

# FUTURE WE WANT

MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE



Future We Want  
A Global Initiative For Young Leaders

**14-17 February**  
**DUBAI**



# COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**20**  
**23**

Future We Want MUN  
A Global Initiative for Young Leaders

# LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Future We Want Model United Nations and welcome to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)! We are looking forward to welcoming you and hope that you are looking forward to the conference as much as we are.

Due to the specialized nature of the CCPCJ you will be experiencing international diplomacy and negotiations in a different forum than most of you are probably used to. If you prepare appropriately, as is necessary for a committee such as this one, the debate will be more technical which will allow you to fully explore the abilities of the CCPCJ while being able to experiment with the possibilities of diplomacy more extensively. We hope that you fully take advantage of this opportunity!

When portraying your position try to maintain accuracy as much as possible while being creative with the method in which you attempt to reach your position's goals. We hope that you use the resources that are available to you and the days of debate to propose innovative solutions.

If you have any questions or are unsure about which direction you need to take with your research do not hesitate to contact us.

Don't forget the most important part of this conference: make the best out of this experience and we hope you enjoy participating in it as much as we enjoy preparing it for you!

All the best and see you soon!



# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

**Topic Area A:** Strengthening cyber infrastructure to counter cyber-terrorism and crime

**Topic Area B:** Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

## I. The UNODC

The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is the umbrella organization of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was founded in 1997 to tackle transnational issues relating to drugs and crime as those are not restricted to state's borders and hence require cooperation. (About UNODC) Due to the fact that states have territorial sovereignty, sovereign equality and jurisdictional independence in principle it is their right to behave irrespectively of their neighbors or the international community. (UN Charter Art 1) However, when criminal acts move beyond these borders, states are motivated to collaborate as to provide an effective response. (UNGA Declaration)

## II. The CCPCJ

The CCPCJ is one of the two governing bodies of the UNODC. (UNGA Resolution 61/252) The other is the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). The mandate of the CCPCJ is to determine policy, facilitate inter-state cooperation and collaboration and in some cases undertake its own actions when it comes to combating issues of international crime. (ECOSOC Resolution 1992/22) The CCPCJ finds its origins in ECOSOC Resolution 1992/1 as to foster collaboration between the member states. (Mandate and Functions) While its resolutions are not binding, they usually are more functional or practical than legal which gives them effect irrespective of their status. (ECOSOC Resolution 1992/22) When it comes to the actions of the member states themselves, the CCPCJ serves as an advisor.

## III. Financing

The CCPCJ is funded by voluntary contributions by the member states of the United Nations (UN). (Mandate and Functions) It approves its own budget subject to the availability of contributed funds and determines which ones have priority as not all resolutions are completely fulfilled. (CCPCJ Resolution 26/5 Art 10) The success of a resolution is therefore determined by the member state's subsequent contributions. Discussions on the specifics regarding funding are consequently of little importance as they take place in a different forum. Aside from generally inviting member states to contribute financially a resolution does not specify more.



#### IV. Works Cited

“About UNODC” UNODC, UNODC, 2019,  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop).

UNGA Declaration on Principles of International Law Friendly Relations and  
Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations  
(24 October 1970) A/RES/2625(XXV)

“Mandate and Functions.” CCPCJ, UNODC, 2019,  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ\\_Mandate-Functions.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Mandate-Functions.html).

United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 24 October 1945, 1 UNTS XI

