Dear Delegates,

My name is Daniel Kim and I have the absolute honour of serving as your Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at VMUN 2016! I hope that your time at UNODC will leave similar impressions on you as both my chairs and I will endeavor to ensure that you leave with a positive experience.

This year, I have selected two topics that I believe are of enormous significance: Drugs in Prisons, and Wildlife and Forest Crime. Both topics pose an enormous threat to the global community as nearly every member state of the UNODC is influenced by these two topics. The committee must pay attention to the problems faced by both the small and large states.

In regards to Drugs in Prisons, countries all around the world are challenged with the health and safety of its inmates. Often in developed countries, convicted persons are incarcerated due to a drug-related offense. However, those people are often locked in an environment with a drug trade more prevalent than that on the streets. Thus, many inmates every year are hospitalized due to substance-abuse while in prison walls. For developing countries, inmates are often exposed to unclean mediums of drug-use and so, are at risk of further health concerns. The challenges are finding a method to preventing drugs from being leaked into prisons and finding a method for governments to properly treat inmates who are at risk of substance-abuse.

Wildlife and Forest Crime is also a menacing threat to the global community. In general, wildlife and forest crimes are the illicit taking and trading of wild fauna and flora. Wildlife and Forest Crime is consistently ranked as one of the most profitable illegal transnational trade. Every country including countries such as the United Kingdom is listed as trade hubs for these illegal goods. As a result, the UNODC must find solutions to the problems regarding to stopping the trade and consumption of these illegal products. This topic will be challenging in the fact that you will have to look at both past and present views.

If these topics seem daunting, you can always reference the backgrounder that I have created for each topic. They will discuss past actions taken by the United Nations and will guide you in your research. But please also remember to contact me whenever you would like for clarification or further guidance! I am excited to meet all of you this coming January and, on behalf of the dais, I would like to welcome you to the UNODC!

Sincerely,
Daniel Kim
Director | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Position Paper Policy

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country’s stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format the position paper must follow, it should include a description of your positions your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support.

At Vancouver Model United Nations, delegates should write a position paper for each of the committee's topics. Each position paper should not exceed one page, and should all be combined into a single document per delegate.

For the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, position papers are highly recommended but not mandatory. However, in order to be eligible for an award, delegates must have submitted position papers.

Formatting

Position papers should:
— Include the name of the delegate, his/her country, and the committee
— Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins
— Not include illustrations, diagrams, decorations, national symbols, watermarks, or page borders
— Include citations and a bibliography, in any format, giving due credit to the sources used in research (not included in the 1-page limit)

Due Dates and Submission Procedure

Position papers for this committee must be submitted by midnight on January 8th, 2016.

Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your last name, your first name and send it as an attachment in an email, to your committee’s email address, with the subject heading as your last name, your first name — Position Paper. Please do not add any other attachments to the email or write anything else in the body.

Both your position papers should be combined into a single PDF or Word document file; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted.

Each position paper will be manually reviewed and considered for the Best Position Paper award.

The email address for this committee is unodc@vmun.com.
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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Topic A

Drug Usage in Prisons

Overview

Many countries in the world are plagued with problems relating to drugs, ranging from dealing to consuming. The most common course of action for drug crimes is time in prison where the severity differs between nations. However, drugs are just as common in prison as drugs are on open streets. Narcotics are constantly being smuggled in through a variety of methods to which prison officials are often unable to stop. As such, prison officials are often seizing just as many drugs from inmates as the amount seized by regular police officials who patrol the streets.

Due to the large number of drugs and the ease of access of acquiring them, prisoners are often subject to drug-related health risks. Many prisoners often have previous experience with drugs and are therefore, easily convinced to continue their experience. Thus, substance abuse is rampant in many jails, especially those of the United States. Moreover, clean equipment for taking illegal narcotics, such as clean syringes, are scarce and therefore cause just as much health concerns as drug addiction. Prisons are often unable to provide the necessary healthcare during these crucial moments because of not only their deficient capability but also the sheer number of affected persons. Hence, when there is a large inmate population at risk of substance abuse and nearly no access to treatment, the results are terrifying.

In addition to inadequate prison healthcare, prisons are infamous for their incapacity to provide help to prisoners suffering from drugs. Contrary to what many people believe, there are many prisoners who wish to overcome their addiction to drugs. However, with the amount of drugs and drug users around these prisoners, their drug addictions are often worsened. Also, prisons are often unable to provide proper treatment and recovery for inmates and thus, inmates are left with support from peers or counseling meetings.¹

These problems, therefore, must be solved in order for prisons to become successful rehabilitation centers to treat addicted inmates. However, it is important to note that solving this problem does not only mean eliminating drugs from prisons. A solution must be found to tackle the problems of drug recovery, drug inflow, and drug laws; all of which will be discussed in this backgrounder.

Timeline

1930 – The United States establishes the Bureau of Narcotics with the purpose to enforce previous drug regulations.

1931 – Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulation the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs is signed. The treaty is ratified by the League of Nations.

1948 – The Paris Protocol of 1948 is signed by members of the United Nations. The key part of the treaty is the similarity concept which allows for the treaty to affect any drugs that gives similar harmful effects and abuse liabilities as stated in the treaty.

1956 – The United States sign the Narcotic Control Act which requires that the death penalty be given to anyone who sells drugs to a minor.

1958 – The Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction is created to research about the effects of drugs, and if there is a need for special treatment for persons addicted to drugs.

1961 – The United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs is signed. The treaty prohibits production and supply of drugs and drugs of similar effects listed in the treaty except for under legal licenses such as medication. The signing of the treaty marked an important point in global prohibition.

1969 – The US launches "Operation Intercept". The operation is a response to the increasing number of cannabis being smuggled into the US over the Mexican border. The operation is abandoned after 20 days due to complaints. The operation had miniscule effect on US cannabis supply.


1971 – The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances is signed. The purpose of the treaty is to control psychoactive drugs which in turn extend the range of drugs that is considered illegal. The previous UN treaty (The United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs) did not affect psychoactive drugs due to them not existing at the time.

