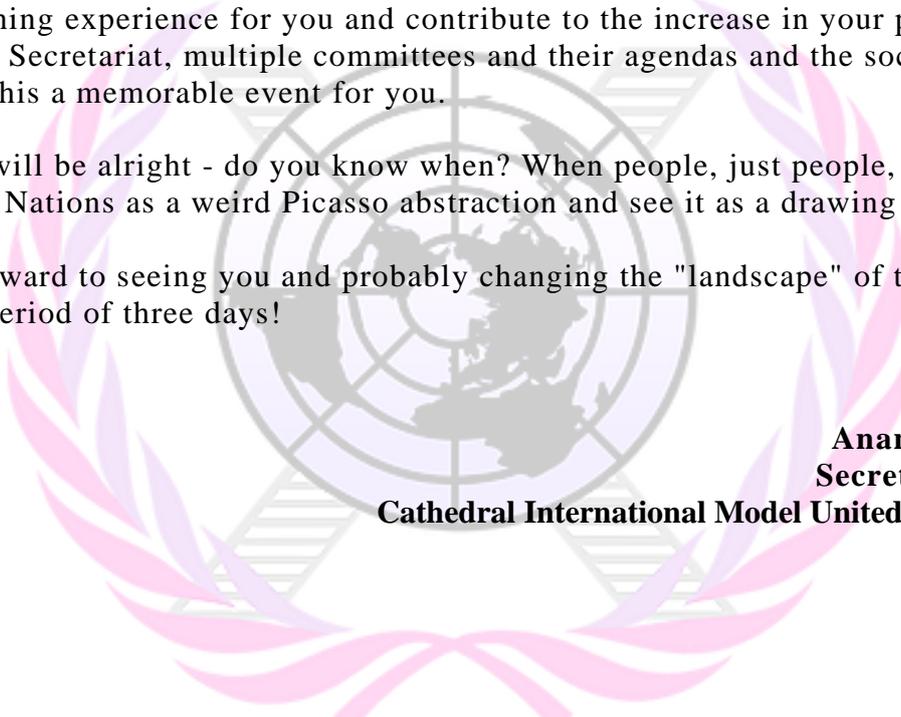
It is very important to be aware of the issues the world is facing today and involving the youth of the world in these conversations to gain their perspectives on various matters. CIMUN intends to do exactly that by providing the experience of being part of the United Nations -discussing the wide range of global problems, conversing with delegates representing various countries and arriving at potential solutions.

This will help in familiarizing students with the international situation and create diplomats, politicians and journalists who ask the right questions and even discover ways to answer them, keeping in mind, a global perspective.

As the Secretary-General of CIMUN 2019, I would like to assure you that this would be a unique learning experience for you and contribute to the increase in your potential. Our hard-working Secretariat, multiple committees and their agendas and the socials will surely make this a memorable event for you.

"Everything will be alright - do you know when? When people, just people, stop thinking of the United Nations as a weird Picasso abstraction and see it as a drawing they made themselves.

So, I look forward to seeing you and probably changing the "landscape" of the world over a brief period of three days!



