



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Emilio Enrique Pliego Reyes

Moderator: Ximena Galicia Cárdenas

Conference officer: Valentina Chavez Cortés

WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES.

Esteemed Delegates,

It is an honour to have you as delegates in this Model United Nations. It will be a pleasure to guide you through this process, and we hope you enjoy it as much as we do.

We know you are feeling a range of emotions right now. Perhaps some of you are eager to get started, while others may be afraid of not doing well. But don't worry about that. We will be here to help you through this process. We truly believe in you.

MUNMX is not just about competing to win; it is an opportunity to grow and learn, to demonstrate your skills, to develop leadership, research and argumentation abilities.

I know you will remember this experience for the rest of your lives not just because of the problems treated but because of the friends you make along the way.

We all have different experiences, but dare to try, don't hold back, give it your all, participate, but above all, enjoy, and be confident in yourself. This is an unforgettable experience.

With the help of your president, Emilio Pliego, your moderator, Ximena Galicia, and your conference officer, Valentina Chavez, we will answer your questions and guide you through the entire process. We trust you and your skills.

We know you will do great. Hope you enjoy this journey as much as we have throughout these last years. Thank you for trusting us and letting us guide you in MUNMX 2026.

Sincerely,

President: Emilio Enrique Pliego Reyes

Moderator: Ximena Galicia Cárdenas

Conference Officer: Valentina Chávez Cortés

Upload your position paper via the following link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1e5A0su7gNgUFtapa1fGYj4MsyAju3Eoi?usp=drive_link

Table Contact:

A01775130@tec.mx - President

A01716311@tec.mx - Moderator

A01775131@tec.mx - Conference Officer

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the only United Nations office dedicated to preventing and addressing drugs and crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Program and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC serves as a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, international crime, corruption, and terrorism.

Operating in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices, UNODC advances justice and security around the globe to enable people, families, and communities to live peaceful, healthy, and prosperous lives.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides the primary forum for multilateral policymaking and information sharing, addressing threats that no single country can tackle alone, for that reason UNODC works with governments and other stakeholders to rapidly identify new criminal trends and threats and take strategic and effective action. The organization provides support to governments, criminal justice institutions, and law enforcement focused on three areas: policy development, data and research, and training and technical support.

Governing Bodies

UNODC operates under the oversight of two principal governing bodies established as functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council:

- The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

References:

Membership-and-TermofOffice. (s/f). United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime.

Recuperado el 28 de agosto de 2026, de

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Membership/Membership.html>

TOPIC A: Wildlife trafficking as a global economy, the structural insufficiency to dismantle its logistical chains.

The illicit wildlife trade is a global problem and a major form of transnational crime often motivated by profit that has already affected both society and the environment. Aside from being potential transmitter for zoonotic diseases, wildlife trafficking also threatens endangered species and environments

This complex system is often linked with other illicit networks such as drugs, weapons and human trafficking, wildlife trafficking includes capturing, trading, importing, processing and consumption of any wild flora and fauna.

This illicit trade activity is estimated to worth 20 billion dollars annually and despite the improvements in many countries, the global response to wildlife trafficking remains fragmented, especially in areas of policy and governance.

Why is it important for UNODC?

This issue has gotten into the UNODC objectives since it has stopped being an environmental conservation problem and turned into a serious form of transnational organized crime, this illegal trade gains thousands of millions dollars annually just behind weapons trafficking.

The ongoing illegal trafficking is getting to an alarming rate since it is causing way more biodiversity loss, habitat destruction and the extinction of endangered species.

In the last UNODC official inform in the last two decades the wildlife has increased in 50% during the last 20 years, and it is the second most important cause for biodiversity loss.

The wildlife works through structured second-tier networks that are intertwined with other organized crimes such as drug trafficking and weapons smuggling, they work through digital platforms, social media, delivery companies, different types of routes and local complicity.

The connection between wildlife trafficking and organized crime is that they have the same routes and corruption which also includes falsificating official documents.