ECOSOC Resolution 1992/22 (6 February 1992) 1992/22

UNGA Resolution 61/252 (22 December 2006) A/RES//61/252

CCPCJ Resolution 26/5 (26 May 2017) 26/5 Art 10

CCPCJ Resolution 21/2 (2012) Art 10



# TOPIC AREA A: STRENGTHENING CYBER INFRASTRUCTURE TO COUNTER CYBER-TERRORISM AND CRIME

I. Introduction and Definition

II. Timeline of UN's Commitments towards strengthening cyber infrastructure to counter cyber-terrorism and crime

III. Discussion of the topic

IV. Bloc Positions

V. Recommended Sources and Further Research

VI. Questions to Consider

VII. Conclusion

VIII. Works Cited

## I. Introduction and Definition

Cyberinfrastructure may be defined as the sum of data storage & computing systems, using advanced tools & data repositories with visualization environments. All these are linked together by performance networks & software aiming at enhancing productivity and enabling breakthroughs unachievable elsewhere. First used in the late 1990s, the term “cyberinfrastructure” became popular in 2003, after Atkins published “Revolutionizing Science and Engineering Through Cyberinfrastructure: Report of the National Science Foundation Blue-Ribbon Advisory Panel on Cyberinfrastructure”.

When it comes to defining the term “terrorism”, the same applies for cyber-terrorism or cyber-crime: there is no universally agreed-on definition for these terms.



Nonetheless, the term cyber-terrorism can be described as cyber-dependent crimes exercised with political objectives, aiming at intimidating or coercing a certain government or population, provoking fear, or causing/threatening to cause harm. Examples of cyber-terrorism can include threats that led to real-life attacks with actual injuries, explosions, water contamination, economic loss, etc.

The strength and security of cyberinfrastructure highly affects the process of decreasing cyber-terrorism & crime, seeing as technology is a strategic factor in increasing the use of internet by non-state actors and terrorist organizations for the purpose of recruitment, propaganda, training and committing acts of terrorism.

Nonetheless, some may find it particularly hard to achieve cyber security, seeing as ground rules and commonly agreed on laws, policies and practices are not fully developed concerning cyberspace. Also, no comprehensive framework has been developed yet, and seeing as cyberspace and the internet have only existed for about 25 years, there's a lack of funding; consequently, progress in cybersecurity is relatively slow.

## II. Timeline of UN's Commitments towards strengthening cyber infrastructure to counter cyber-terrorism and crime

Most significant measures of strengthening cyberinfrastructure for preventive counter-terrorist purposes started to take place during the 7th Secretary mandate, around the same time the internet and cyberspace emerged and became popular. The first few resolutions raising awareness of cyber-security include the following, chronologically listed:

- Resolution 55/63, January 2001: Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies
- Resolution 56/121, January 2002: Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies
- Resolution 57/239, January 2003: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity
- Resolution 58/199, January 2004: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures
- Resolution 64/211, March 2010: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity and taking Stock of National Efforts to protect Critical Information Infrastructures.



During the 21st century, the UN has taken it upon itself to double its cyber-security efforts. Notably, it has offered its member states tools of preventing the militarization of the cyber domain, but still highly encourages its members of implementing a preventive framework to successfully protect users from threats of cyber-attacks and crime. Within its efforts, the UN has suggested institutional dialogue that encourages international participation in order to raise awareness and intensify the understanding of cyber-security and countering cyber-terrorism.

### III. Discussion of the Topic at Hand

#### A. Threats & Risks of the use of Cyberspace for Terrorist Actions

The absence of common applicable international rules concerning state behavior in cyberspace makes it particularly difficult to control actions taken in that domain, seeing as tools offered in it can be used for both legitimate and malignant purposes. The vulnerability of cyberspace is being highly exploited on many occasions by states or non-state actors, consequently increasing the “attacks” and threats also known as cyber-terrorism. Additionally, the anonymity of cyberspace and its characteristic of global connectivity simplify the ability to spread unsettling cyber activities that result in collateral damage, such as spreading malware & viruses in computer networks & systems. The main purposes for which cyberspace is used by terrorist organizations include the following:

##### i) Propaganda:

Terrorist groups make use of cyberinfrastructure to spread ideologies & practical instructions or justifications for their practices and beliefs. Propaganda can be achieved through the spread of magazines, audio and/or video files and games, messages, and presentations. Generally, propaganda may not in itself be a restricted activity, and international law involves the protection and respect of human rights, including the right to freedom of expression. Nonetheless, the promotion of violence and the conduction of terrorism-related propaganda is a violation of the highly valued right of freedom of expression, which is the type of propaganda that cyber-security will be trying to contain and restrict.