1971 – The United Kingdom signs the Misuse of Drugs Act in accordance to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs. However, to this day, the scientific basis for drug classification is much debated.

1986 – The Anti-Drug Abuse Act is passed in the United States. A key part of the act states a mandatory minimum sentence for drug offenses.

1990 – The US becomes the World’s number 1 for jailing in regards to drug offences.

1998 – The UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs introduces a new 10-year strategy against drugs.

2007 – The European Council introduces a convention which promotes public health policy in regards to drug control.

2011 – The Global Commission on Drug Policy is established. The commission strongly believes in the decriminalization of drug possession and possible legal regulation.

2012 – Several member states break with the prohibitionist line at the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Ibero-American Summit is held in which all the countries plead to the UN to revise global drug policies.

2016 – The United Nations will hold another General Assembly Special Session on drugs to revise current drug policies.

**Historical Analysis**
As seen on the timeline, there are very few treaties or acts that directly affect the situation of drug use in prisons. However, there are still some treaties and acts that were ratified nationally and internationally that is of significance and impact the current problem. This section will discuss the UN’s drug policy with reference to the UN’s previous conventions (especially the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs), and the United States policies on punishment for drug offenses.

The United Nations has had two key conventions in which the treaties aimed towards the criminalization of drug possession. The first treaty signed by member states of the United Nations was the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. This treaty prohibited the trade, production, and dispensation of illegal drugs. Furthermore, the treaty is strengthened by two other treaties: the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United Nations Convention against illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. By combining these three treaties, the UN seemingly adopted a comprehensive action on stopping drug-related offenses.

Before discussing the treaties’ weaknesses, however, there were still some major accomplishments that were brought out through these treaties. Firstly, it was a major turning point in how drug regulation was to be dealt with. By establishing an international treaty, the international community was able to agree on how to handle the growing international drug trade and the large variance in drug policies. This allowed for nations to have a foundation on which they could build their drug policies. The drug policy that was laid out was strict and punitive, which was the kind of drug policy that the international community had hoped for at the time. Secondly, it acted as an appropriate update to the Paris Convention. The Paris convention was signed in 1931 and was in desperate need of an update. The drug world was changing but the international fight against drug was not. The single convention on Narcotic Drugs was able to update the Paris Convention to cover new drugs that had been developed and to have all the United Nations member states be a part of the treaty; unlike how the Paris Convention only included members of the League of Nations. These two beneficial qualities of the UN treaties were essential to bringing the international community into understanding the topic of drugs.

However, as mentioned previously, there are some faults to the treaties ratified by the member states of the United Nations. The first major concern was influencing domestic drug policies based off the UN treaties. The United Nations cannot infringe on a nation’s sovereignty and is therefore unable to create legislation for its member states. Thus, this created several problems for many member states as the treaty was strictly prohibitive. And although the UNODC was charged with making sure that country’s complied with the ratified treaty, many member states ended with different legislation due to ambiguous wording in some clauses; the main source of contention being personal possession. This problem has caused several commissions to make their own stances on whether or not personal possession should be criminalized; the most notable being the Global Commission on Drug Policy which declared that the international community should move towards decriminalization. In the past, many states made personal possession to be illegal and condemnable by the law. In the past few years, however, the trend has been moving toward decriminalizing personal possession. It is with this complication that caused member states to have different legislations and to go as far as to break off from the UN treaties in order to satisfy their own country’s needs. The topic of loopholes and faulty clauses in the Single Convention will be discussed later in the backgrounder (see UN Involvement).

There was also another problem that occurred with the compliance of drug policies which mainly targeted developing nations. The problem was that the treaty prohibited any non-license use of any of the drugs that the treaty listed. Thus, many developing nations were forced to abandon, or be jailed, for using plants that was embedded into their culture and religion. This problem was a prime example of a disregard for culture-sensitivity.
Moreover, the supplementation of other drug-control treaties affected the consistency of all the UN treaties. As discussed previously, there were benefits to supplementing each treaty with another however; the problem that arose from doing so was inconsistency. Some treaties conflicted, gave extra details, or gave vague details concerning the drug-control system. Thus, this created confusion among many member states; this will be discussed more later on in the backgrounder. Therefore, the dissonance further impacted the question of punishment and how legislation was to be written to deal with handling domestic drug offenses.

But the question that we are trying to answer here is: what does discussing the UN treaties have anything to do with drugs in prisons? The answer to this question is legal punishments. The topic of drugs in prisons starts before the drug gets to an inmate. The topic starts when an individual is accused of a drug-related offense. It is possible that the individual could have been simply fined instead of jail time if he had been in a different country. And although the topic does not specifically deal with legislative issues in regards to legal punishment, it is still imperative to understand the legal situation behind jailing an individual for a drug-related offense.

In order to have clearer perspective of how understanding legislation impacts this topic, one must consider the situation that occurred in the United States with the passing of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. In 1986, the United States passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act which changed the federal system from a rehabilitative system to a punitive system. Specifically, the act stated a mandatory minimum sentence for those caught in possession of illegal drugs.

This law caused a dramatic increase in the number of incarcerated Americans from 1986 to 2006. The significance of this influx is the people who were imprisoned. Many had little to no experiences with drugs or wanted to be free from drug addiction, however, the United States government was not able to properly prosecute these individuals. Thus, during this period, many individuals that had less experiences with drugs went into jail and came out as an addict due to the drug trade within the prison. Individuals with drug addictions could not break free from it and continued to take drugs in prison and when they were released. These results caused the US government to revise their punitive measures. The United States lowered the duration of jail time and relaxed the sentencing of jail time. This proved to be a better alternative to the previous act, but was still ineffective in properly dealing with drug-related offenses.

**Current Situation**

The main issues that must be addressed in this topic are stopping drug flow in prisons and providing proper treatment to inmates. Currently, however, many nations are in need of reviewing their healthcare treatment and protection for their prisoners. As the UNODC, the committee must find a way to solve these problems.