This has become one of UNODC most important issues to solve at the moment.

Key questions:

1. What regulatory obligations should be placed on social media to stop the online sale of wildlife?
2. Are there any laws or regulations your country has to prevent wildlife trafficking?
3. How does your country seem affected by this issue and does it belong to any organization to stop this issue?
4. How can governments all around the world train officers to stop fake permits and hidden wildlife in the borders?

References:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (s. f.). United Nations : Office On Drugs And Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/>

Wildlife, Forest & Fisheries Crime Module 1 Key Issues: Locations and Activities relating to Wildlife Trafficking. (s. f.). : <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/education/tertiary/wildlife-crime/module-1/key-issues/locations-and-activities-relating-to-wildlife-trafficking.html>

Van Uhm, D., South, N., & Wyatt, T. (2021). Connections between trades and trafficking in wildlife and drugs. *Trends In Organized Crime*, 24(4), 425-446. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-021-09416-z>

TOPIC B: Combating Arm Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime in the Context of the Sudanese Civil War.

Considered by the United Nations as the biggest humanitarian crisis of our time, the Civil Conflict in Sudan which started in 2023 has accelerated the spread of weapons and spurred the mobilization of mercenaries.

Mercenary leaders now coordinate convoys, negotiate access, escort shipments and keep arms flowing despite shifting frontlines and border control. Organized crime, private military contractors and foreign actors have built a network that sustains the conflict.

The pre-war networks in Libya and Chad were revived and repurposed once the Sudanese conflict erupted. In southern Libya, units aligned with the Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF), including formations in Sebha, Kufra, Murzuq and Qatrun, adapted to new demand by securing infrastructure, escorting flows and managing access to desert corridors. In northern Chad, rebel remnants and ex-combatants embedded in goldfields and border regions operated as brokers, escorts and intermediaries, grounding arms circulation in commercial and kinship-based arrangements.

In its new report, Human Rights Watch (HRW) confirms earlier findings that the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) operation supplying arms and Colombian mercenaries to the RSF is linked

to the highest levels of the UAE government. Abu Dhabi's interest in Sudan reportedly includes ambitions to exploit the country's natural resources and access to the Red Sea Port.

Why is it important for UNODC:

It is the UNODC mandate to combat transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and related criminal networks. UNODC is responsible for supporting countries in preventing and combating crime. Firearms trafficking is specifically addressed through the UN Firearms Protocol, which supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). The civil war in Sudan has created an environment in which weapons can be diverted, smuggled and sold through illicit networks.

Key Questions:

1. To what extent does the international community have the responsibility to prevent arms trafficking with the principle of national sovereignty during an ongoing civil war?
2. Which are the most important external actors of the Sudanese civil war and what is their relationship with the arm trafficking networks?
3. Who should be responsible for the proliferation of illicit weapons in Sudan?
4. What are the main obstacles and challenges in preventing illicit arm trafficking to reach the conflict zones in Sudan, particularly given the border conditions, weak institutions and the involvement of multiple state and non-state actors?

References:

Badi, E. (2025, diciembre 1). *Collateral circuits: The impact of the Sudan's war on arms markets and mercenary networks in Chad and Libya*. Global Initiative; Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.
<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/impact-sudan-war-arms-markets-mercenary-networks-chad-and-libya/>

UAE concludes investigations into military equipment smuggling to port Sudan authority and refers the accused to trial. (s/f). Gov.Ae. Recuperado el 28 de agosto de 2026, de
<https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2025/11/14/14-11-2025-uae-uae>

Vatican News. (2025, octubre 21). *Arms trafficking escalating amid Sudan's humanitarian crisis.* Vatican News.

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/world/news/2025-10/sudan-humanitarian-crisis-arms-trafficking-escalating.html>

(S/f). Justsecurity.org. Recuperado el 28 de agosto de 2026, de

<https://www.justsecurity.org/140395/sudan-war-third-parties/>