

**Forum:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Issue #1:** Measures to combat the link between corruption and transnational organized crime.

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(<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/corruption-crime-ocindex/>)

## Introduction

Since the establishment of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 1997, the committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of combating organized crime, corruption, terrorism, and other related issues. Despite international treaties and ongoing initiatives, corruption and organized crime remain prevalent issues that foster instability and threaten national security. Uncoincidentally, corruption facilitates the operations and activities of criminal organizations, allowing them to engage in illicit activities such as money laundering, narcotics and firearm trafficking, evasion in public institutions, and more. Simultaneously, organized crime groups can infiltrate themselves

throughout governments, all while remaining undetected by the parliamentary and court systems. Organized crime can impact political decision-making, manipulate law enforcement agencies and personnel, and sustain financial gains for corrupt governments. As stated by UN Director General, Ghada Waly, "Daily we see the damage corruption is causing to global peace and security, as well as its links to organized crime and terrorism."

Due to the complexity of this issue, it is necessary to address the varying exploitations and loopholes that hinder governments and public safety and produce efficient solutions that can adapt to the continuously changing political landscape (UNODC). Illicit activities such as money laundering allow for the allocation of funds from an illegal origin into a legitimate financial system, and despite strong government oversight, different variations are utilized, such as trade-based money laundering and tax havens. It is estimated by the UNODC that anywhere from 3-5 trillion dollars was laundered in 2024 alone. That amount makes up around 3-5% of the global GDP (UNODC). Additionally, criminal organizations bribe political/governmental figures, usually through financial compensation, to influence or infiltrate themselves undetected in companies or state governments. Lucrative exploitations such as human and narcotic trafficking, which undermine human rights laws and the well-being of citizens, are carried out by these groups while maintaining a position of power within a government. According to a 2024 UNODC research report, around 74% of all analyzed human traffickers were operating within the jurisdiction of an organized crime group, highlighting the significant impacts of these organizations (UNODC).

The majority of countries formally recognize the nexus between the issues and have collaborated to create UN articles in conventions such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which have been ratified by the majority of the UN member-states. However, complications regarding national sovereignty have led many countries to question their position on the implementation of frameworks. Likewise, these nations, including many African states, Russia, and China, are countries that have been previously investigated for a lack of political transparency within the government (Global Initiative). This creates a separation between nations that rely on

regional frameworks compared to nations that focus on their own countries' implementations. This could potentially lead to regional or national conflict due to the wide range of viewpoints. Additionally, many countries debate how political-criminal nexuses should be dealt with within governments, which further raises the ethical concern about the country's sovereignty. Furthermore, many nations have been investigated and exposed to having deep-rooted systemic corruption that has plagued their government and affected their citizens. This historical and deeply manifested corruption makes it much more difficult to investigate viable international solutions that can aid all countries regardless of their position.

### Definition of Key Terms

**Bribery:** Persuading, giving, or offering an object of interest to influence the actions of a government/political official or a high-ranking individual (Oxford).

**Collusion:** Cooperation between criminal organizations and the private sectors of business, including lawyers and business managers, further facilitates illicit activities (Oxford).

**Corruption:** When an individual or organization engages in fraudulent or dishonest behavior in a position of power, leading to instability within a government or country (UNODC).

**Drug Trafficking:** The illegal production and transportation of narcotics, either nationally or cross-border, for financial gain or to supply illicit markets/networks (UNODC).

**Embezzlement:** When company funds are entrusted to an employer to be spent for the company, they are stolen and used for personal financial gain (Oxford)

**Financial Networks:** A structure that can transfer, receive, manage, and send funds through separate accounts that involves multiple entities for oversight. Criminal Organizations use these systems for efficient and off-grid financial transfers that can be easily undetected by the government (Financial Action Task Force/FATF).

**Human Trafficking:** The illegal trade or selling of individuals by force for manual labor or sexual exploitation (UNODC).

**Infiltration:** When criminal organizations gain influence or power within a government or company, and later begin controlling or manipulating executive decisions (Oxford).

**Kickbacks:** A return payment that is made to an individual who facilitated an illegal transaction or criminal activity (Oxford).

**Law Enforcement Agencies:** Branches of government, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), were created to oversee specific aspects of criminality. They uphold peace and stability while adhering to an appropriate international standard (Oxford).

**Money Laundering:** In its simplest form, money laundering is the act of taking money that was previously gained illegally and filtering it through a profitable source, the majority of the time being a company. It has 3 main stages:

**Placement**

The movement of funds away from the association to the crime.

**Layering**

Small transactions of money are made to the company through fake purchases to cover the origin of the money.

**Integration**

When the newly cleansed money is reintegrated into the legitimate financial system, and retained by the previous owner (FATF).

**Organized Crime:** A group of people, usually large and on an international scale, that plans and carries out illicit activities which can then be used for financial gain at the expense of companies, governments, or individuals (UNODC).