**Ananya Agrawal,
Secretary-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019**

Letter from the Director-General

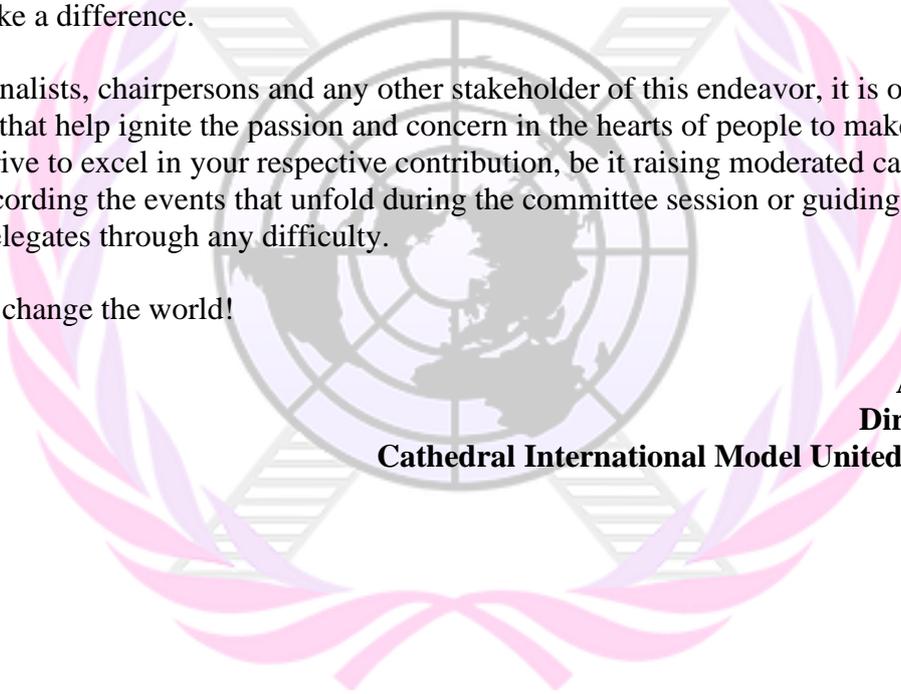
Dear participants,

Welcoming you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations is tremendously exciting! This year things are different. It is time that we, as the future of tomorrow start looking at the world with more concern. 10 years from now this world will not be the same as it is, and as the youth of today, we are responsible for making it safer, better and more sustainable. It is our future after all right?

This year's conference strives to encourage delegates to explore the various issues that this very future that we will be living in could potentially face, through fervent debate and innovative ideas. Whether it's discoursing stronger mitigation commitments to tackle climate change or investigating defensive methods to prevent cybercrime in today's increasingly digitalized world, CIMUN is your platform to make a difference.

Delegates, journalists, chairpersons and any other stakeholder of this endeavor, it is opportunities like this MUN that help ignite the passion and concern in the hearts of people to make a difference. May you all strive to excel in your respective contribution, be it raising moderated caucuses of importance, recording the events that unfold during the committee session or guiding your committees' delegates through any difficulty.

Be prepared to change the world!



Arushi Dahiya
Director-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019

Letter from the Chair

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has played an important role in United Nations fighting against the most major crisis of Crime and Illicit Drug trafficking, and it is an honor to serve as the Chairperson of this committee.

As a Chairperson, I would like each delegate to participate in the intense three days of committee sessions where countries discuss previous decisions voted at the General Assembly and try to come up with resolutions. Along with that I believe each delegate should try to come up with the most interesting topics for the moderated caucus to keep the committee in a roundabout of fun.

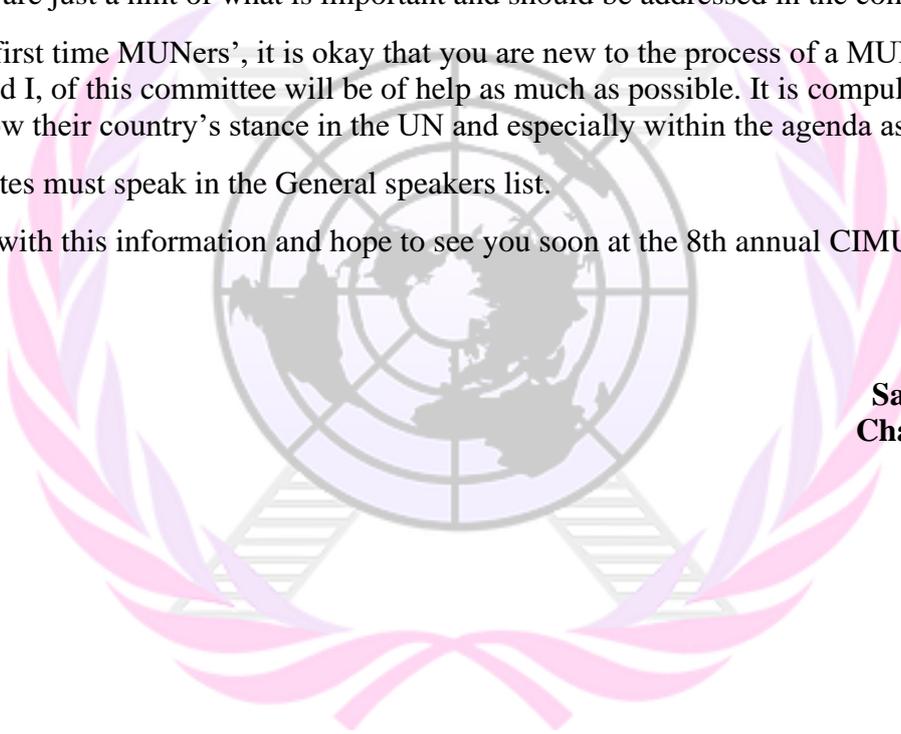
This Study Guide is solely based on the ground of your research. Delegates! you all must further dig into the sub-topics mentioned in the guide because, there is a whole ocean of knowledge out there. The sub-topics are just a hint of what is important and should be addressed in the committee.

