

PragueMUN2019
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STUDY GUIDE

UNODC

(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

It's time to be UNique!



Prague, February 2019
Prague Model United Nations Conference

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Welcome Letter

Honorable Delegates,

We, as chairs, are very glad to welcome you to this year's UNODC at PragueMUN 2019. You have been chosen as members of this intermediate committee, which means that some may already have gathered some MUN experience, whereas for many others it will be their first experience.

No matter your background, we strongly recommend you read this study guide carefully as it will introduce the two topics chosen for the debate. A good knowledge of the topic and the rules is essential to be able to actively participate and to represent your country to your best ability. The quality of the discussion and the enjoyment you can get out of it heavily rely on your preparation, so we highly encourage any additional research.

We hope that all of you will soon discover what makes taking part in a MUN such a special experience and why so many delegates become addicted. It does not only give you the singular opportunity to test your ability as a diplomat and explore the United Nations systems in detail, but teaches you important abilities, such as public speaking, teamwork, and research. As convinced and addicted MUNers, we promise to guide you along the way and are always ready to help whether it be during the conference or while you are still preparing.

See you all very soon,

Amanda Haydar & Joël Koutangni

Introduction to the UNODC

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 after the merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention. Nowadays, it is regarded as a “global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime”. It has offices spread out all over the globe. 90% of its budget relies on voluntary contributions, which are mainly given by Governments.

UNODC’s mandate is to “assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, terrorism and transitional crime in asking its dimensions” as stated in the Millennium Declaration. The Office could divide its work programmes into three different types of aid:

- Field-based technical cooperation’s projects that can help Member States counteract critical situations
- Research and analytical work to increase understanding of everything of concern of the Office
- Normative work to aid national Governments in implementing international treaties and declarations, but also to suggest the development of local legislation.

Programmes led by UNODC can cover different areas, such as:

- organized crime and trafficking of any sort in order to help Member States with the instability caused by these types of crimes, but also with cybercrime or environmental crime;
- corruption in order to work together with the public and private sectors or the civil society itself in order to help dismantle corrupted “empires” or to recover assets stolen by corrupted officials;
- crime prevention and criminal justice reform in order to promote the adoption of measures that guarantee a fair criminal justice system that always bears in mind the respect for human rights;
- drug abuse prevention and health in order to reshape the perception of drug usage at all levels thanks to educational campaigns and scientific researches;
- terrorism prevention in order to effectively assist entities that are involved with cases of terrorism.

UN Conventions and related protocols that underpin UNODC Work:

The work of the UNODC is underpinned by an array of UN Conventions and related protocols, the most important of which include the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and the 3 drug related treaties that guide the UNODC’s drug related programs: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961, amended in 1972), The Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), and the UN Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988). Equally crucial to the work of the UNODC are the following 3 protocols: 1- Protocol to Prevent,

Suppress and Punish the trafficking of persons, especially Women and Children 2- Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air 3- Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components of ammunition.

UNODC Executive director, Yuri Fedotov, affirmed that "If UNODC provides services that you require, or if you would like to support our work, please call on us. Working together to take action against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, we can increase security and improve the lives of individuals, families and communities all over the world."

Topic A: The Impact of Corruption on Economic Development

Introduction

Corruption can take many forms that vary in degree from the minor use of influence to institutionalized bribery. Transparency International's definition of corruption is: "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". This can mean not only financial gain but also non-financial advantages. Empirical studies show that countries with higher approval ratings (happiness index) enjoy longer periods of economic development. Countries suffering from corruption have low approval ratings because of the public's frustration of their legitimate expectations, impressions of unfair treatments, expectations of unequal treatment which impose a great risk on individual incentive to produce (Efficiency Cost). From an economic point of view, all forms of corruption are intrinsically bad, justifying the contemporary global practice of combating corruption. This guide will show how corruption, if left unchallenged, undermines a country's attempts to fight poverty and inequality (redistribution of wealth), increase approval ratings (happiness index) and consequently engage in sustainable development.