The drug-related conditions within prisons are horrendous; this is especially true in nations like the United States. Many families who witness a relative being jailed for substance-related offenses often have the thought that they will not be able to continue their experience in prison. However, the conditions within a prison are almost a model system for causing someone to acquire dependence on drugs. In the United States, 85 percent of all jailed individuals were imprisoned due to the influence of a substance. This means that when an individual goes to prison, the odds of his bunkmate being a

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current or previous drug user is very likely; therefore, the individual is likely to be constantly exposed to drug use. Furthermore, the drug trade within a prison is just as prevalent as the drug trade outside prison walls. Prisoners are easily able to acquire drugs. In prisons in the state of California, there are approximately 1000 drug seizures every year and this number is quite similar in prisons located in all the other US states. Furthermore, between 2006 and 2008, forty-four inmates in Californian prisons were reported to have died due to substance abuse. Because the conditions within most prisons are almost designed to support drug use, the efforts of police and government officials to alleviate conditions have been proven unsuccessful.

Keeping the prison conditions in mind, the issues regarding drug flow into prisons is a matter of security. There have been a variety of methods that have been used to smuggle drugs into prisons. However, the main methods of transporting drugs to prisons relate to visitors, corrupt guards, and gang influence.

Visitors are often blamed by prison officials for being the main source for drug smuggling. The issue that arises with visitors is that screening and security checks are relaxed. The reason for the relaxed security checks is because studies show that “prisoners with access to loved ones have a better chance of staying clean and crime free when released”\(^4\). Thus, visitors are often able to easily slip past guards and deliver drugs to inmates. The visitors usually store the drugs inside a body cavity or a gift for the prisoner.

Ex-convicts, however, blame corrupt guards for the majority of the smuggling. Drugs sold in prison can be worth up to ten times as much as the street value. Therefore, there is a lot of incentive for inmates to participate in the prison drug trade. One official from the East Jersey State Prison estimated that a convict can makes as much as 7000 dollars a week from dealing just heroin inside prison walls.\(^5\) Even just a portion of that dishonest income is more than what an honest correction officer can earn. This large sum of money that is available to use for bribery is the reason why guards are often busted for aiding convicts in drug-related offenses.

Finally, an important factor to all the drug trade inside a prison is the influence of gangs. Gangs have complex drug networks outside of the prison which they use to bring drugs inside. Some of the methods that gangs have used are so creative that Dr. H. Westley Clark, director of the federal center for substance abuse treatment said, “The imagination and creativity of people under lock and key boggles the mind.” Some examples of these methods include smearing drugs under the cheese of a pizza and shooting drugs over prison walls by using paintball guns. Gangs also have a tendency of targeting certain convicts in order to increase their addiction or paranoia which can pose a serious health concern to the convict.

In regards to medical treatment for inmates for substance-related illnesses, very little has been done. Inmates who hope to find help for their addictions while in prison are often left disappointed. A study conducted by Columbia University showed that only 11 per cent of all inmates in the US who have substance abuse and addiction disorders receive proper treatment during their imprisonment. This statistic is incredibly alarming as 65 percent of all US inmates meet the medical criteria for substance abuse and addiction. The reason for such low treatment is not medical neglect but rather financial neglect. In the United States, only 1.9 cents of every dollar used for substance abuse is spent on treatment and recover while the rest is spent on the consequences. This means that the government spends more money cleaning up the mess of addiction than solving the problem of addiction. Thus,
inmates who apply for treatment are put on a long wait list, while some are even disqualified from treatment due to the offense they have committed. The results of these conditions have caused many politicians and prison commission members to call the US’ actions on drugs in prisons as “inhumane” and “insensible”.

Although the US has been the case study for this section, it is important to note that many other nations are equally impacted. The United Kingdom and Ireland are also prime examples of nations with active drug trades within prison walls. In essence, the UNODC must find a solution to help better the lives of inmates suffering from substance-related illnesses.

**Past UN/International Involvement**

As mentioned previously in the historical analysis section, very few actions have been taken by the UN to directly tackle the issue of drugs within prisons. But, it is important to understand the UN’s stance on drug control and the severity of punishments for drug-related crimes in order to solve the problem of legal judgement of drug-related offenses. This section of the background is dedicated to further explaining the exact regulations and stance of the three UN treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was a treaty that was ratified in hopes of creating strict international regulation on narcotic drugs. This treaty was a response to the growing need for an update of the Paris Protocol along with the need to respond to the development of new drugs. The treaty ensured strict punishments for offenders and gave more supervisory control to UN commissions. Notably, the International Narcotic Board was established through merging the Permanent Central Board and the Drug Supervisory Board. By establishing and giving new authority to international organizations in regards to drug control, the United Nations adopted a punitive method toward the war on drugs. However, it is important to note that at the time many nations agreed with taking punitive measures in order to stop drug trafficking.

It is also important to note, however, the loopholes within the treaty, specifically in terms of executing legal punishments. A major loophole within the treaty is the fact that member states are not given clear instructions in enforcing anti-drug laws, except for drug cultivation. Also, the languages of the clauses suggest an objective view on the severity of the crime. There is no strict definition of which offense is serious and which is not. The article states that it is up to “competent authorities” to judge whether or not an offense should be deemed serious.

As mentioned in the historical analysis section, there are also many clauses within the treaty that are vague and therefore caused a large variance in domestic legislature for penal provisions. Article 36 of the treaty gives a list of offenses that can be punishable by the law. However, it the treaty states that a member states does not need to criminalize all the listed offenses. Thus, in many European countries, most famously the Netherlands, do not prosecute individuals for petty drug-related crimes. In fact, Dutch coffee shops are allowed to sell small amounts of cannabis to its customers. On the other hand, many Asian countries give punishments ranging from life sentences to the death penalty. It is this large range of legislation that has created inconsistencies within the international community in regards to the incarceration of an individual for a drug-related offense.