Especially for first time MUNers', it is okay that you are new to the process of a MUN. The Vice-Chairperson and I, of this committee will be of help as much as possible. It is compulsory for every delegate to know their country's stance in the UN and especially within the agenda assigned.

Pro tip: Delegates must speak in the General speakers list.

I leave you all with this information and hope to see you soon at the 8th annual CIMUN 2019.

Regards,



**Saloni Hariyani,
Chair of UNODC**

Letter from the Co-chair

Dear Delegates,

I am honored to be a part of CIMUN 2019 and would like to welcome each one of you to this MUN. My name is Taha Contractor and I am your vice-chairperson. I was fortunate to be a part CIMUN at an early age and it is one of the most memorable and challenging experiences I've ever had.

Not only the challenges that I've faced are carved into my memory but the people I've met during this 3-day event, are now my friends. I sincerely hope there are quality debates and all complex problems are comprehensively resolved.

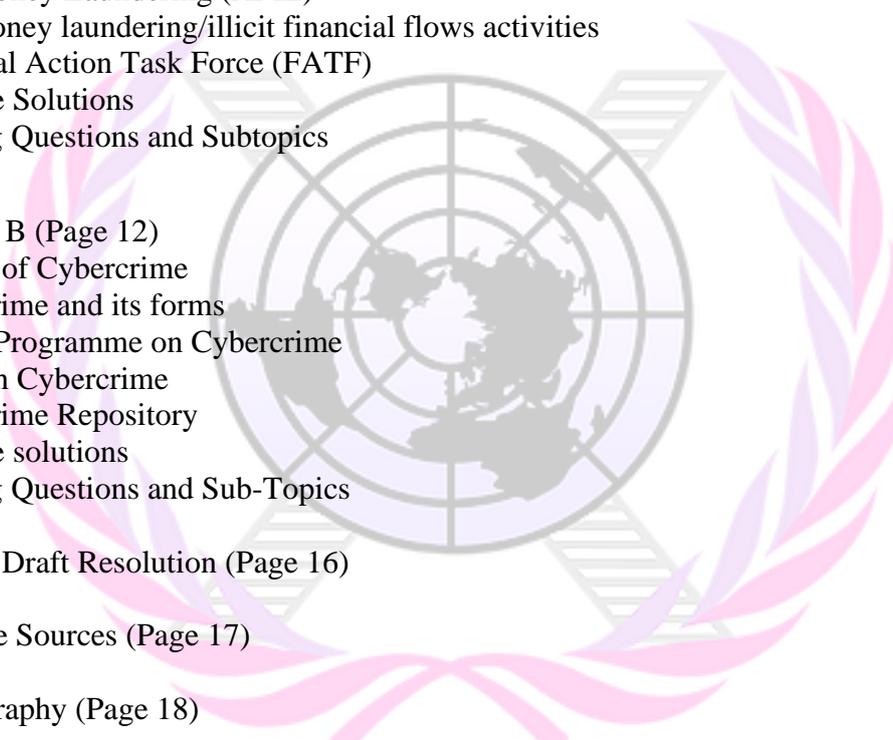
I plan to make the conference as enjoyable and fulfilling for you, as it will be for me. I assure you that I'm convinced to make this one of the best MUN experiences you will have.

Regards,

**Taha Contractor,
Co-chair of UNODC**



Contents

- 1) Introduction (Page 7)
 - 2) The Group of Seven
 - 3) Agenda A (Page 8)
 - Introduction to Money-Laundering
 - Model Legislation
 - Program Objectives
 - Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
 - Anti-money laundering/illicit financial flows activities
 - Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
 - Possible Solutions
 - Guiding Questions and Subtopics
 - 4) Agenda B (Page 12)
 - History of Cybercrime
 - Cybercrime and its forms
 - Global Programme on Cybercrime
 - EGM on Cybercrime
 - Cybercrime Repository
 - Possible solutions
 - Guiding Questions and Sub-Topics
 - 5) Sample Draft Resolution (Page 16)
 - 6) Credible Sources (Page 17)
 - 7) Bibliography (Page 18)
- 

Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is an agency of the United Nations whose objective is to fight against Drugs and transnational organized crime. The Parent organization of UNODC is the United Nations itself. This office was created by the United Nations in 1997. Its main purpose at that time was to fight against an increasing rate of drug trafficking and production. It also started to fight for the rise in criminal organizations.