##### ii) Training:

Cyberspace throughout a year has become an easily accessible means for terrorist organizations to use as a training ground; the spread of e-manuals, informative videos, practical guides and tutorials, etc. These trainings can sometimes include graphic and illegal content, such as manuals to creating firearms, bombs, hazardous materials and weapons, with guides on how to plan and implement terrorist attacks.

#### B. Using the Internet for Counter-terrorism Purposes

Regardless of cyberspace and the internet being a platform for terrorists in propaganda and



training, this domain has nonetheless offered intelligence the opportunity to gather information and detect patterns for terrorism-preventive purposes; an extensive amount of knowledge concerning the activities, functioning and sometimes the “targets” of terrorists can be deducted from cyberspace and internet communications. Data concerning terrorist organizations can be gathered, compiled and analyzed in order to come up with law enforcement strategies that would successfully counter-terrorism.

Aside from intelligence and information compiling, the internet serves as a platform for raising awareness and teaching preventive measures that could be taken in avoiding terrorist-related propaganda and deceiving information. Moreover, counter-narratives offer opposing points of view and encourage constructive debates that can be dispersed into different languages, thus reaching a geographically broader audience and indirectly helping take preventive measures towards cyber-terrorism.

## IV. Block Positions

### A. International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats

IMPACT is a politically neutral and the first comprehensive public-private partnership against cyber threats and attacks, and is a platform that unites governments from all over the world for the aims of enhancing the international community’s abilities of dealing with threats and possible crimes within cyberspace. IMPACT currently involved 152 countries, being the largest cyber-security alliance of its kind.

IMPACT became an official partner to the International Telecommunication Union (specialized UN agency) in 2011, after signing a Cooperation Agreement. Under the agreement with ITU, the alliance is responsible for assisting with cybersecurity and support to the Union’s 193 members and to other UN organizations.

### B. China & Russia: Major Cyber Offenders

A recent 2018 report, issued by the Center for Strategic International Studies conducted in Washington, concluded that both China & Russia have been the two greatest sources of cyber-attacks since the early 21st century. From 2006 to 2018, China’s involvement in 108 cyber-attacks amounts to more than \$1 million each, affecting communications around Europe, such as cyber-espionage in 12 countries and the theft of hundreds of millions of customers from U.S Hotel Chains. Russia has been involved in 98 cyber-attacks since 2006 with each incident costing more than \$1 million, and these attacks involved the hacking of the Ukrainian Government & NATO operations.



Indifferent to the type of cyber-attacks, they come at a great economic cost, especially according to the public opinion; organizations and institutions that expose their users to such attacks tend to lose these customers' trust. By saying so, cyber-attacks highly deter investors interested in new technologies.

## V. Recommended Sources and Further Research

What is Cyberinfrastructure?

“Module 14: Hacktivism, Terrorism, Espionage, Disinformation Campaigns and Warfare in Cyberspace”, UNODC, <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/cybercrime/module-14/key-issues/cyberterrorism.html>

“The United Nations, Cyberspace and International Peace and Security. Responding to Complexity in the 21st Century.” UNIDIR, <https://www.unidir.org/files/publications/pdfs/the-united-nations-cyberspace-and-international-peace-and-security-en-691.pdf>

“Significant Cyber Incidents”, Center for Strategic & International Studies, <https://www.csis.org/programs/technology-policy-program/significant-cyber-incidents>

“Global Cyber Terrorism Incidents on the Rise”, Marsh & McLennan Companies, <https://www.mmc.com/insights/publications/2018/nov/global-cyber-terrorism-incidents-on-the-rise.html>

Resolution 55/63, January 2001: Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies

Resolution 56/121, January 2002: Combating the Criminal Misuse of Information Technologies

Resolution 57/239, January 2003: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity

Resolution 58/199, January 2004: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures

Resolution 64/211, March 2010: Creation of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity and taking Stock of National Efforts to protect Critical Information Infrastructures.