Definitions

Corruption

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. It undermines democratic institutions, erodes economies and contributes to political instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes and hindering the rule of law. There is a near-universal understanding that States should endeavor to counter corruption so that stable conditions and good governance can prevail. This is evident through the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to which almost all States Members of the United Nations are parties. Another example of the importance attached to corruption lies in the existence of specific targets within Sustainable Development Goal 16. Target 16.5 calls on States to "substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms", while Target 16.4 addresses illicit financial flows and 16.6 focuses on developing "effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels".

Economic development

Economic development is the process by which emerging economies become advanced economies. In other words, the process by which countries with low living standards become nations with high living standards. Economic development also refers to the process by which

the overall health, well-being, and academic level the general population improves. During the development, there is a population shift from agriculture to industry, and then to services. A longer average life expectancy, for example, is one of the results of economic development. Improved productivity, higher literacy rates, and better public education are also consequences. Put simply; economic development is all about improving living standards. *'Improved living standards'* refers to higher levels of education and literacy, workers' income, health, and lifespans.

History and Background to the Topic

While long-run data on corruption is very limited, historical examples suggest that corruption has been a persistent feature of human societies over time and space: from our ancestors to modern leaders, all do it. Studies have shown that this practice can even be traced back to ancient Egypt, but seeing how this is a common trait, it could even be traced back even further in time.

Corruption's various guises include:

Political corruption, which refers to corrupt acts of political leaders and activities by which they exploit their decision-making power to make national policies serve their own interests.

Bureaucratic corruption, which refers to corrupt acts of bureaucrats, where in many cases the public may bribe bureaucrats to receive a service to which they have a right or to quicken a bureaucratic procedure.

Legislative corruption, which refers to the extent to which voting behavior of legislators can be influenced. Through this type of corruption, legislators can receive bribes from interest groups (e.g. business people and politicians) to enforce legislation that can generate or change the economic rents associated with assets.

Private sector corruption, which can manifest itself as bribery, undue influence, fraud, money laundering and collusion.

Corruption and Economic Development

Some economic theories suggest that corruption might be beneficial for economic growth, however those theories can be easily countered by numerous arguments such as the followings.

The total economic cost of corruption worldwide is estimated by the World Economic Forum to be equivalent of 5% of global GDP. Corruption impacts the economy in several ways. Corruption increases the costs of doing business. The World Economic estimates that corruption adds on average 10% to the cost of doing business, as corruption can involve additional transaction costs such as bribes. As an example, a 2013 *Grant Thornton* report

estimates fraud is costing the Australian construction industry an additional \$5 billion each year.

With corruption running, the optimal allocation of capital is distorted. This is because corruption leads to the best-connected contractors and people more likely to give bribes being chosen above those offering the best products. Also, corruption leads to governments privileging projects that offer personal benefit above those that have a maximum public benefit. Corruption can also limit competition in a market. When politically well-connected business people own large companies, they are likely to use their political connections to stop new entrants into their market and create monopolies. This can happen particularly with privatizations of services, for example energy, resources and telecommunications and other sectors.

Furthermore, corruption increases wealth inequality, which in turn impacts economic growth. An international study supports this theory. Researchers from the University of Michigan and Columbia University compared the amount of wealth coming from political connections across countries. Using Forbes magazine's international listing of billionaires, they derive a global measure of wealth inequality and examine its effect on economic growth. They find that a higher level of billionaire wealth as a proportion of GDP corresponds with slower economic growth. They then examine the source of that wealth and found that politically connected billionaire wealth has an even greater negative impact on economic growth.