Different branches of UNODC try to combat drug and crime by the implementation of diverse legislation, international treaties and laws against drugs, crime, terrorism, and corruption. The office occasionally gives financial and technical support to the government in such a situation of likewise challenges.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is part of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It focuses on transnational crime and criminal justice. In the early 1990s, the UN developed a greater interest in criminal justice policy, which led to the creation of the CCPCJ. When the CCPCJ was created, a similar older committee (called the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control) was removed. This was done in order to put more focus on the CCPCJ and make sure that UN agencies would coordinate well with each other.

**It is very important to understand the workings of the committee and its restrictions in order to come up with great draft resolutions. **

The Group of Seven (G7)

Industrialized democracies have formed an informal bloc called The Group of Seven (G7) which consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries meet annually to discuss issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy. This forum's small and relatively homogenous membership promotes collective decision-making, but it often lacks follow-through and excludes important emerging powers.

AGENDA A: Combatting the Illegal Financing and Laundering of Money to Armed Groups

Introduction to Money-Laundering

Obtaining and disguising money is one of the main reasons to engage and sustain any type of criminal activity. Criminals disguise the illegal origins of their wealth and protect their asset bases, so as to avoid the suspicion of law enforcement agencies and prevent leaving a trail of incriminating evidence by the use of Money-laundering.

Terrorists and terrorist organizations also rely on money to sustain themselves and to carry out terrorist activities. For decades, terrorists have been asking for money in exchange to prevent a crime. Some believe that the rise of terrorists is because of their financial background. Terrorists and terrorist organizations employ techniques similar to those used by money launderers to hide their money.

The ability to prevent and detect money-laundering is a highly effective means of identifying criminals and terrorists and the underlying activity from which money is derived.

Also, Money-laundering can erode a nation's economy by changing the demand for cash, making interest and exchange rates more volatile, and by causing high inflation in countries where criminals are doing business

Challenges faced by UNODC

UNODC has been trying to prevent money laundering by using intelligence and investigative techniques to detect and disrupt the activities of terrorists and terrorist organizations. However, this is not possible solely, therefore UNODC requires funding from different countries in the committee, which is done by partnerships as predictable and adequate funding remains a challenge for UNODC to support the 2030 Agenda and address the growing demands to support Member States in their efforts to overcome various challenges.

In recent years, the international community has become more aware of the dangers that money-laundering poses in all these areas and many Governments and jurisdictions have committed themselves to take action. The United Nations and other international organizations are committed to helping them in any way they can.

Criminals are now taking advantage of the globalization of the world economy by transferring funds quickly across international borders. Especially armed groups who are unnecessarily funded. Which is what we will work on in this committee.

NOTE: IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW UNODC HAS BEEN PROCEEDING IN THE PAST, THEREFORE PLEASE REFER TO THESE SHORT POINTS OF THE MANDATE:

<https://www.unodc.org/documents/money-laundering/GPML-Mandate.pdf>

History of financing Armed Groups

Terrorism costs money. While individual terrorist attacks are relatively inexpensive, terrorist groups need money for weapons, salaries, bribes, stipends to family members, travel documents, safe havens, media outlets and propaganda, social services, and more. The estimated yearly operating budgets of terrorist groups vary tremendously. Some small groups, like November 17 and the German Red Army Faction, raised and spent a few million US dollars per year while others, like Hizballah and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Colombia, have budgets in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Before the attacks on 11 September 2001, very little attention was paid to terrorist financing by policymakers or academics. Since those attacks, terrorist financing has become an important subfield of terrorism studies. Furthermore, countering the financing of terrorism has become an important tool for states trying to defeat terrorist organizations.

