



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## INTRODUCTION TO THE BODY

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the result of a 1997 merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the goal of aiding UN member states in their efforts to curb illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism.<sup>1</sup> A member of the United Nations Development Group, the UNODC is headquartered in Vienna, Austria and operates an extensive network of field offices employing between 1,500 and 2,000 people worldwide. Yury Fedotov, former Russian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, was appointed as the current Executive Director. Most of the UNODC's funding is derived from the

voluntary contributions of governments, comprising of unearmarked general-purpose funds and earmarked special-purpose funds, although other parties such as UN Agencies and Inter-Governmental Organizations also contribute.<sup>2</sup>

Seeking to combat the threats presented to security by drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism, the UNODC offers targeted service in five categories<sup>3</sup>:

1. **Research and Threat Analysis:** Offering objective data, assessments, analysis, and authoritative reports to help states develop appropriate, effective responses

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop>

<sup>2</sup>

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/donors/index.html?ref=menutop>

<sup>3</sup>

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/MoS\\_book11\\_LORES.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/MoS_book11_LORES.pdf)

2. **Capacity-building Assistance:** Providing technical assistance, advice, training, and other practical resources to improve the long-term capability of states in addressing threats
3. **Standards and Norms:** Developing model laws, regulations, and guidelines and encouraging their international implementation
4. **Cross-border Cooperation and Knowledge-sharing:** Creating international databases and encouraging interagency as well as interdisciplinary cooperation.
5. **Communications and Advocacy:** Increasing awareness and understanding of the threats posed by drugs, crime, and terrorism as well as working to mobilize change.

Furthermore, United Nations Conventions and related Protocols including the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)<sup>4</sup>, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized

Crime (2000)<sup>5</sup>, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003)<sup>6</sup> guide and underpin all operations of the UNODC.

While the UNODC have made much headway in establishing and encouraging more effective responses to the menace of illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism, there is still much work to be done.

## TOPIC A: HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### Statement of the Issue

As defined by UNODC, human trafficking, otherwise known as trafficking in persons, “is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them.”<sup>7</sup> The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (hereafter referred to as “the Protocol”) set forth by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime offers additional specificities, acknowledging the act of human trafficking to be “the recruitment, transportation,

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention\\_1988\\_en.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf)

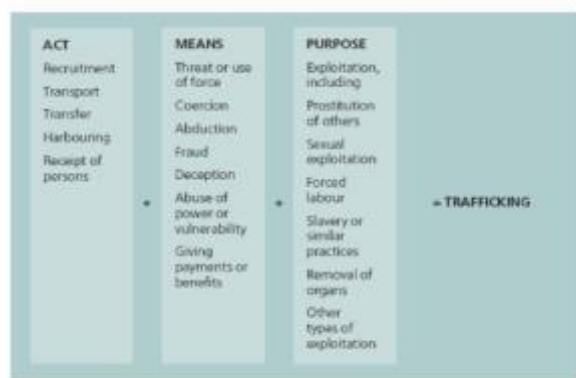
<sup>5</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED\\_NATIONS\\_CONVENTION\\_AGAINST\\_TRANSNATIONAL\\_ORGANIZED\\_CRIME\\_AND\\_THE\\_PROTOCOLS\\_THERETO.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN\\_Convention\\_Against\\_Corruption.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>

transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force...to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”<sup>5</sup>

Furthermore, there are three main components that must be taken into account when labeling a situation as human trafficking: the act, the means, and the purpose.



*Figure 1. The Three Components of Human Trafficking.*

## History of the Topic

Since the onset of civilization, human trafficking has existed in a wide variety of forms in numerous cultures. It played a major role in the affairs of ancient civilizations as early as the time of Babylon in the 18th century BC in addition to Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Slavery contributed heavily to the economies and functioning of daily life for these civilizations. In the vast majority of cases, human trafficking was the source for these

slaves, as sailors would often pirate other ships or settlements and bring the people back to their lands to exploit them in any profitable manner such as labor.