“Progress on the implementation of recommendations related to strengthening information and systems security across the Secretariat”, General Assembly, 2013, <https://undocs.org/A/68/552>

## VI. Questions to Consider

1. Is your country involved in the Global Alliance IMPACT?
2. Has your country, on any occasion, issued a statement defining or acknowledging a definition for the following terms: cyberinfrastructure, terrorism or cyber-terrorism?
3. What measures has your country taken in strengthening cyberinfrastructure? Has it adopted any preventive measures when it comes to cyber-security and countering cyber-crime?
4. Has your country even been involved or affected, directly or indirectly, by a cyber-crime or a cyber act of terrorism?
5. Is your country hosting a non-state actor or a terrorist organization involved in cyber-crime, terrorist propaganda and/or cyber-terrorism?
6. How can your country, in case preventive measures were not successful, deal with the repercussions of a cyber-attack?
7. What additional detailed measures could be achieved on an international basis in strengthening cyberinfrastructure?
8. What significant role can your country take within the UNODC’s CCPCJ to contribute in the efforts of strengthening cyberinfrastructure and consequently countering cyber-terrorism & crime?

## VII. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is highly extensive to consider the current & previous measures taken to strengthen cyberinfrastructure that may have succeeded in preventing cyber-terrorism. Nonetheless, what are the weaknesses of these measures



and what more can be done? Is the international community's current efforts sufficient in countering cyber-attacks? The delegate's role is to assess their country's capabilities in contributing to the process of fortifying cyberinfrastructure and countering cyber-terrorism.

Additionally, the delegate must assess the general role of the UNODC's CCPCJ in encouraging countries and the global community to adopting and incorporating preventive measures that may not necessarily strengthen cyberinfrastructure in itself, but prevent possible cyber-attacks and crimes.

## VIII. Works Cited

"China, Russia Biggest Cyber Offenders". Radu, S., U.S News, 2018, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2019-02-01/china-and-russia-biggest-cyber-offenders-since-2006-report-shows>

"Countries Collaborate to Counter Cybercrime." Boland, R., Signal, 2008, <https://www.afcea.org/content/countries-collaborate-counter-cybercrime>

"Cyberterrorism." UNODC, UNODC, The Doha Declaration: Promoting a Culture of Lawfulness, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/cybercrime/module-14/key-issues/cyberterrorism.html>

"The United Nations, Cyberspace and International Peace and Security. Responding to Complexity in the 21st Century." UNIDIR, UNIDIR, 2017, <https://www.unidir.org/files/publications/pdfs/the-united-nations-cyberspace-and-international-peace-and-security-en-691.pdf>

"The United Nations Doubles Its Workload on Cyber Norms, and Not Everyone is Pleased", Net Politics and Digital and Cyberspace Policy Program, Council on Foreign Relations, 2018, <https://www.cfr.org/blog/united-nations-doubles-its-workload-cyber-norms-and-not-everyone-pleased>

"The Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes", UNODC, United Nations, 2012, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)

"Why is Cybersecurity so Hard?", Daniel, M., Harvard Business Review, 2017, <https://hbr.org/2017/05/why-is-cybersecurity-so-hard>



# TOPIC AREA B: ADVANCING CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW: TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2030 AGENDA

## I. Introduction and Definition

## II. Timeline of the UN's Commitments to Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

## III. Discussion of the topic

## IV. Bloc Positions

## V. Recommended Sources and Further Research

## VI. Questions to Consider

## VII. Conclusion

## VIII. Works Cited

## I. Introduction and Definition

The UNODC stipulates that the rule of law and functioning criminal justice systems are a prerequisite to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (UNODC and the 2030 Agenda) Not only are they a requirement for the successful implementation as such (given that relevant themes are mentioned in the Agenda itself), but they are also necessary for the full realization of said goals.