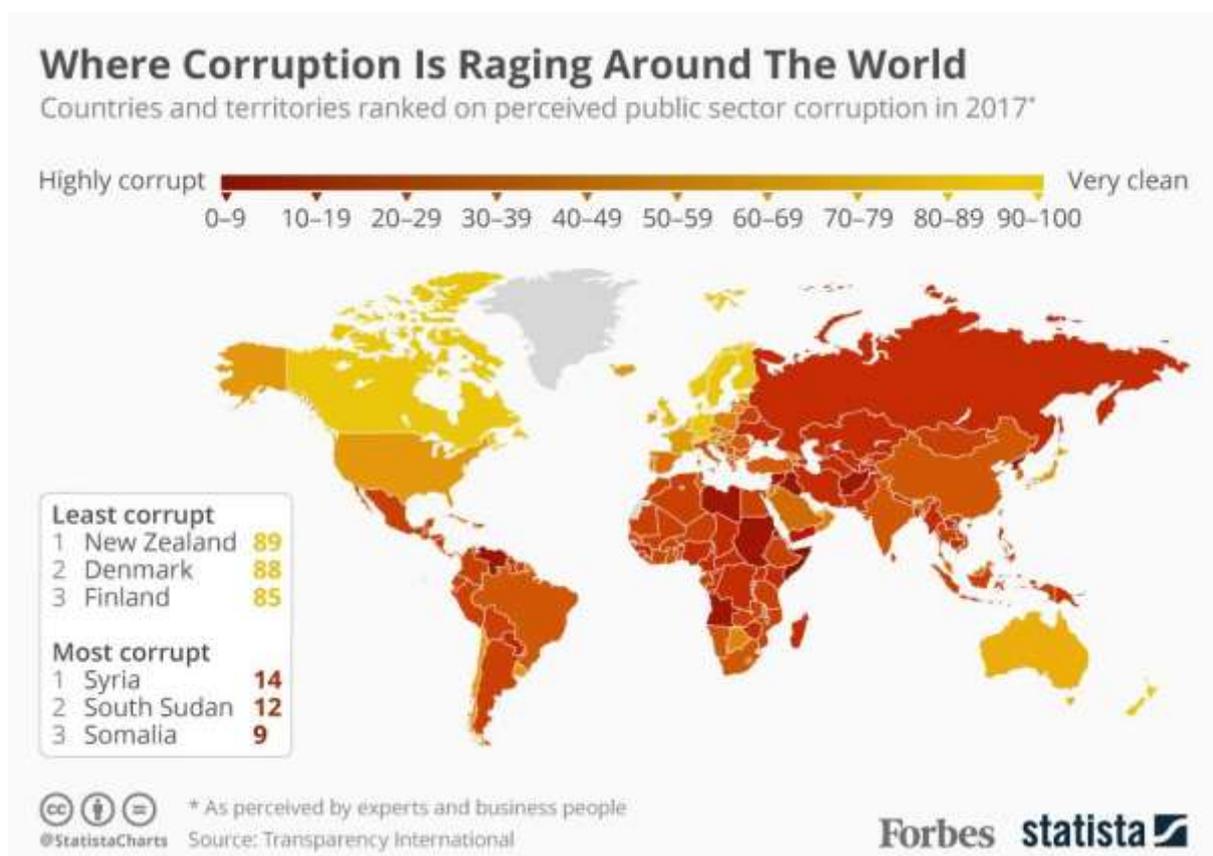
The impact on GDP of increasing inequality, including through policies such as corporate tax cuts, is significant. The researchers estimate that a 3.72 percent increase in the level of wealth inequality would cost a country about half a percent of real GDP per capita growth. The study concludes that wealth inequality as a result of income amassed through political connections has a greater negative impact on economic growth than inequality through other means. Businesses are less likely to invest in countries that have high levels of perceived corruption. There is strong empirical evidence to show that corruption has an adverse impact on the ratio of investment to GDP. Given these factors, it is not surprising that researchers have found a correlation between levels of perceived corruption and economic growth.

In overall, corruption could even have more negative effects on the economy of a country like the ones mentioned above, it is generally approved that corruption is a threat to economic development.

Current Situation

In 2018, Transparency International released its annual corruption index. This data ranks nearly every country's perceived corruption based on levels of bribery, illegitimate government spending and lack of anti-corruption measures. Year after year many of the same countries are at the bottom of the list. So which countries take up these spots and why are they so corrupt?

At the bottom of the list, we can find countries such as Somalia, Afghanistan or Venezuela. Afghanistan's prevailing corruption is mainly linked to the misuse of aid money given to the country from international donors. The Afghan government pledged to combat this issue in 2012 however little progress has been made as public officials benefit the most from this type of corruption. Somalia suffers from a similar problem. A report by the World Bank showed that roughly a hundred and thirty million dollars of donor funds to the federal government had gone missing over just two years. Furthermore, Somalis private enterprises pay little or no taxes to the state but instead pay optional fees to government officials who support their company's interest by contrast bribes.