Practices such as this continued throughout much of history into modern times with cases such as the Transatlantic Slave Trade, which began in the 15th century and lasted throughout much of the 19th century, despite many countries abolishing the practice in 1807. It is important to note that there often exists a distinction between slavery and human trafficking. By current definition, human trafficking is an illegal practice in international law, and it can be said that in most cases slaves were obtained by means of trafficking. However, in some civilizations, laws existed that could permit forced servitude or enslavement for reasons such as punishment of criminals. In this example, slavery would not be condemnable under human trafficking laws.

Despite the progress made over the course of the past century and a half, human trafficking continues to be a pressing issue. Experts estimate that between 800,000 and 4,000,000 people are

trafficked across international borders annually.<sup>8</sup> As shown from the large range of predictions, it is challenging to obtain accurate data on the topic due to the unknown practices and quantity of traffickers. Because sexual exploitation makes up the majority of human trafficking practices, about one out of every three victims is a child and the majority of victims are female.<sup>9</sup> The vast majority of trafficked individuals come from developing countries due to the nature of those nation's economies and governments. It is a practice common in regions in the midst of civil war or other political or economic instability.<sup>8</sup> The popular destinations of most victims are the rich countries of Western Europe and North America, while Asia serves as both a destination and origin point.



*Figure II Main Trends of Human Trafficking Markets.*

In addition, human trafficking continues to serve as a lucrative illicit market. It is estimated that between \$9 billion and \$32 billion US dollars of revenue is generated annually from human trafficking alone.<sup>8</sup> While contemporary cultural norms have made the practice condemnable amongst developed regions, human trafficking remains an unseen insidious force worldwide.

### **Past Action**

The UNODC has focused its efforts in the past specifically on three main strategies to combat human trafficking: research and awareness raising, promotion of the Protocols and

<sup>8</sup>

<https://www.umes.edu/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=43780>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/25/world/africa/un-report-shows-an-increase-in-child->

[traffic.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FHuman%20Trafficking&action=click&contentCollection=timestopic&region=stream&module=stream\\_unit&version=search&contentPlacement=6&pgtype=collection&r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/25/world/africa/un-report-shows-an-increase-in-child-traffic.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FHuman%20Trafficking&action=click&contentCollection=timestopic&region=stream&module=stream_unit&version=search&contentPlacement=6&pgtype=collection&r=0)

capacity building, and the strengthening of partnerships and coordination.<sup>10</sup> To accomplish these goals, the UNODC has provided aid to countries in the form of guidance for drafting laws and anti-trafficking legislation as well as resources to strengthen border security, examinations, and prosecutions, and local education to combat trafficking. In addition, it releases a report every two years on the current statistics regarding human trafficking known as the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.

The aim of these strategies is threefold: prevention, protection, and prosecution. Prevention addresses the main issues of vulnerable communities, regions of political conflict or turmoil, and lack of education. Some communities are easier to find potential victims of trafficking due to easy border access or political turmoil, allowing traffickers to quickly take unsuspecting people and escape into another country. The UNODC has launched numerous campaigns to build strong communities in some of these locations, providing them with education

on possible signs of human trafficking and what to do in those cases. In many developing countries, there is an increasing demand for work to obtain a sufficient income, but it is difficult to find a well-paying job with good conditions. This situation provides traffickers with an ideal situation to lure in those desperate for jobs without the resources to find them. The UNODC has chosen to combat this type of issue with the spread of research and education and has taken more specific actions, such as publishing “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns” in 2006 to help identify major areas affected by human trafficking.<sup>11</sup>

The second goal of protection involves a few key steps: identification, referral, and reintegration. Outlined by the “Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” there are specific methods and steps that should be followed to best help victims recover, rejoin society, and prevent them from becoming a victim again.<sup>12</sup> This toolkit outlines possible organizations or people to refer someone who has been a victim to for

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html?ref=menu>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/prevention.html>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/protection.html?ref=menu>

assistance, such as therapy. In addition, it states that education of victims in vocational skills could be vital to preventing them from becoming exploited again.