For example, if the criminal justice system does not provide footing for a goal such as “clean water and sanitation” (Goal No. 6), though seemingly unrelated, it prevents an exhaustive solution. It follows that for the goal to be addressed on all levels, criminal acts that prevent access to clean water and sanitation should be



effectively dealt with in line with the principles of rule of law. Consequently, the CCPCJ is working towards advancing crime prevention and improving and strengthening criminal justice systems to fulfill the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

The approach the UNODC and CCPCJ take to achieving the SDGs is, therefore, two-pronged. Primarily the potential harm which results from the commission of crimes is underlined, which is why crime prevention is emphasized. The UNODC states that there is evidence that sustainable development follows when thorough prevention strategies are employed, leading to an increase in the quality of life and safety of the community in which they are applied. (Crime Prevention) Secondly, the justice system itself needs to be adapted to meet the needs of sustainable development while remaining adherent to requirements under the rule of law. The principal role is to maintain peace and security while guaranteeing the humanitarian rights of those who are subject to criminal rules. (Criminal Justice Reform) Overall, the aim is to “assist member states in reforming their criminal justice systems in order to be effective, fair and humane for the entire population.” (Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice).

As previously alluded to, each of these approaches must respect the rule of law. The United Nations understands the rule of law as the foundation for international peace and underlines its connection to democracy while being a precursor to sustainable development. (Resolution 73/185) It is the adherence to the law and the lack of arbitrary influences on decisions made by governmental bodies. In other words, it is legal certainty which adheres to humanitarian rights:

1. *“All laws should be prospective, open, and clear.*
2. *Laws should be relatively stable.*
3. *The making of particular laws (particular legal orders) should be guided by open, stable, clear and general rules.*
4. *The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed.*
5. *The principles of natural justice must be observed.*
6. *The courts should have review powers over the implementation of the other principles.*
7. *The courts should be easily accessible.*
8. *The Discretion of crime-preventing agencies should not be allowed to pervert the law.” (Chemerinsky)*



This background guide will discuss the two approaches in turn, particularly concerning their interface with the 2030 Agenda. Each of these approaches is built upon the belief that the maintenance of the rule of law is the foundation for sustainable development in these areas. That being said, their interconnectivity nevertheless is of great relevance.

It is not possible to effectively address issues within crime prevention, criminal justice or the rule of law independently, without viewing them in the forum in which they exist. Any isolated response would leave the wider aim of sustainability unaddressed and efforts would become ineffective as they would just migrate to another area. The criminal process includes the above mentioned elements and usually problems are permeated throughout. Additionally, a flexible response which can address country specific needs is of fundamental importance.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that in this Background guide the terms 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be used interchangeably.

## II. Timeline of the UN’s Commitment to Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

Date	Resolution type	Content
12 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Doha Declaration Crime Congress (Doha Declaration)	<p><b>Calls for: “Resilient, reliable and transparent institutions: Strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system.</b></p> <p><b>Fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems: Fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners to provide a second chance in life.</b></p> <p><b>Youth crime prevention: Preventing youth crime through sports-based programmes and life skills training.” (UNODC The Doha Declaration)</b></p>



25 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1	Places importance on the cross-border impact issues in areas such as crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. Additionally, the need for inter-agency cooperation is stressed. The Doha Declaration is also referred to, due to its substantive relevance to the CCPCJ.
2016	CCPCJ Resolution 25/3	Underlines the importance of safeguarding sustainable development and encourages member states to integrate sustainable practices into their criminal justice system, particularly concerning promoting sustainable tourism, while maintaining strong protection against terrorism. (Collaboration with World Tourism Organization)
2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2018	ECOSOC Resolution E/Res/2018/17	Reaffirms commitment to the 2030 Agenda and reiterates that it “includes the commitment to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;” (ECOSOC Resolution 2018/17 Art. 1)
2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2018	ECOSOC Resolution E/Res/2018/15	The importance of the CCPCJ in the attainment of sustainable development is emphasized while viewing the SDGs as a whole rather than individual goals. The ECOSOC views the CCPCJ as the coordinator between institutions and member states, which through this resolution are encouraged to take advantage of the CCPCJ.
17 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/185	Adopts the same position that ECOSOC Resolution E/Res/2018/15 does.
17 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/183	In addition to what is stated in the previously mentioned resolutions with respect to the status and competences of the CCPCJ, this resolution enhances the mandate of the CCPCJ to more fully address the SDGs.
23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2019	ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2019/18	Focuses on the interface between the rule of law and sustainable development and encourages member states to ensure these in their policies.