The purpose of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances is very similar to that of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. However, a new concept was introduced by the treaty; the concept of scheduling drugs. Put simply, scheduling drugs is the classification of drugs using scientific analysis. The treaty listed five schedules for drugs to be classified as. Schedule I contains drugs that are defined
to have no currently accepted medical use and that have high potential for abuse. Schedule II drugs are defined to have high potential for abuse; however, these drugs have less potential for abuse than Schedule I drugs; schedule II drugs are still considered dangerous due to their potentially leading to mental and physical dependence. Schedule III contains drugs that are classified to have low to moderate potential for mental and physical dependence. Schedule IV includes drugs that are define as having low potential for abuse and has low risk of dependence. Schedule V contains drugs that have the lowest potential for abuse and dependence. Most drug laws are made according to this classification; for example, schedule I drugs would have stricter laws than the drugs listed in Schedule IV. There is still much debate, however, on whether or not drugs should be scheduled. The main argument being that drugs often switch schedules which cause laws to change. Furthermore, drug scheduling is different for other countries which cause further inconsistencies between member states.

The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, signed on November 11, 1990, is the newest of the three treaties. This treaty marked a major improvement in the level of enforcing drug control laws. The treaty recognized the failure of the international community to control drug trafficking and acknowledged the dangers of allowing the drug trade to grow. This convention was mainly devoted to stopping organized crime and seizing drug-related materials. As it was the first treaty to be explicitly aggressive in its method of eliminating drug trafficking, punitive measures were greatly intensified. The treaty also outlined strict clauses concerning the criminalization of personal possession of drugs. However, the clauses were again plagued with the same problems with its predecessors. The clauses caused huge dissonance with the other two treaties due to the fact that the other two treaties gave no explicit details regarding the criminalization of drug possessions. Therefore, countries that created relaxed laws regarding drug possession, due to the ambiguity of instructions given in the first two treaties regarding drug possession, were suddenly given instructions to aggressively criminalize the crime. However, to add to the confusion, the treaty further states that the crime should be illegal only if it the crime contradicts what are stated in the previous two treaties. The treaty also had problems with sovereignty, as the criminalization of drug possession could only occur if the clause did not conflict with nation's legislation.

These three major drug control treaties passed by the United Nations have been discussed and reviewed over the past years. However, due to their ineffectiveness, drugs remain rampant in prisons, and individuals convicted with a minor drug-related offense are punished harshly. Thus, the UNODC must create a direct resolution that will impact drugs in prison life directly and effectively.

**Possible Solutions and Controversies**

It is essential that the UNODC create a resolution that directly impacts how drugs are regulated within prison walls. The committee must discuss two questions: How to prevent drugs from entering prisons? How to treat prisoners with drug-related illnesses?

The first question is a matter of security of the prisons in question. As mentioned previously, visitors are a major method of getting drugs inside prison walls. Therefore, there must be an increase in security measures for visitors coming to meet an inmate. Currently, many prisons in the United States have x-rays, metal detectors, and canine teams to ensure that the visitor carries no drugs. However, not all countries are able to afford the luxury of installing expensive machinery into all their prisons. In fact, even the United States have trouble maintaining security measures -- in the state of California there are only nine canine teams to rotate among 60 prisons. The shortage of security personnel creates opportunities for visitors to potentially smuggle drugs into prisons. Therefore, a comprehensive security plan must be developed that includes both security measures and financial means of achieving those security measures.
The second question is similar to the first question in the sense that monetary support is the most effective method of solving the problem. The funding for inmate treatment is extremely lacking. Many countries around the world are failing to provide their prisoners with rehabilitation. The quickest, and most obvious, solution is to increase funding for treatment. However, funding then must be taken out of security measures and law enforcement. Weakening these sectors can be detrimental to the whole nation, and so it is with great caution that delegates should consider where to obtain the finances. Other cheaper solutions include setting up possible volunteer programs, in which professionals offer their expertise to provide rehabilitation for prisoners. However, it is important to note that rehabilitation usually requires the process of creating trust between a doctor and his patience, making frequently changing doctors to be a disadvantage.

**Bloc Positions**

**North America**

Countries such as the US are the main victims of poor drug conditions in prisons. However, the main problem for developed nations is the problem of successfully having inmates rehabilitated. In the United States, two-thirds of prisoners who are released from prison are incarcerated again for a new crime. 77% of the returning convicts were previously jailed for a drug offense. A study from CASA shows that if only 10% of incarcerated individuals are successfully rehabilitated and enter the workforce, then the US government would break even on its investment on higher quality addiction treatment. It is therefore essential that nations in North America solve the mental problems that occur with drugs inside prisons.

**Southeast Asia**

Southeast Asian countries have all the problems of those of developed nations. However, the main problem for Southeast Asian countries is making sure that drugs remain outside of prison walls. This is due to the fact that drugs that enter prisons within these countries are often unsafe. HIV infections can be rampant within a prison due to injections with unclean needles. India is a prime example of the need for prison rehabilitation. India alone constitutes for more than half of the HIV infections (roughly 2.5 million people) in Asia and incarcerated individuals are the majority within that number. As mentioned previously, the reason for this large number is due to unsafe injection equipment and lack of monitoring by prison officials.

**Europe**

European countries face similar problems with those of North American countries as well as Southeastern Asian countries. Europe has similar problems in the fact that there are very poor addiction treatment opportunities available for prisoners as well as poor jail conditions. This can be seen in the results of a study conducted by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) that showed that one third of prisoners who use drugs in prisons started using an additional drug that they had not used before entering prison. Moreover, European prisons have

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7 Sack, D., op.cit.


shown to have high numbers of HIV-infected inmates. The majority of these individuals come from Eastern Europe due to the fact that Eastern European countries do not have successful intervention programs that are offered in Western Europe.¹⁰

Discussion Questions

1. How can drug usage in prisons be appropriately monitored?
2. What solutions are there to incorporate an international standard for security?
3. How can the drug industry inside prisons be negatively impacted?
4. What cheaper alternatives are there to rehabilitation?
5. How does having diverse laws on incarceration due to a drug-related offense affect drugs in prisons?
6. Is there a way to ensure that low-risk prisoners are not at risk of being surrounded by high-risk prisoners?
7. What are some exceptions that can be made for prisons in developing nations?

Additional Sources

The European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug addiction has extensive documents on drug usage in Europe.


The UNODC website has some information relating to prison reform in developing nations.


