



ANÁHUAC MAYAB



Manual for Delegates

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ)

Pamela Castillo Ramírez - President

Fernanda García Ganem - Moderator

Claudia Oramas Domínguez – Conference Official

Honorable Delegates,

We are delighted to introduce you to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and we want to cordially welcome you to the XVII Edition of the Model UN, MAYABMUN.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The commission serves as the primary organ that guides the activities of the United Nations in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice. Some of the commission's main functions include: providing policy guidance to U.N. organizations and Member States in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice; developing, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the U.N.'s crime program; and acting as the governing body of the UNODC.

The Commission is comprised of 40 member states elected by the Economic and Social Council distributed amongst the various regional groups: 12 for African states, 9 for Asian States, 8 for Latin American and Caribbean states, 4 for Eastern European states and 7 for Western European and other states. Members are elected in overlapping three-year terms.

Delegates, you may choose between these two topics of extreme importance and relevance for the International Community;

- Topic A: The Laws & Ethics Behind the Death Penalty: A Journey to it's Abolishment;
- Topic B: Cybersex Trafficking: Creating Laws to Fight Against the Online Sexual Exploitation of Children and Women.

The Members of the Commission must reach consensus and work together, in an environment filled with both respect and unity, in order to reach a proper resolution.

We highly suggest the Members of the Commission to investigate properly for both of the possible topics. There's a lot of information regarding them that is of main importance for the correct functioning of the sessions and ultimately, the resolution that you will be creating together. Delegates, the chair wishes you all the best of luck;

Pamela Castillo Ramírez
President

Fernanda García Ganem
Moderator

Claudia Oramas Domínguez
Conference Official

Topic A: The Laws & Ethics Behind the Death Penalty: A Journey to it's Abolishment.

Throughout history, the purpose of the capital punishment was the empathic display of power, a reminder of how badly a government can punish those who choose to not follow the law. The death penalty undermines human dignity, and it's abolition would contribute massively to the enhancement and development of human rights all over the world.

The Execution of criminals and dissidents has been used by nearly all societies since the beginning of civilizations on Earth. In the last several centuries, with the emergence of modern nation states, justice came to be increasingly associated with the concept of natural and legal rights. Crimes that are punishable by death are known as capital crimes, capital offences or capital felonies, which commonly include serious crimes against the person such as murder, mass murder, aggravated cases of rape, child rape, child sexual abuse, terrorism, crimes against humanity, and crimes against the state. Also, in some cases, acts of recidivism, aggravated robbery, and kidnapping, in addition to drug trafficking, drug dealing, and drug possession, are capital crimes or enhancements.

As of right now, the death penalty is still used as a form of punishment in over fifty countries all over the world. Although most nations have abolished capital punishment, over 60% of the world's population live in countries where the death penalty is retained, such as China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Japan, and Taiwan.

There is evidence from around the world that has shown that the death penalty has no deterrent effect on crime. Many people who support the capital punishment argue that the implementation of this death sentence leads to a reduced crime rate, yet this not true. Studies made in the USA and Canada, to mention some, do not back this up. For example, in 2003 in Canada, 27 years after the country abolished the death penalty the murder rate had fallen by 44 per cent.

Over time, the international community has adopted several instruments that ban the use of the death penalty, including the following:

- The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights, concerning the abolition of the death penalty, and Protocol No. 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances.
- The Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) constantly calls on all countries to strengthen efforts to abolish the death penalty.



The country that most recently abolished the death penalty is Sierra Leone, on July 23 of the present year the Parliament voted in favour of the abolition bill. In the US, Virginia became the 23rd and most recent state to have abolished the capital punishment.

The United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres urges constantly all the States that have abolished the death penalty to lend their voice to the call on the leaders of those countries that retain it, "to establish an official moratorium, with a view to abolition as soon as possible."

"Given the irreversibility of the death penalty, the possibility of a wrongful conviction can never be overstated" – George Gascon.



Topic B: Cybersex Trafficking: Creating Laws to Fight Against the Online Sexual Exploitation of Children and Women.

As the technological innovation and accessibility of ICT's (Information and communications technology) keeps increasing, the number of technology related crimes keeps on growing. Modern-day slavery shows itself in different forms, one of those is cybersex trafficking which is the live-streaming sexual abuse of children and women viewed over the internet.

In recent years, there have been multiple cases all over the world in which children and young women were being sexually abused online for profit in a new form of human trafficking. These abuse materials and livestreams are created to satisfy the online demand of sex offenders who pay for, direct and view the abuse from the comfort of their homes in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Europe. The platforms more commonly used for this type of trafficking are highly popular, such as Twitter, Facebook and Telegram.

There is no data about the magnitude of cybersex trafficking in the world. Even though the technology to detect all incidents of the live streaming crime has not been developed yet, each year there's millions of reports made to the police about cybersex dens.

The most well known cases of big cybersex trafficking dens have taken place in Asia. Such cases as the "Nth Room Case" in South Korea between 2018 and 2020. The number of confirmed victims is at least 103, including 26 minors. It was revealed that the victims' pictures were shared and sold via Telegram to over 260,000 IDs and were anonymously paid for in cryptocurrency. Another case which is still going on right now is taking place in the Philippines, which is known as the "global center of cybersex trafficking". No factual data exists on the number of child victims of cybersex trafficking, but at least 784,000 people in the Philippines, or one in 130, are estimated to be trapped in.

Over the recent years, the international community and the United Nations have helped to fight this phenomenon in multiple ways such as:

- The International Justice Mission is an organization that has worked with various countries such as Thailand and the Philippines in operations to rescue children and women out of this cybersex dens.
- The CRC sets out the minimum standards of protection for children including harmful influences, abuse and exploitation. Specifically, articles 34 to 36 of the CRC require States to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The specific protocol for this cases is called the OPSC which is an optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
- CIPA was enacted in 2000 to address concerns about children's access to obscene or harmful content over the Internet.



Traffickers have exploited the COVID-19 pandemic to target more children and young women all over the world. At least 165 countries shut down schools due to the COVID-19 outbreak, impacting more than 1.5 billion children who have more time to spend online, leaving them prey to sexual predators, said the United Nations children's agency (UNICEF).

It is the international community's duty to create laws and reinforce the ones already existent in order to prevent this type of modern day slavery to continue to grow. It's also pertinent to protect the victims, creating safe spaces for them, giving them the opportunity to gain back their freedom. *"Safety and security of women and children will determine the well-being and strength of our nations."* - Rajnath Singh

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