### III. Discussion of the Topic at Hand

Generally, when it comes to advances in the areas which are illustrated in this section, the opposing positions are, on the one hand, the will to punish those who commit offenses as to deter them from committing them again and on the other hand, the aim to heal the community in the long term and prevent crime through social efforts given the high reoffense rate in countries with a more punitive system.

There is disagreement about which is more effective, however, especially within the UNODC, restorative justice (the latter) has been gaining more traction. (Criminal Justice Reform) These are both evident in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice approaches to effectively addressing the SDGs. However, given that the focus is on sustainability, the focal point should be the success of society in the long run, rather than the needs of individuals.

#### A. Crime Prevention

The UNODC employs various methods in which efforts to advance crime prevention are realized. These are the creation of tools such as unified standards and norms, the provision of technical assistance, the creation of projects and finally inter-agency coordination. For each of these, there can be some overlap.

The creation of tools, such as unified standards and norms: This includes training manuals for the actors in the criminal justice system, strategies to foster safety in a community and the reintegration of offenders into the community (Tools and Publications).

Technical Assistance: the UNODC assists member states in identifying problems and creating a strategy to resolve them on a case by case basis. This involves a local approach to problems, an Integrated Crime Prevention Action Plan (ICPAP) to address all points of possible conflict within the criminal process and employs active support by competent authorities at all levels. (Crime Prevention Technical Assistance) The goal is to have a holistic approach to crime prevention from all possible fronts.

Projects: For more intensive problems the UNODC creates projects which deal with broader issues such as the 'Vocational training, social and labour (re)integration' project in Honduras. (Crime Prevention Projects) Some projects directly related to the 2030 Agenda also exist, however, these are not currently at the forefront of the UNODC's program.

Inter-Agency Coordination: As mentioned in various resolutions of section II, the CCPCJ has been implored to foster cooperation between agencies in the name of sustainable



development when improving the functioning of substantively related actions. (Interagency Coordination) For example, there is a ‘United Nations Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group’ which has connected nine UN bodies to further the rule of law through their actions.

## B. Criminal Justice

Various concerns have been recognized as universal when it comes to giving effect to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These are police and judiciary reform, alternatives to imprisonment and the application of restorative justice.

**Police Reform:** Problems with the discretionary powers, corruption and adequate response to the crime of police officers are faced in many nations around the world. Countries are aiming to increase ‘oversight, accountability, and integrity’ within their police force to address this (Criminal Justice Reform).

**Judiciary:** Here upholding the rule of law is very important. The goal is to ensure that the judiciary does not act arbitrarily and upholds the law of its jurisdiction (Criminal Justice Reform).

**Alternatives to imprisonment:** Due to the large reoffense rate which countries experience once prisoners leave imprisonment the spotlight has fallen on alternatives to imprisonment to prevent recidivism. Some possible perpetrators which have been pointed to are bad conditions, a lack of support for prisoners and prison overcrowding to name a few (Criminal Justice Reform).

**Restorative Justice:** “Restorative justice is an approach to criminal offending which involves the victim, the offender, their social networks, justice agencies, and the community. Restorative justice programmes are based on the fundamental principle that criminal behavior not only violates the law but also injured victims and the community. Any efforts to address the consequences of criminal behavior should, where possible, involve the offender as well as injured parties, whilst also providing the help and support that the victim and offender require.” (Criminal Justice Reform) Subsequently, the goal is to heal the community as best as possible.