An interesting article on how Pennsylvania is attempting to reduce drugs in prison.

https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000241c.pdf

Information on how the need for treatment is becoming prevalent.

http://www.dualdiagnosis.org/jail-time-drug-users/

Information and statistics on the United Kingdom's condition of drugs in prisons and how they are attempting to solve the issue.

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Wildlife and Forest Crimes

Overview

Wildlife and forest crime is the illicit actions of poaching, taking, trading, processing, possessing, importing, exporting, and consumption of wild flora and fauna; including timber and non-timber products. To put it more simply, wildlife and forest crime is the illegal exploitation of the world’s wild flora and fauna.

The crime has greatly evolved from its infancy of local poaching, to a highly organized, transnational crime. Wildlife and forest crime is now consistently ranked as one of the top 5 most profitable transnational crimes in the world, generating over 19 billion dollars every year and the revenue is annually growing. And unfortunately, as the demand for wild flora and fauna increased, the scale of the damage has increased with it. Thus, the crime is also responsible for decimating wildlife and forest populations all over the world. Moreover, it is important to note that the removal of wildlife populations from their natural habitats has serious impact on biodiversity, economic development, and civilian health.

There are several reasons for the demand of wild flora and fauna. There are several nations that value ivory, leather, and other rare wildlife products for medicinal and other purposes. The illegal methods of obtaining these products exist due to the nature of regulations that protect wildlife populations. Thus, many people see the possibility of illegal trafficking as a viable and lucrative, trade. With regards to the illegal acquirement of flora, the demand for floral products such as timber is comparable to the high demand for wildlife products. Furthermore, citizens in many developing countries obtain illegal flora for “medical”, (which are often pseudoscientific), purposes.

The consequence of letting wild flora and fauna to be illegally traded is horrid. Therefore, the international community must find a comprehensive solution to this transnational crime. The UNODC has been leading the charge against wildlife and forest crime, but there remains much to be done in order to fully eradicate the trade.

Timeline

1948 – The International Union for Conservation of Nature is established.

1961 – The World Wildlife Fund is founded; the organization would expand globally and would provide critical support to nations in the topic of wildlife conservation.

1973 – The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is signed. The aim of the treaty was to bring international cooperation to stopping the illegal exploitation of wild animals and plants.

The Endangered Species Act is signed into law in the United States. The act formally prohibited the import or export of endangered wildlife species


1976 – The African Elephant is labelled as endangered by the ESA. This causes a huge change in how the world views ivory; as a result, ivory restrictions are made stricter.

1978 – The African Elephant is labelled as threatened. This is the result of failed international regulations on ivory trade.

1980 – The United Nations Environment Programme publishes the World Conservation Strategy, detailing the need for humans to protect nature in order for the human race to survive.

1986 – The Mexican government makes the decision to protect the Monarch butterfly population.

1988 – The attempt to conserve the African Elephant population is considered a failure. It is estimated that over 90% of traded ivory were from poached elephants in the year 1988.

1990 – Poaching is a serious problem in the United States. The Lacey Act is passed in order to protect US plant and wildlife by giving strict punishments to violators.

1994 – The Forest Stewardship Council is founded. The organization is founded in order to credibly certify wood that is being exported and imported.


2001 – East Asia Ministerial Conference on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance is held for the first time.

2005 – The ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network is founded in order to counter the illegal cross-border trade of endangered flora and fauna.

2009 – The International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime is founded after negotiations with CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, World Bank, and WCO.

2012 – The Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit is released by the UNODC in order to provide information on wildlife and forestry administration and customs.

Historical Analysis

Wildlife and Forest crimes have been rampant since the 1700s, causing many governments to place strict laws at the time. Even at the turn of the 20th century, wild fauna and flora were still being smuggled past government securities and illegally traded all around the world. As such, governments in the past have implemented domestic laws as well as international treaties in order to stop wildlife and forest exploitations. Some of these treaties have survived until today, though not without several revisions. This section of the backgrounder will discuss the results of the international laws that have been placed in order to combat wildlife and forest crimes. Specifically, this section will discuss CITES and its role in elephant poaching.

Elephant poaching has a long history that dates back to the Europeans’ initial colonization of Africa. During this time, there were an estimated 26 million elephants roaming freely around the African
continent. However, with the colonization of Africa, many (European?) countries began to demand ivory to furnish their pool tables and walls. Thus, by the 20th century, the population of African elephants plummeted to 1.3 million. This catastrophic dip in elephant populations sparked the need for an international agreement to regulate the trade of wild animals. Hence, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was signed between several governments in 1963.

In general, the agreement was made to regulate the trade of certain wild flora and fauna in order to safeguard species from over-exploitation. The treaty organizes the species it covers by sorting them into 3 different groups or appendices. Appendix I is a list for species that are threatened with extinction and as such, the trade of these animals are banned unless for exceptional cases. Appendix II is a list for species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction but in which trade is still strictly monitored. Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one species and in which the country has asked CITES for assistance to control trade. In 1976, the African elephant was listed in Appendix III.

Since the African elephant was listed in Appendix III, international monitoring of the African elephant was less strict than compared to the monitoring of the animals listed in the other two appendices. However, only a year after the African elephant was listed in Appendix III, it was moved to Appendix II. This quick change signaled the ineffectiveness of the Appendix III regulations. Countries that signed CITES expected that the mere labeling of the African elephant in Appendix II would reduce poaching, based off of the conclusion that there would be stricter regulations in how ivory was to be transported. They hoped that as illegal ivory could not be easily filtered into trade, the need to poach elephants would end. It was a sound strategy and hypothesis at the time; however, the results proved otherwise.

Throughout the 1980s, the African elephant was mass poached. The poaching grew so uncontrollably that at one point there was an average of 250 elephants being poached a day. By the end of the decade there were only 600,000 elephants remained in Africa. The country that was hit the hardest was Kenya, who saw its elephant population of 167,000 drop to 19,000. After ten years of enacting CITES, these results signaled the failure of the supposedly well-regulated international trade of ivory. To add insult to injury, it was estimated that in 1988 over 90% of the ivory in the international trade was from poached elephants.