Model Legislation

The Global Programme against Money-Laundering, in collaboration with UNODC's Legal Advisory Section and International Monetary Fund (IMF), model laws for both common law and civil law legal systems, to assist countries in setting up their anti-money-laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation in full compliance with the international legal instruments.

In 2005, UNODC and IMF reviewed and finalized by an informal group of international civil law experts.

In 2009, they finalized The Model Provisions for Common Law Legal Systems on Money-Laundering, Terrorist Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime.

These model laws, which serve as working tools for the Member States, are in a continuous process of upgrading, encompassing new international standards. The laws are intended to be adjusted to the particularities of national legal systems and administrative cultures.

Objectives of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (According to UNODC)

“To assist in the achievement of the objective set up by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session for all States to adopt legislation that gives effect to the universal legal instruments against money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism

- *To equip States with the necessary knowledge, means and expertise to implement national legislation and the provisions contained in the measures for countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session*
- *To assist beneficiary States in all regions to increase the specialized expertise and skills of criminal justice officials in the investigation and prosecution of complex financial crimes, particularly with regard to the financing of terrorism*
- *To enhance international and regional cooperation in combating the financing of terrorism through information exchange and mutual legal assistance*
- *To strengthen the legal, financial and operational capacities of beneficiary States to deal effectively with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism”*

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/programme-objectives.html?ref=menuaside>

Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

International efforts to curb money laundering and the financing of terrorism are the reflection of a twofold strategy: attacking the economic power of criminal organizations and individuals in order to weaken them by preventing them benefiting from, or making use of, illicit proceeds and, forestalling the evil effects of the "criminal businesses" on the legal economy.

Over the years, UNODC has tried to reach out to many countries and bring to them the concept of AML. E.g. The establishment of an Asset Recovery Interagency Network in West and Central Asia and many more.

Anti-money laundering/illicit financial flows activities

- **25/04/2018** - UNODC supports the establishment of an Asset Recovery Interagency Network in West and Central Asia asset recovery is a key instrument and critical in combatting traditional crime.
- **15/12/2017** - Advanced inter-regional Workshop on "Illicit use of Money or Value Transfer Services (MVTs)" and the Regional 'FIU to FIU' Meeting
- **01/06/2016** - UNODC-OSCE-EAG Joint Scoping Mission Identifies Technical Assistance Needs in the Areas of AML/CFT and Builds Capacity of Practitioners in the Republic of Tajikistan. The mission aimed to identify the technical assistance needs that Tajik authorities have in the areas of Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism
- **08/09/2015** - Regional Workshop on Illicit use of Money and Value Transfer Services (MVTs). MVTs play an important role in the international financial system and in supporting financial inclusion.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THEM BUT YOU NEED TO KNOW ALL!

<https://www.unodc.org/rpanc/en/Sub-programme-2/Thematic-areas/anti-money-laundering-illicit-financial-flows-activities.html>

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

It is an intergovernmental body established in 1989. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system.

The FATF currently comprises 37 member jurisdictions representing most major financial centers in all parts of the globe.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ○ Argentina | ○ France | ○ Japan | ○ Portugal |
| ○ Australia | ○ Germany | ○ Republic of Korea | ○ Saudi Arabia |
| ○ Austria | ○ Greece | ○ Luxembourg | ○ Singapore |
| ○ Belgium | ○ Hong Kong, China | ○ Malaysia | ○ South Africa |
| ○ Brazil | ○ Iceland | ○ Mexico | ○ Spain |
| ○ Canada | ○ India | ○ Netherlands | ○ Sweden |
| ○ China | ○ Ireland | ○ New Zealand | ○ United States |
| ○ Denmark | ○ Israel | ○ Russian Federation | ○ Norway |
| ○ Finland | ○ Italy | ○ United Kingdom | ○ Turkey |
| ○ Switzerland | | | |

The FATF Observers

- Indonesia

Possible Solutions

- Comprehensive anti-money laundering regimes.
- Provide the necessary legal or regulatory tools to the authorities charged with combating the problem.
- Giving investigative agencies the authority to trace, seize and confiscate criminally derived assets.
- Initiatives and framework for international co-operation.