Venezuela was once the richest country in Latin America. It has the largest known oil reserves in the world and its democratic government was once praised worldwide. But today, Venezuela's democratic institutions and its economy are in a crisis. The country has the highest inflation in the world, making food and medicine inaccessible to most Venezuelans. Over the last four years, its GDP has fallen 35%, which is a sharper drop than the one seen during the Great Depression in the US. The country's murder rate has surpassed that of the most dangerous cities in the world. These conditions have sparked months of protests against the president, Nicolas Maduro, who now controls the legislative, executive and judicial powers. Therefore, the current situation in Venezuela creates an environment in favor of corruption. Several countries at the bottom of the list share several similarities with the 3 countries mentioned above: conflicts between the public and the government, an ongoing crisis, a drastic lack of measures to combat corruption, and more.

While countries like New Zealand, Denmark or Switzerland top the list with policies allowing the public to access to the government's budget information to see exactly where public money comes from and how it's spent or their high levels of press freedom and a judicial system that still no country is completely free of corruption. In fact, even the highest-ranking countries have been linked to unlawful deals outside their borders. One example of this is *TeliaSonera* a company partially owned by the Swedish state which allegedly paid millions of dollars in bribes to Uzbekistan in order to secure business there. It is important to note that incidents like this are not factored into the corruption index because it only reflects government corruption within a country's borders and not corruption overseas or in the private sector.

UN Measures

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the most comprehensive anti-corruption convention, entering into force in December 2005. Negotiated by member states of the United Nations (UN) and promoted by the UNODC, it is one of several legally binding international anti-corruption agreements. It covers a wide range of corruption offenses, including domestic and foreign bribery, embezzlement, trading in influence and money laundering. The Convention covers five main areas: preventive measures, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange. It also covers many different forms of corruption, such as bribery, trading in influence, abuse of functions, and various acts of corruption in the private sector.

The UNCAC is the first global anti-corruption treaty and takes a comprehensive approach to tackle corruption worldwide. Signed by 140 States and with a total of 186 parties (as of June 2018), it includes obligations for governments to prevent and criminalize corruption and to cooperate internationally with other countries. The UNCAC is a major landmark, but it must come with constructive monitoring for governments to take this treaty seriously. The countries that are party to the UNCAC adopted a review mechanism, the first-ever peer review process of the United Nations' system. The mechanism has three bodies which support the review process: The Conference of the States Parties (COSP), the Implementation Review Mechanism and the Secretariat. The COSP is the main policy-making body of the Convention, supporting States parties and signatories in their implementation of the Convention, giving policy guidance to UNODC to develop and implement anti-corruption activities and provide support for governments to learn from good examples and to take similar actions. The actual implementation of the Convention into domestic law by States parties is evaluated through a unique peer-review process, the Implementation Review Mechanism. Member States that are party to the uncap must be reviewed by peer review teams made of experts. This review process will analyze domestic bribery, foreign bribery, embezzlement, money laundering, the liability of companies, informants' protection, mutual legal assistance and more. Civil society participation is a key element of a credible review process. The COSP has met numerous times in the past years and has written several resolutions aiming to support governments by trying to implement policies helping them fight corruption. There is a total of eight resolutions as of today.

Possible Solutions

Corruption can only be kept in check if representatives from government, business, and civil society work together to develop standards and procedures they all support. Therefore, the cooperation of governments is crucial regarding this topic: they are one of the roots of corruption, thus are key to ending it.

Another key element is transparency. Northern countries such as Finland, Sweden or Denmark, who are at the top of the list, have policies that make it possible for everyone to see the government's spending. By knowing that their actions can be analyzed by anyone, a government is less likely to act in a way suggesting that corruption is going on. According to the World Bank, one of the best ways to combat corruption is to create policies that thoroughly investigate and report government spending. Creating pathways that give citizens relevant tools to engage and participate in their governments, identify priorities, problems and find solutions. An urgent problem resulting from corruption is the misuse of public money to invest in projects like dams, unnecessary roads or government facilities instead of investing in schools or hospitals. Such choices have a negative effect on the trust the public has towards its government, and it is justified.