The failure of the international community to regulate the ivory trade sparked a massive reform for the international trade. In the U.S., the African Elephant Conservation Act was passed, which banned the import of African Ivory into the U.S. for commercial purposes. CITES also relocated the African elephant to Appendix I which banned the international trade of the ivory from the African elephant. Thus, the international trade of ivory was conducted only with the direct approval by CITES in terms of both amount and time of delivery. The strict regulations that occurred provided a time of peace for the African elephant as several African countries provided safe havens for the population to grow.

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14 Ibid.
15 As stated in its name, CITES is responsible for the trade of both wild fauna and wild flora. However, in the historical analysis section only the treaty's effect on the trade of wild fauna will be discussed.
16 A short timeline of elephant poaching, op.cit.
17 Ibid.
18 Later in the backgrounder there is more info on the new, and unfortunate, circumstance of the African elephant.
There are several lessons to be learned from this extreme case of ineffective regulation. The first is the need to properly assess a problem. The international community severely underestimated the extent of elephant poaching. As such, they listed the African elephant in appendix II which resulted in a catastrophe. Secondly, it is imperative that the international community is quick in making revisions. It took over 10 years for the crisis of the African elephant to be properly responded to. If the international community had been quicker in its response to the crisis, the elephant population would have suffered less and had more time to grow. Lastly, we realized that trade regulations are not effective when it is the only method of protection. There were of course several different laws in place against poaching, but none were the same caliber as that of CITES. Had the international community spent just as much time on other regulations, the elephant population would be much larger today.

**Current Situation**

Currently, wildlife and forest crime is still rampant all around the world. As mentioned previously, it is consistently listed as one of the highest profitable transnational crime in the world and on occasions, is listed as being on par with the drug trade and human trafficking. The crime generates over 19 billion dollars annually and is also responsible for mass deforestation and mass poaching of wildlife. The consequences of wildlife and forest exploitation is catastrophic. Moreover, deforestation and wildlife loss is often linked, which heightens the level of damage that occurs within a region. This section of the backgrounder will discuss the current situation of wildlife and forest crimes along with its results.

Presently, animal poaching is on the rise in several countries. In Africa, the poaching of African elephants has increased once more. In 2011, 25,000 African elephants were poached and in 2012, the number increased to 30,000. In addition to the worrying numbers, other statistics are also quite alarming. Countries such as Botswana, which were known as safe havens for elephants, are having serious drops in elephant populations as well. African and Asian rhinos are also under threat due to mass poaching. In 2007, only 13 rhinos were reported as poached in South Africa, the country with the largest population of rhinos, however, in 2014, the number increased to a staggering 1215. Unfortunately, there are several other species that are facing similar problems of rising poaching levels.

Besides the African continent, the other most common region for poaching is Southeast Asia. The countries within these regions are notorious for the amount of wild fauna that are being poached. The most common reason for the large number of poached animals within these two regions is due to the lack of domestic regulations. In Southeast Asia, there are some conservatory farms that are unregulated and thus, act as an avenue for the illegal wildlife trade.

The same problems exist within the African continent. Many African countries have poor domestic enforcement against poaching. The reason for the ineffective enforcement in Africa comes from poor legislative laws concerning endangered species or corrupt government officials. Moreover, in countries with recent political upheavals, such as Zimbabwe, are also subject to large numbers of poached animals.

There is also the problem of citizens aiding in the crime. Many developing countries, especially those in Africa, have their own citizens voluntarily participating in poaching activities. Due to the unfortunate economic positions that the people are living in, many citizens see poaching as the sole...
method to earn a steady income. For these citizens, poaching is simply a means of bringing bread to the table. Moreover, shopkeepers and suppliers unknowingly buy the products due to voluntary negligence. Thus, criminals are able to make large amounts of profit by exploiting the general public.

In addition to poaching animals, there is also the problem of the import and export of these illegal products. Criminals are able to sell their products by using a number of clandestine networks. These networks are often traced to a key country where a majority of the transfers take place. Kenya and China are consistently ranked as the largest hubs for the illegal import and export of poached animal goods. These countries are the most lucrative trading hubs because they possess somewhat ambiguous legislation. In recent years, China has strived to reduce illegal poaching within its borders, but has managed to do more harm than good.

The exploitation of wild flora is also a major component of this topic. Specifically, actions such as illegal logging have become a major problem to several countries and their ecosystems. Criminals are cutting down timber illegally and selling the products on the black market. Countries that are most affected by illegal logging are those that have large forest reserves, such as the Amazon Rainforest. There are various causes for illegal logging, but often, it is due to governance problems. The main factors that allow illegal logging to happen are inadequate legislations, weak institutions, corruption, and lack of enforcement.

The cause of illegal logging is similar to that of illegal poaching. The demand for timber products have grown significantly over the past couple of years and has put pressure on suppliers. Industrial expansion also fuels this growth. Large areas of forests are cut down in order to create room for new infrastructure. As mentioned previously, laws are put in place to ensure that forests are not exploited, however, these laws are ineffective in stopping criminals.

It is also important to note that illegal timber is just as well circulating in global trade networks as poached goods. As such, many first world countries are selling products made from illegal timber. This adds further question to how well-regulated is the international timber trade.

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23 Illegal logging is the illegal practicing of harvesting, processing, and trading of unlicensed timber.
The Consequences

The results of the exploitation of both wildlife and forests have been catastrophic. Entire ecosystems have been devastated; whole communities hindered; even the development of entire nations has been severely damaged due to wildlife and forest crimes. This section of the backgrounder will specifically discuss the damages that have occurred due to the results of these heinous crimes.

Firstly, the results from animal poaching have had serious consequences on nations. Due to the large poaching of animals in Africa and other regions, large ecosystems have been destroyed. This had lead to species to be threatened with extinction and the dramatic loss of biodiversity. Developing nations are the prime targets for criminals due to the nation's lack of control over their own natural resources. Furthermore, the economic plight of these nations often encourages such illicit activities. This affects the development of the nation in a vicious cycle; as the country loses further control over its own environment, its economy becomes further hindered. Moreover, poaching affects the local community as the community may rely on their environment for survival.