If victims of human trafficking are identified, usually their traffickers are also identified, which leads to the final goal of proper prosecution. The UNODC has provided training to law enforcement on how to identify and handle human trafficking situations properly. In addition, the UNODC has encouraged the drafting of legislation to effectively combat human trafficking. This training has proven to be beneficial in many countries such as Vietnam, which has convicted 110 people accused of human trafficking since receiving the aid of the UNODC in 2006.<sup>13</sup>

Outside of the UNODC, other organizations, such as the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT), have come together to raise awareness, spread information, and raise money to support governments in need of resources to combat human trafficking. Many policies, however, are dependent on individual

governments, and every government takes a different stance with varied policies on how they search for human trafficking and use their resources to combat it.

### **Possible Solutions**

When settling on solutions to eradicate human trafficking, it is important to address the variability of policies needed with regards to individual countries. For example, Nigeria has been known to be a major source for human trafficking, but its government was unequipped to effectively enact policies to prevent it. In response, it created its own agency known as NAPTIP to establish stronger restrictions and policies against human trafficking, but it is still lacking in resources and implementation of its policies.<sup>8</sup> This is a stark contrast to the United States, which has a strong and firm policy on human trafficking with identified areas of weakness, such as the southern border of Texas. This offers evidence that policies need to be established for specific regions or specific groups of regions similar in geographical locations, demographics, and governments.

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/prosecution.html>

The promotion of education on the topic of human trafficking, although currently in practice, would be an important area to improve upon, especially since developing nations are a major source of trafficking. It is more difficult to reach out to developing nations or regions of political turmoil with educative campaigns, so it could prove useful to further governmental awareness on the topic and have them distribute information to their people.

Expanding on the topic of education, it is still unclear about how much of an impact trafficking has on the global community exactly. Therefore, policies to improve upon existing methods of collecting data need to be implemented. This could be accomplished on a variety of levels, from conducting a case study in regions that have recently established new combative programs to a community-sharing database between countries on suspected and known trafficking activity. Another measure that could be taken is stronger preventative border control that can properly identify trafficking. To do so may require training of police officers, a greater number of border control officer, and resources from other countries to aid both destination and source

countries. This is a more complicated option because specifics would depend on the type of country discussed, in addition to its location, economy, and government.

### **Questions to Consider**

1. Which regions are the most affected by the problem, in terms of being a source or a destination or both, and require the greatest attention?
2. Are the suggested resolutions realistically applicable for all regions affected in light of varying demographics?
3. Are all three aspects of the UNODC's approach on human trafficking addressed?
4. How can countries with minimal resources that are affected by the problem contribute to the overall eradication of human trafficking?
5. Are there any existing programs in effect that can be improved upon?
6. Should there be different protocols for assisting victims of human trafficking?
7. How do the UNODC's goals of prevention, protection, and prosecution fit into your resolution?

## TOPIC B: FRAUDULENT MEDICINES

### Statement of the Issue

In stark contrast to their authentic counterparts, the global propagation and administration of fraudulent medicines, including medicines whose contents are inert, are less than, more than, or different from indicated, or have expired pose a considerable threat to their targeted populations, failing to cure disease as well as harming, and potentially even killing, patients who may knowingly or unknowingly receive their medications from illicit sources.<sup>14</sup> While unaffiliated individuals have been known to traffic fraudulent medicines, organized crime groups have been largely responsible for their propagation, and most efforts have been directed toward disrupting dismantling these groups and their operations at all stages of the illicit supply chain.

### History of the Topic

While counterfeit medications have been present since the inception of the pharmaceutical industry, they have only become widespread in recent

times, often with catastrophic consequences. In 1995, 89 people in Haiti died as a result of ingesting counterfeit cough syrup manufactured with diethylene glycol, a poisonous substance commonly used in anti-freeze. In addition, a survey of seven African countries by the World Health Organization (WHO) found that between 20% and 90% of all anti-malarial medicine failed quality testing.<sup>15</sup> In 2013, officials in India discovered that 8,000 patients died over a five-year period due to the use of an antibiotic with no active ingredient that was supposed to prevent infection after surgery.<sup>16</sup>