Guiding Questions and Sub-Topics

1. Threats of Money Laundering
2. Human trafficking a tool for armed groups to finance activities
3. Illicit money: how much is out there?
4. Tracing dirty money Discussing Anti-money laundering
5. Countries that have already established AM
6. Role played by the Financial Action Task Force to stop Money Laundering
7. Restricting the use of cryptocurrency for illicit purchase of arms

AGENDA B: Rising Cybercrime as a Threat to Security

Addressing Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a crime committed by the use of a network-connected device such as a mobile phone or a computer. With an increase in the digital world, the birth of cyber crooks is increasing at a faster pace. Cybercrime does not require physical contact, but the effects are worse, as it leads to severe mental and health conditions. Common types of cybercrimes are phishing, hacking, cyberbullying, identity theft, spamming, to name a few.

History of Cybercrime and Attacks

In less than two decades, the Internet has grown from a curiosity to an essential element of modern life for millions. Cybercrime was first caught in the 1970s committed via telephone lines. A well-known phreaker of the time was John Draper, who misused the facility of telephone systems to make free calls but to a surprise, they were joined by the American owners of the well-known computer company, Apple. well, this was in favor of society and benefit to the world of technology.

However, the crime rate on the internet is increasing ever since the world was exposed to the private network. The UN stepped in to sort out these matters and broadly discussed the types of cybercrime and major attacks like DDOS Attacks and to deal with instances of cyberbullying which has severe effects on the mental health of children

Cybercrime and its forms

According to The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

“There is no international definition of cybercrime nor of cyberattacks. Offenses typically cluster around the following categories:

- i) offenses against the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer data and systems;
- ii) computer-related offences;
- iii) content-related offences;
- iv) offenses related to infringements of copyright and related rights.”

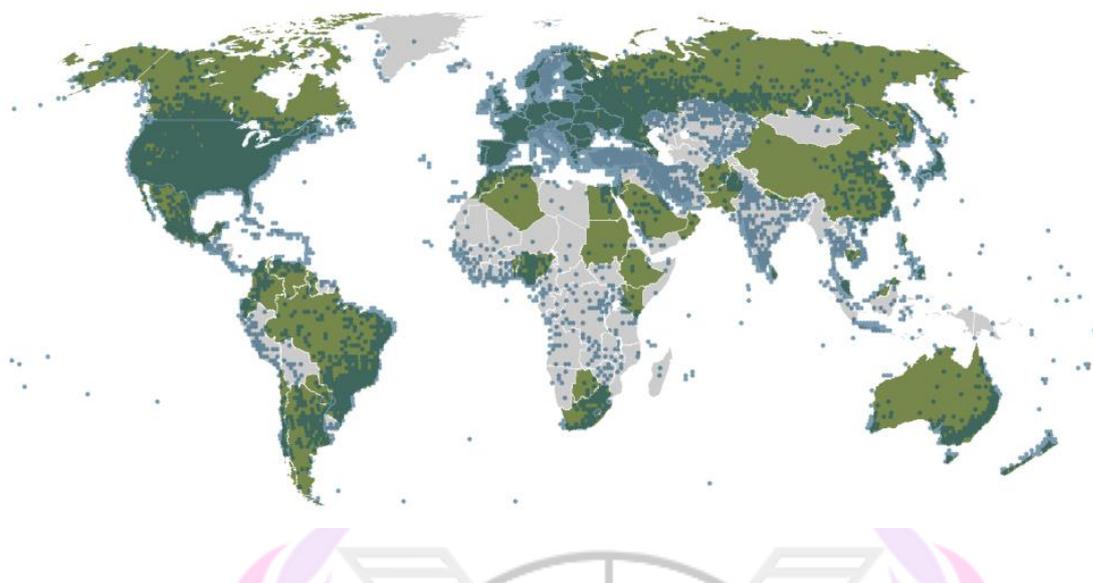
More information on:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/global-programme-cybercrime.html>

Global Programme on Cybercrime (According to UNODC)

The Global Programme on Cybercrime is conducted by the intergovernmental expert group which conducts the study on the threat of Cybercrime. To resolve this issue UNODC conducted a study questionnaire which was responded by the Member State.