Additionally, the money that is earned from poaching is used corruptly. It has been tracked that some of the money obtained by corrupt government official have come from the money earned through poaching. Furthermore, poaching crimes have been linked to a variety of other crimes such as money-laundering, murder, and extreme violence. With regards to the last point, there have been several cases in which animal poaching crimes have led to conflict and resulted in the deaths of several people. In the end, poorly managed natural wealth leads to bad governance, corruption and conflicts, and the latter further promulgates the former.

With regards to the consequences of the illegal trade of flora, they have been similar to that of the wildlife trade. Illegal logging has caused huge economic hindrances to several nations and companies.

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24 Illegal logging (n.d.) World Wildlife Fund
That proliferation of illegal logging results in a constant loss of revenue for the country and its legitimate companies. The government loses taxes and duties that it would receive from legal loggings and the company loses a chance to manufacture timber products. Furthermore, as illegal timber avoids taxes and duties, criminals are able to bring the price of their timber down on the black market. This forced legal competitors to do the same, which further increases losses to the government. The total amount of loss revenue is estimated to be about 10 billion dollars.25

Additionally, there are also many social impacts caused by the illegal trade of flora. Many people who live in forests areas that are at risk when illegal logging takes place. These people who inhabit forest areas depend on the forest for survival. Also, the loss of habitat that occurs from illegal deforestation damages the ecosystem. This threatens many species as they become vulnerable due to their loss of habitat. This can cause huge social impacts as the loss of one animal can be severe as it upsets the entire biodiversity of a region.

It is for these reasons that it is imperative that the UNODC find ways to fight against wildlife and forest crimes. The poaching of animals has shown to have caused huge amounts of both financial and social damage to developing nations. This causes a stunt in their development which puts them even further from coming out of poverty. Deforestation has also caused similar problems and its consequences have also devastated global market prices and global sustainability.

**Past UN/International Involvement**

There have been several treaties and actions taken by both the UN and other international organizations to combat wildlife and forest crimes. Moreover, several international bodies aid nations in hopes that they will eventually be able to handle domestic wildlife and forest crimes independently. Key global bodies that are at the head of the fight against wildlife and forest crimes are the World Bank, UNODC, WWF, and the ICCWC. These organizations are often involved in the process of making and upholding international treaties and agreements. This section of the backgrounder will discuss the actions taken by these three organizations in order to fight against wildlife and forest crimes.

The World Bank has been a key organization in aiding and hosting nations for matters regarding wildlife and forest crime. The World Bank has hosted several conferences that deal specifically with issues relating to illegal loggings. These conferences are called Regional Forest Law Enforcements and Governance (FLEG) and are split up between continents.26 There are currently FLEG conferences for regions of East Asia, Africa, as well as Europe and North Asia. These conferences have been critical in bringing together several nations in order to cooperate and create resolutions to stop illegal logging.

The World Bank is also a key player in assisting nations in creating international treaties. The World Bank is a signatory of several treaties and agreements relating to wildlife crime. They have been a key part of setting up agreements such as the Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia, which played a critical part in ensuring that nations are able to properly monitor their threatened species. Moreover, the World Bank is often called for assistance and thus, frequently collaborates with other international organizations such as the EU and INTERPOL.

The UNODC has also been at the vanguard of the fight against wildlife and forest crimes. The Global Programme for Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime (GP) is a programme launched by the UNODC

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which has proven to be impactful. The programme works with wildlife law enforcement agencies and strives to link existing regional efforts into a global system. This strategy allows for domestic agencies to ensure that wildlife and forest crimes are treated as serious international crimes.

The World Wildlife Fund has been one of the most influential organizations of the century against wildlife and forest crimes. The organization is an independent body that has been giving financial aid and legal assistance for several countries. The WWF has been critical in helping countries such as Mexico effectively protect important wildlife reserves. They were also instrumental in setting up entire national reserves as well as giving advice and assistance to organizations like the UN in matters regarding wildlife and forest crimes. One of their interesting methods of aiding nations is their debt-for-nature swap. The debt-for-nature swap is an agreement between the WWF and a country to swap a certain amount of debt to be used for environmental conservation work. These programs have funded over 20 million swaps between several countries. The financial aid that the nations received have been critical in properly setting up national reserves.

Finally, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) has also been a key player in the fight against wildlife crime. The ICCWC was created by negotiations between several of the most important organizations in the world: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, and the World Customs Organization. The ICCWC took a unique approach to combating wildlife crime as it was the first organization to bring representatives from 5 different organizations in order to solve a common problem. The ICCWC acted as a convenient way for these 5 organizations to bring together their expertise on the problem of wildlife and forest crimes. This organization has brought about incredible progress within its field, such as the creation of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.

The European Union has also participated domestically in the global campaign against wildlife and forest crime. In 2014, the EU adopted a new resolution that contained strict measures against wildlife and forest crimes. The resolution called on member states to prohibit the import and export of all ivory products, in an attempt to limit the large number of poaching. It also called for the increase of punishments and prosecutions for those caught being involved in the illegal wildlife and forest trade. But interestingly, the resolution also called for member states to help set up a Wildlife Crime Unit within EUROPOL. This resolution was a huge upgrade for the European Union and the results of the resolution is still, however, to be determined.

The actions taken by these organizations have been critical in the fight against wildlife and forest crimes. Since the UNODC is a major player, it is necessary for the organization to continue its efforts against the crime. Understanding the actions taken by other organizations is helpful as it provides new perspectives for tackling the same problem.

Possible Solutions and Controversies

As this topic is a two-part problem, the wildlife and forest trade, it is necessary to understand the difference between the two crimes. Although both crimes can be handled similarly, it is still important to ensure that a resolution creates a clear distinction between what actions will be conducted to handle the two different problems. There are several solutions that can be applied which have either been

hypothesized or demonstrated domestically. It is important to take note of each possible solution and weigh its effectiveness.