## IV. Bloc Positions

The country you are representing will have their position depend on whether they believe a more confrontational and punitive approach to addressing criminal acts is effective in the long run or whether a more restorative approach which focuses



on repairing the damage done to a community and all actors involved, such as the victims and the perpetrators, is more effective in guaranteeing the values contained within the 2030 Agenda. One way in which you can find this is through examining how your country treats its prisoners? Are they put in prison to be punished or is it meant to heal them as to reintegrate them into society? From this point on you will be able to see what your country would like to bring to the international stage to foster crime prevention and to build a successful criminal justice system, which addresses the needs of a community to maintain stability.

You have to look at three factors to successfully build your argument:

1. What is my policy?
2. Why is this the solution to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda?
3. How can this be implemented on a large scale (propose concrete solutions)?

In summary, the argument is based on policy and the most important thing is that you argue why your proposed solution will reap the most benefits for the fulfillment of the SDGs.

## V. Recommended Sources and Further Research

### Primary sources:

The Doha Declaration: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/Declaration/V1504151\\_English.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/Declaration/V1504151_English.pdf)

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1: [https://www.un.org/ga/search/viewm\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1](https://www.un.org/ga/search/viewm_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1)

CCPCJ Resolution 25/3: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ\\_Sessions/CCPCJ\\_25/2016\\_Resolutions\\_Decisions/03.CCPCJ\\_2016/Resolution\\_25\\_3.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_25/2016_Resolutions_Decisions/03.CCPCJ_2016/Resolution_25_3.pdf)

ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2018/17: [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2018/17](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2018/17)

ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2018/15: [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2018/15](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2018/15)



General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/185: [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/185](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/185)

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/183: [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/183](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/183)

ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2019/18: [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2019/18](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/RES/2019/18)

### 2030 Agenda:

UNODC on SDGs: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/sustainable-development-goals/index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/sustainable-development-goals/index.html)

### Crime Prevention:

Tools: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html?ref=menuaside>

Technical Assistance: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/CrimePreventionTechnical-assistance.html>

Projects: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/CrimePreventionProjects.html>

Inter-agency collaboration: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/interagency.html?ref=menuaside>

### Criminal Justice Reform:

General (explore this page, it includes a lot of information which is relevant): <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/criminaljusticereform.html>

### Rule of Law:

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/1: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/67/1>  
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2019/July/unodc-governing-bodies-report-on-their-contributions-to-advancing-sustainable-development-goals.html>



## VI. Questions to Consider

1. Does the country you are representing prefer a more punitive, restorative or transformative approach to crime and justice?
2. What impact does this position have on the functioning of your country's national criminal justice system?
3. When it comes to the 2030 Agenda, what is the general position of your country on implementing these goals?
4. Where is the overlap between the 2030 Agenda and Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention?
5. What is your country's stance on upholding the rule of law?
6. When it comes to crime prevention what sort of measures does your country prefer? And, what sort of measures would your country like to be carried over to an international level, to be widely available to other states?
7. With respect to the last question, what sort of impact will this have on furthering the SDGs and what measures will be most effective when fulfilling these goals?
8. When it comes to the criminal justice process, what is your country's position on the way it should be conducted?
9. How does this address the needs of the 2030 Agenda?

## VII. Conclusion

Overall, as a delegate, it will be your job to identify what needs to be done to improve the CCPCJ and UNODC's response to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda and to specify the direction which should be taken. Should there be more punitive measures? Or should prevention play a stronger role? How can sustainable practices be better incorporated into the policies of international organizations, member states and how can the UNODC facilitate these? While it is given that there will be a composite of various available approaches, what remains to be discussed is where the balance between the various approaches falls. You should be able to develop the response of



the CCPCJ on each front which has been mentioned in this background guide. This means that you need to identify what your country perceives to be weaknesses in the current policy as to more effectively fulfill the SDGs.

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