Freedom of press as well as freedom of speech in all ways is also another solution. The 2017 report from Transparency International shows that countries where corruption thrives are more dangerous for journalists as well as activists. Indeed, negative reviews from the press and other bodies on a country regarding corruption can lead to less international investments in the said country. This shows that the issue of corruption cannot only be solved by UNCAC and UNODC, human rights violations are also part of the equation as well as economic and social issues. Finding ways to guarantee that those rights are secured could be a step closer to eradicating corruption. Countries that suffer from chronic fragility, conflict, and violence are often the ones that have the fewest internal resources to combat corruption and are also the ones who have the most corruption. Giving them only guidelines to follow is not enough, we must find ways to give them opportunities to properly fight corruption and other internal issues.

There are more paths towards ending corruption worldwide like closing international loopholes letting money flowing in international financial systems or working with the government as well as non-governmental groups for example.

QTBA

- To what extent does your country fight corruption internally and as a whole?
- What can your country do to reduce the level of corruption?

- How does corruption affect your economy?
- Could other bodies as well as UNODC address this matter?
- Are the already set regulations by UNCAC effective enough when it comes to your country and in general?

Topic B: Money Laundering and Its Role in Financing Terrorism

Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

Money can be considered a central driver of criminal activity. The term money laundering is often conflated with other forms of financial criminal activity but is defined by the UNODC as: “methods criminals use to disguise the illegal origins of their wealth and protect their assets bases, so as to avoid the suspicion of Law Enforcement agencies and prevent leaving a trail on incriminating evidence”. Considering that just like your average person, terrorists and their organizations need money to sustain themselves, it is no surprise that money laundering is intricately linked with terrorist activity. Terrorist financing is the processing of funds to sponsor/facilitate terrorist activity includes the provision, collection or receipt of funds with intent or knowledge that it will be used for terrorist activities or for the benefit of a terrorist group. Terrorist groups build and maintain infrastructures to facilitate the development of sources of funding and launder funds from terror activity. Terrorist organizations can get money in both lawful and unlawful ways. Less obviously, they can receive financial support through donations, community solicitation, and fund raising (ex: from states, Ngo’s, organizations, and individuals). They can also sustain themselves through revenue generating activities that can be illegitimate and criminal (think kidnappings, extortion, smuggling and fraud) or through legitimate business activity (like diamond trading and real estate investment). It is crucial to note that the difference between traditional money laundering and terrorist financing is that traditional laundering involves linking the money to criminal acts that have already happened and aim to strip the criminals of the reinforcing economic benefit, while with terrorism financing, the investigation aims primarily at prevention. In other words, the prime concern of action targeting terrorism financing is preventing individuals from gaining access to the money that could finance future criminal activity.

While terrorists are not necessarily concerned with the origin of the money they deal with, they are indeed heavily concerned with concealing its destination and purpose to avoid attracting the unwanted attention of the authorities. In other words, terrorist organizations typically employ tactics similar to those utilized by money launderers to hide their money. Luckily, by preventing and detecting money laundering, we can identify terrorists and prevent their activity. Intelligence and investigative techniques, like those expounded by the UNODC’s GPLM for instance, are utilized to do this. One obstacle to ensuring justice and putting money laundering (ML) and the financing of terrorism (FT) to rest is the fact that oftentimes, Financial institutions can assist in laundering. This has been the case time and time again and one can consider the example of the scandal surrounding London-based HSDC Holdings in 2012 involving the laundering of money for organized crime groups, drug traffickers, and terrorists throughout Iran as a reference to this.

The prevalence of corruption and weak monitoring and enforcement make developing countries especially vulnerable to money laundering. Consequently, the “dirty money” developing countries tend to attract compromises their ability to secure solid long term foreign direct investment- a feat that requires a level of stability and good governance. Laundering can damage a nation’s economy by changing demand for cash, causing volatile exchange & interest rates, and high levels of inflation. Equally concerning is the fact that laundering fuels corruption and organized crime; something that is seen in the actions of corrupt government officials laundering bribes, public funds, and development loans from international financial institutions. Organized criminal groups will commonly launder proceeds from commodity smuggling and drug trade and terrorists use laundering channels to get money to buy weapons in a cycle that is as perpetual as it is prevalent. By cutting the chords fueling corrupt officials, terrorists and so forth, the paralysis of criminal activity is inevitable.