Firstly, with regards to the wildlife trade, it is important to tackle the problem of poaching. In order to reduce poaching, it is imperative to eliminate the attraction behind the illegal action. Currently, many professors, who are part of key organizations, have proposed the completely ban of all threatened wildlife trade. It is important to note that trade is still being processed between countries, however, it is strictly monitored by CITES. Because a market still exists, these professors believe that completely shutting down the market will eliminate the demand for products like ivory.

Another similar attempt that sprouted from the idea of reducing demand is the destruction of threatened wildlife products. Ivory is a key example of this method being carried out. Several nations, and even international bodies such as the EU, have destroyed and found stockpiles of ivory. This has had a serious detriment on the illegal trade of ivory as traders are left with the impression that the government is taking serious action against the trade. It is possible that such action can be taken against other wildlife products rhino horns and tiger skins and will cause similar results. Yet, one must also question if such acts are merely for show or if they have a palpable impact on the illicit wildlife trade.

Furthermore, educating the public can make serious headway against the demand of wildlife products. China is a prime example of this solution being carried out. In China there were several advertisement and awareness campaigns conducted by the government against the consumption of shark-fin soup. Though this may seem primitive, in 2013 it was estimated that the number shark-fin imports dropped by 90%.28 This was an exceptional result and it proves that it is possible to help aid other countries to run their own awareness campaign against the use of whatever product that might be of concern.

In addition to reducing demand, it is also necessary to directly stop people from poaching animals. As such, education can play a vital role in reducing the amount of poaching. Citizens of several impoverished nations are exploited to poach for criminals. By educating the public about the consequences of poaching, it can possibly reduce in the number of people taking part in the crime. However, it is important to realize that poaching is sometimes simply a means of working through poverty. Thus, delegates must bear in mind in what ways the public must be educated.

Another potential solution to directly stop poaching is to increase aid to nations. Presently, a large sum of money is granted to several nations in hopes that their wildlife crime units are better enforced. This has been, for the most part, successful as many of the countries that receive the grant desperately need it due to the lack of their own finances. Similarly, countries can provide professional advice and assistance in ensuring that the nation has a proper method of ensuring that poaching does not occur. This is a cheaper alternative and has proven to be of help to several nations though it is obviously much less impactful than directly financing wildlife programs.

The final matter that must be solved with regards to the illicit wildlife trade, as well as the illegal forest trade, is the problem of imports and exports. As mentioned previously in the backgrounder, several nations have been marked as large hubs for the import and export of illegal wildlife and forest products. The reason that these countries are key hubs of illicit activities is ineffective government control over customs and regulations. Thus, it is imperative that solutions must be found. Again, education can play a large role in creating awareness in the public of making smart purchases. However, what is extremely important is that nations re-interpret their laws in order to stop the trade.

Thus, offering professional advice can be incredibly helpful to these nations. It is important to note that research suggests that taking out a single nation can have a dramatic impact on the illegal trade. And so, solving the matter of imports and exports can be the most effective and cost effective means of defeating wildlife and forest crimes.

With regards to forest crimes, many of the solutions previously listed can apply to illegal logging. However, there are still solutions that are specific to forest crime.

Forest laws are often very weak in countries that are subject to illegal logging. The main problems are inconsistencies within and weak enforcement of the law. Many countries are unable to effectively punish individuals for forest crimes. Thus, it is necessary that an international agreement be made that provides a clear basis for countries to develop their logging laws and regulations. Possible law enforcements can include aerial and ground surveys, log tracking systems, reliable documentation and verification, information reporting systems, the creation of a third inspection body, judicial system improvement, and law export bans.

Moreover, it is important to recognize that regulations for timber are very poor. Unlike the wildlife trade, timber demands cannot be dropped easily. Thus, the difference must be made by ensuring that illegal timber does not cycle through the legal trade system. It is possible that an international body dedicated to timber can be created by splitting apart from CITES. This can have the potential to have more effective control over the international trade of timber. Also it is possible that regulations regarding the legal logging of timber be relaxed for companies. This can allow industries to beat out the illegal competitors in terms of the amount that they are able to supply.

Delegates are advised to consider all issues present in order to work towards a comprehensive resolution.

**Bloc Positions**

**Highly Developed/Industrialized Nations**

Even though these nations tend to be less likely to be hubs of wildlife and forest crimes, they are still victims. Countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States sometimes rank as the larger hubs for the import and export of wild flora and fauna. Thus, it is important that these countries are aware of their own domestic conditions. This is not to say that these countries do not play an important role in providing advice and support to struggling nations.

**Southeast Asia**

Southeast Asian countries have rampant amount of poaching occurring within their borders. Countries such as India are victims of extreme tiger poaching and are in need of serious help. These countries are also frequently ranked as large hubs for the import and export of wild flora and fauna.

**Africa**

Mentioned extensively in the backgrounder, African countries are subject to elephant and rhino poaching. However, these countries are also striving to make progress and as such receive large grants of finances frequently. They will require the most help from the international community however.

**South America**
South American countries are mainly victim to illegal logging and as such need proper enforcement of their laws. It is also necessary to pay attention to the forest populations within the continent especially that of the Amazon Rainforest.

**Discussion Questions**

1. How can legal practices of trading wildlife and forest products outcompete their illegal counterparts without compromising the legal methods’ integrity?
2. How can the international community help protect and aid national reserves?
3. How can corruption be a barrier for effective agreements?
4. What are the economic impacts of stricter regulations on timber products?
5. Should the trade of products such as ivory be made legal again if the target population rises to proper levels again?
6. Are there ways for impoverished nations to convince their citizens to stop poaching when the citizens are conducting the crime just to survive?
7. Are there cultural differences that can make laws that work in one region be ineffective in that of another?

**Additional Sources**

The WWF website has interesting facts and information on the wildlife trade.
http://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/illegal-wildlife-trade

The UNODC website has an explanation of its Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Kit.

The WWF annually ranks countries on their wildlife crime levels.
http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&uImgID=%26*R%2C%28%22NW 4%0A

A list of the six most endangered animals in the world.

A UN chronicle article on the fight against wildlife crime in Kenya.

A description of the rhino poaching crisis by the organization Save the Rhino.
https://www.savetherhino.org/rhino_info/thorny_issues/poaching_crisis_in_south_africa

**References**