Although areas with minimal regulation and oversight tend to have the highest rates of fraudulent medicines, there is no country completely isolated from the international supply chain, and recent trends have shown an increase in prevalence even in developed countries. Fraudulent medicines have proclaimed to cure ailments ranging from colds to cancer, but the majority of counterfeit branded pharmaceuticals include innovative treatments for severe diseases.<sup>9</sup>

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<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/fraudulentmedicines/introduction.html>

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[http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/indprop/docs/conf2008/wilfried\\_roge\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/indprop/docs/conf2008/wilfried_roge_en.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.newsweek.com/2015/09/25/fake-drug-industry-exploding-and-we-cant-do-anything-about-it-373088.html>



## Past Action

In addition to domestic health and justice regulatory agencies, many international bodies and the UN have taken steps in the past toward combatting fraudulent medicines, such as Interpol's Operation Pangea<sup>17</sup>, which has seized up to 20.7 million counterfeit and illegal medications, and WHO's Member State Mechanism, a global forum to discuss substandard, spurious, falsely labelled, falsified, and counterfeit medical products (SSFC).<sup>18</sup>

The UNODC has addressed the issue on a general basis through convening its Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2013, where it adopted Resolution 20/6 containing eight action points calling to<sup>19</sup>:

1. Increase the effectiveness of authorities in identifying and responding to trafficking of fraudulent medicines.
2. Introduce legislation covering all related offenses to ensure adequate administration of justice at all stages of the supply chain.
3. Review legal and regulatory frameworks as well as strengthen public-private

partnerships encompassing legitimate manufacturers, importers, exporters, distributors, and retailers.

4. Enhance cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies.
5. Publicize the detrimental consequences of purchasing possibly fraudulent medicines and using medicines from illicit markets.
6. Research transnational organized crime and its involvement in the fraudulent medicine market.
7. Identify key member states in the most affect regions and provide appropriate assistance upon request.
8. Cooperate with other UN bodies and international organizations to improve member states' capacity to disrupt and dismantle organized crime networks.

Cooperation between involved institutions and intergovernmental bodies has been crucial in combatting the fraudulent medicine trade, but organized crime groups continue to exploit the many remaining gaps in legal and regulatory frameworks of

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Pharmaceutical-crime/Operations/Operation-Pangea>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs275/en/>

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/FM/Resolution\\_20\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/FM/Resolution_20_EN.pdf)

all countries, while a lack of resources in many developing countries exacerbate the situation. As the prevalence of counterfeit medicines continues to grow, the UNODC must step up and lead the international community in developing effective, long-term solutions.

### **Possible Solutions**

One of the first possible steps toward addressing the issue on an international scale would be implementing a standard and rigorous definition of fraudulent medicines. Currently, definitions vary even among agencies with the UN, such as WHO's use of SSFFCs. The international implementation of a standard definition in legal and regulatory frameworks would help focus efforts in addressing legal gaps as well as improve communication and cooperation between involved international enforcement agencies.

In developing countries, the problem of infrastructure and resource scarcity remains enormous, and offering avenues to affordable, legitimate treatment would require long-term planning and cooperation between relevant funding institutions and other nongovernmental organization. Furthermore, the oftentimes critical understaffing of law enforcement must be remedied with training and

relevant assistance to maximize efficiency and capability in addressing the problem.

In both developed and developing countries, steps should be taken toward dismantling illicit ecommerce websites propagating counterfeit medications, with focus on both enhancing the cyber capabilities of law enforcement as well as educating the general population on the dangers of self-diagnosis and self-medication as well as how to identify fraudulent medications. Furthermore, encouraging greater international and cross-border cooperation in investigating, disrupting, and eradicating organized crime networks involved in the counterfeit medication market would deal a huge blow to the trade.

### **Questions to Consider**

1. What are the main forces behind the fraudulent medicine trade and how can they best be addressed/neutralized?
2. How will organized crime networks be dealt with by both domestic and international agencies?
3. What are the key regions that need to be addressed first?

4. What infrastructure and resources are needed, where are they needed, and how will they be provided?
5. How will gaps in regulatory and legal frameworks be addressed both nationally and internationally?
6. How will unsuspecting consumers and providers be addressed in the case of negative side effects?

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