Worth noting is the role played by globalization in the facilitation of ML and FT: the constant advancement of information, technology, and communication has made it so that money moves faster and is harder than ever to detect and track. While the clandestine nature of ML and FT makes it hard to estimate the total that goes through the “laundry cycle” each year, the number is estimated at 2-5% of global GDP (\$80 billion-\$2 trillion a year). The measures carried out by governments to combat ML, commonly conveyed through the “3 F’s” (Finding, Freezing, and Forfeiting that is), are often dodged by criminal organizations. Dollarization (use of American dollars in transactions of black market), trends toward financial deregulation, and the progress of the euro market as well as the proliferation of financial security havens all stand as obstacles to tracking and preventing Money Laundering and work to the advantage of terrorist organizations.

Money Laundering can be defined as happening in the following 3 steps:

1. Placement: the introduction of cash into the financial system by some means;
2. Layering: complex financial transactions to camouflage the illegal source and
3. Integration: the acquisition of wealth generated from the transactions of the illicit funds. Below you will find an illustrated chart depicting this sequence:



Examples of tactics employed by money launderers:

1. structuring/smurfing (where cash is broken into small deposits of money)
2. cash intensive businesses (businesses that blend dirty cash with their actual profits to make it seem legitimate)
3. bulk cash smuggling (physically smuggling cash to another jurisdiction and depositing it into a financial institution, typically an off-shore bank),
4. trade based laundering (under/over valuing invoices to disguise movement of money)
5. shell companies and trusts (in which the true owners of the money are disguised)
6. round tripping (where money is deposited in controlled foreign corporations offshore, preferably tax haven that keep minimal records, then shipped back as “foreign direct investment” exempt from taxation)
7. bank capture (where launderer/criminals buy a controlling interest in a bank, preferably in a jurisdiction with weak laundering controls, then operate/move through the bank without scrutiny)
8. casinos (criminals purchase ‘chips’ with cash, take payment as a cheque and/or take a receipt and pass off the money as gambling winnings)
9. real estate (purchase it with illegal money and sell as property/ or get seller to under/misrepresent the true value of the property)
10. black salaries (organizations pay cash to unregistered employees and/or pay them with dirty money)
11. tax amenities (legalize unreported assets in tax havens and obtain cash from them)
12. fictitious loans

International AML and CFT Action

The UNODC channels its action against ML and FT through its’ Global Program Against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime, and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML). Created in 1997 in response to the UNODC mandate through the UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the GPML is carried out through the Law Enforcement, organized crime, and anti-Money-Laundering unit of UNODC. In 1996, through the GA 20th special session, the scope of the GPML was broadened from its original drug related mandate to include “all serious crimes”. Simply put, the objective of the program is to strengthen the ability of member states to implement measures against ML and the Financing of Terrorism, and to assist in detecting, seizing and confiscating illicit proceedings. When researching your assigned country in relation to the topic and committee, it is useful to consider that the main functions of the UNODC include providing relevant technical assistance upon request of governments, helping states develop policies, providing and enhancing monitoring & analysis measures, raising awareness, and facilitating coordination between organizations and states.

GPML helps governments to combat ML and FT by providing technical assistance, training workshops, training materials and transferring expertise between jurisdictions. GPML in

collaboration with UNODC's Legal Advisory section and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) model laws to assist countries in setting up AML (anti-money laundering) and CFT (countering the financing of terrorism) legislations in compliance with international legal instruments. In summary, the GPML models' laws utilized as adjustable working tools for member states. In addition to the GPML, the 40+9 FATF Recommendations are a crucial reference point. The UNODC also runs online research resources, the International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) and the Anti Money Laundering International Database (AMLID). These resources provide information about AML and CFT and are used by policy practitioners, lawyers, law enforcers to access information about ML and TF. You are encouraged to utilize IMoLIN in your research.