Member State responses to the Study questionnaire (green) and Internet penetration (blue)



In the General Assembly resolution [65/230](#) and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions [22/7](#) and [22/8](#), the Global Programme on Cybercrime is mandated to assist the Member States in their struggle against cyber-related crimes through capacity building and technical assistance. The Global Programme on Cybercrime has increased efficiency and effectiveness in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime, especially online child sexual exploitation and abuse and has also led to an Efficient and effective long-term whole-of-government response to cybercrime, including national coordination

“The Global Programme on Cybercrime funded entirely through the kind support of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, UK, and the USA.”
(According to UNODC)

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/global-programme-cybercrime.html>

Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Cybercrime

Prior to establishing the Global Programme, UNODC's open-ended intergovernmental expert group was established to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by the Member States, the international community and the private sector. This work includes the exchange of information on national legislation, best practice, technical assistance, and international cooperation. The Expert Group adopted and reviewed a collection of topics and their work was appreciated in the UN General assembly.

Cybercrime Repository

In 2015, under the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UNODC launched the cybercrime repository, case law and lessons-learned on cybercrime and electronic evidence, a central database of legislation. The cybercrime repository aims to assist countries in their efforts to prevent and effectively prosecute cybercriminals.

The repository comprises of three parts that aim to facilitate States' efforts against cybercrime:

- The Database of Legislation, which contains substantive and procedural legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence of over 180 countries and is searchable by country, type of cybercrime offense and procedural aspects. The database contains extracts of laws relevant

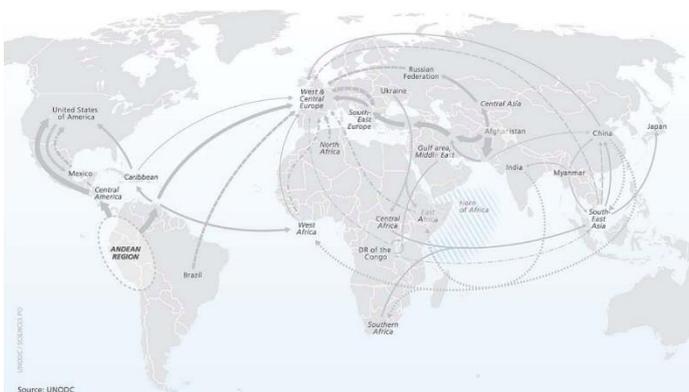
to cybercrime offences and cross-cutting issues and allows users to access full legislation documents;

- The Case Law Database, which contains jurisprudence, as well as records of successful law enforcement operations, on cybercrime and crimes related to electronic evidence. This allows users to see how States are tackling cybercrime cases both operationally and in their courts;
- The Lessons Learned Database, which contains national practices and strategies in preventing and combating cybercrime. Information compiled in this database has been gathered in the framework of the UNODC Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime and is supplemented by national cybercrime and cybersecurity strategies.

(According to UNODC)

Issues and Attacks addressed by the committee

Identity Theft



Route

Vector: Internet
 Location of perpetrators: Both developing and developed countries
 Location of victims: Primarily developed countries, especially the USA

Dimensions

Annual market volume: About 1.5 million victims globally
 Annual value: About US\$1 billion globally

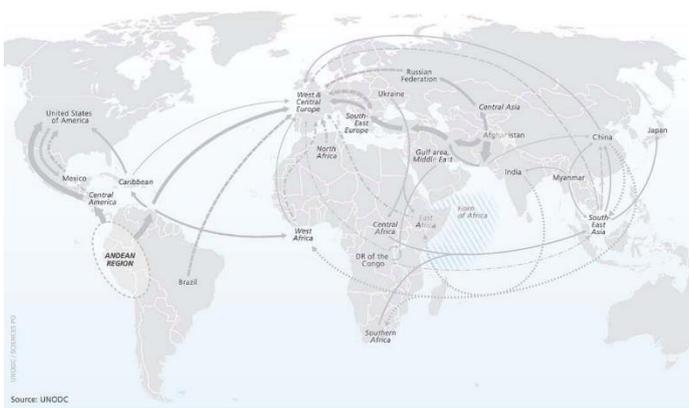
Offenders

Groups involved: Data acquisition is primarily an individual activity; "cashing out" may involve organized groups

Threat

Estimated trend: Overall identity theft appears to be declining, but the trend in the portion that is electronic is unclear
 Potential effects: Increase in the costs of credit, depressive effects on the economy, loss of trust in e-commerce
 Likelihood of effects being realized: High

Child Pornography



Route

Source: Developed and transitional countries
 Vector: Internet
 Destination: Developed and transitional countries

Dimensions

Annual market volume: Perhaps 50,000 new images generated
 Annual value: About US\$250 million