The GPML works with an array of organizations including the World Bank, IMF, EU, INTERPOL, and US department of Justice and collaboration is key in ensuring coordination and avoiding a duplication of efforts. The GPML has Observer Status with FATF and follows the 9 FSRB's.

Regional Measures: the FATF- Style Regional Bodies (FSRBS)

To comprehend the international action taken in response to the issue of money laundering and terrorism, it is essential that we zoom things down to the regional level. There exists an inter-governmental body that concerns itself with the objective of setting international standards to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This organization, The Financial Action Taskforce (better known as FATF) was conceived by the G7 group in 1989 and has established the set of internationally accepted global policy benchmarks for AML and CFT. To facilitate action effectively, the FATF relies on a global network of FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBS) that are essential in promoting the implementation of the FATF recommendations. Through membership to FSRBS and the FAFT, over 190 jurisdictions are committed to the FATAF recommendations. There are 9 regional FATF bodies:

- Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) based in Sydney, Australia
- Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) based in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
- Eurasian Group (EAG) based in Moscow, Russia
- Eastern & Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Central Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (GABAC) based in Libreville, Gabon
- Latin America Anti-Money Laundering Group (GAFILAT) based in Buenos Aires, Argentina
- West Africa Money Laundering Group (GIABA) based in Dakar, Senegal
- Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) based in Manama, Bahrain

- Council of Europe Anti-Money Laundering Group (MONEYVAL) based in Strasbourg, France (Council of Europe)

The FATF works in close coordination with the 9 regional bodies to combat money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Case Study

The events of 9/11 made us more aware of the link between terrorism, trans national organized crime, international drug trade, and money laundering. It increased international AML and CFT action and called on countries to become parties to the relevant international conventions concerning these issues. Both U.S. and foreign financial institutions were used by the hijackers to move, hold, and retrieve money. Money was deposited into U.S. accounts, mainly by wire transfers and deposits of cash or travelers' checks were brought from overseas. Additionally, the terrorists laundered money by keeping funds in foreign accounts, which they accessed in the United States through ATM and credit card transactions. The hijackers and their financial facilitators were far from being experts in the use of the international financial system and they unknowingly created a paper trail linking them to each other and their facilitators. They were nonetheless successful in blending their activity into the vast international financial system without giving themselves away or setting off any red flags. This was largely assisted by the fact that at the time, the money-laundering controls in place were more focused on drug trafficking and large-scale financial fraud and neglected considering the hijackers' transactions.

QTBA

Be sure to conduct your research with the intention of understanding your country considering the topic. What measures and actions have your country taken or failed to take regarding money laundering and the financing of terrorism? Below is a list of questions that you can use for inspiration and as a reference point for research:

- What measures has your country taken on the national level to implement AML and CFT?
- What has your country done on the international level with regards to the topic?
- What are the current obstacles hindering the implementation of AML and CTF standards?
- How can we better implement AML and CTF?
- What role do non-profits play in the FT in your country and others?
- How is FT facilitated through drug trade?
- How is globalization and technology affecting money laundering and terrorism?

Further reading

For a better understanding of the topic and existing measures taken, it is recommended that you review this list of crucial UN Instruments and other relevant International Standards:

- UN Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988, 1st legal instrument to criminalize ML)
- UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2003)
- UN Convention against corruption
- International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (2002)
- UNSC res 1373 (2001)
- UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (2006)
- FATF (Financial Action Task Force)- standards (1990)

Sources

Topic A

Useful links and further reading:

1. [Convention against Corruption country profile pages](#)
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3. <https://www.oldmutual.co.za/how-corruption-can-destroy-economies>
4. <https://www.tamimi.com/law-update-articles/the-effects-of-corruption-on-economic-development/>
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Topic B

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8. <https://www.imolin.org/>
9. <https://legaldictionary.net/money-laundering/>

10. https://govinfo.library.unt.edu/911/staff_statements/911_TerrFin_Monograph.pdf

11. **Helpful Videos:**

12. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PcdCaDK_v1c

13. <https://youtu.be/7Ldx2EVYnJI>

14. <https://youtu.be/0sYm8iRt32M>



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