Offenders

Groups involved: Primarily individuals organized through social networks
 Residence: Developed countries

Threat

Estimated trend: Unclear
 Potential effects: Child victimization
 Likelihood of effects being realized: High

Source: UNODC

Possible Solutions

UNODC promotes long-term and sustainable capacity building in the fight against cybercrime through supporting national structures and action. Specifically, UNODC draws upon its specialized expertise on criminal justice systems response to provide technical assistance in

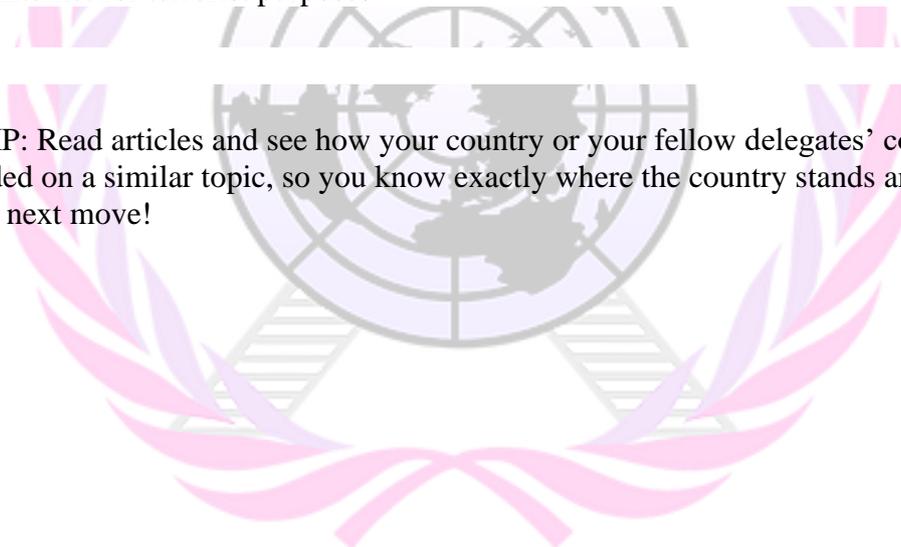
- Capacity building
- Prevention and awareness-raising
- International cooperation
- Data collection, research, and analysis on cybercrime.

However, the committee will be coming up with possible solutions to the problem of cybercrime which can pose a threat to security.

Guiding Questions and Sub Topics

- The role of the Cybercrime law
- Discussing Hacking and national security
- Harmonization of laws
- Addressing Cybercrime to Protect Election Legitimacy
- Discussing the DDOS Attack
- Cyber-enabled financial crimes
- Use of Internet for terrorist purposes

PRO TIP: Read articles and see how your country or your fellow delegates' countries have responded on a similar topic, so you know exactly where the country stands and what should be your next move!



Sample Draft Resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

Sponsors: Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia

Signatories: Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Agenda: Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-

- a) Prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks,
- b) Possibility of energy security if in case nuclear energy is completely phased-out,
- c) Feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;

2. Appeals to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;

3. Requests nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the ‘Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation’ by the IPCC;
 4. Urges the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25-point strategy recommended by the International Energy.
-

Credible Sources

1. Reuters
2. Al Jazeera
3. BBC
4. All UN Websites
5. All Official Government Websites
6. WION
7. Russian Times
8. CIA World Factbook
9. Economic Times



BIBLIOGRAPHY

<http://www.unodc.org/>

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/g7-and-future-multilateralism>

<https://www.csis.org/programs/cybersecurity-and-governance/technology-policy-program/other-projects-cybersecurity>

<https://www.government.nl/topics/cybercrime/forms-of-cybercrime>

https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/global-programme-cybercrime.html>

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2011/October/illicit-money_-how-much-is-out-there.html

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2019/January/human-trafficking-a-tool-for-armed-groups-to-finance-activities--boost-recruitment_-unodc-report.html

<https://www.unodc.org/rpanc/en/Sub-programme-2/Thematic-areas/aml.html>

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/introduction.html?ref=menuside>

NOTE: A delegate must not go against its foreign policy at any point of time in the committee, as it will be highly frowned upon.

Good luck reading and researching delegates!

We look forward to productive discussion's and stimulating committee sessions to make this CIMUN 2019 memorable.

Please DO NOT limit your research to this guide, use it as a benchmark for your further research.