**Public Institutions:** An organization operated or controlled by the government for public service, including hospitals, schools, and public-owned banks, can also be considered

(Oxford).

**Whistleblower:** An individual who informs on a person or organization involved in criminal activity and is targeted by criminal organizations when infiltrating to prevent compromising their position (Oxford).

## General Overview

### A Brief Overview

When addressing the nexus between the ongoing criminal organizations and corruption, the controversy arises based on the country's past relationship to the issue. Some nations have had an excessive and in-depth history with corruption and crime syndicates, and have spent decades attempting political reforms, whilst others have had either recent or historical success in prevention mechanisms and frameworks. The gap can be based on numerous factors such as credibility and transparency within a country's government, national and regional frameworks that have adapted to prevent different exploitations, and more. Corruption can additionally be extremely difficult to investigate and prove, requiring skilled individuals to uncover extensive evidence, which takes time and resources for law enforcement agencies to provide. Furthermore, the legal procedure for prosecution is complex, and with obstruction of justice preventing individuals from being held accountable, it creates a very slow legal process for criminal organizations or members, making it difficult to eradicate crime and corruption legally (Arsad 5). This issue is further expanded upon through the legitimate sectors of public institutions, such as banks and businesses, which, when facilitating money laundering or other illicit activities, make it much more difficult to detect and act upon legally, adding a layer of complexity to the issue. Additional difficulties include how efforts to combat corruption and organized crime can be viewed as aggressive or violent, therefore undermining public trust and political ethics, as tactics can be viewed as non-adhering to human rights standards. The relationship between corruption and organized crime allows criminal groups to infiltrate political and economic systems, ensuring their operations remain protected and profitable while, consequently, weakening government systems. Weakening corruption is essential to dismantling criminal organizations and networks, whilst simultaneously restoring the integrity of

public institutions.

### **How Organized Crime Operates**

Organized crime is a highly structured network of individuals and groups that engage in illegal activities with the main goal being financial gain. Compared to other crimes carried out by people unassociated with an organization, organized crime is operated with a hierarchical system, with many known gangs and organizations having “leaders” or “bosses” such as Seimon Moglievich of the Russian mob, referred to as “the boss of all bosses,” (FBI). These groups perform meticulous tasks through precautionary and coordinated yet effective actions. The adaptability of these organizations has allowed them to operate undercover within numerous nations and governments without facing the proper repercussions, and despite the apprehension of individuals by law enforcement, criminal organizations can still exert their influence and control, which subsequently can lead to the bail or even early release of said individuals. This systemic corruption within the country's court system can stem from decades of political instability within the region, which inevitably, criminal groups will take advantage of and exploit.

### **Bribery and Infiltration**

To become and remain undetected by the government while also securing protection, criminal groups infiltrate either companies or government networks through bribery. Bribery is the key method used by organizations to maintain control or influence within a region to facilitate their illicit activities and manipulate judicial processes. Bribery takes place in many different forms, such as paying off border officials to allow illegal crossing of narcotics or firearms, influencing the appointment of public officials such as governors who have previous criminal ties, or even influencing the outcome of court cases through corrupt prosecutors (UNODC). The payments can be direct, paid through secret transmissions, or even in the form of kickbacks, all of which are designed to manipulate individuals through financial temptation and payment. Additionally, some officials can be placed on permanent payrolls from the organizations to ensure loyalty and cooperation while providing information, and if this is done within a company or public sector, it creates a collusion between the company and criminal organizations. Furthermore, items such as forged licenses and permits, fake visas, and false

documentation (social security number, birth certificate, etc) are all commonly used to further exploit legal systems and conceal illicit activities. Corruption and collusion pose a liability for governments because they undermine their authority and credibility within the public, leading to a work environment where it is much easier for criminal organizations to take advantage of public officials of any rank due to poor salaries and weak oversight (UNODC).

### **Consequences and Impact**

Organized crime and corruption have severe consequences on the everyday lives of millions of people around the globe, leading to health and safety risks, fear and mistrust in public institutions, and more. According to the World Bank Group, in Latin America, homicide rates linked to organized crime are 8 times the average of the rest of the world, and victimization rates (number of people who are injured or killed as a result of a crime) are 3 times the global average (World Bank Group). This widespread fear contributes to the regional instability not only in Central and South America but also around the world. Corruption and criminal organizations also divert public funding and service away from necessary institutions that require support, such as healthcare and education, which directly impacts poverty rates. According to research done by the University of Pisa, regions with a higher corruption index are more likely to have public funds embezzled towards a third-party organization or individual, slowing economic growth. Industries such as narcotic trafficking are valued anywhere from 750 billion to 1 trillion dollars annually, showing the economic burden of these illicit activities and showcasing the lasting detrimental effects they have on society (Davos-Klosters 2). In conclusion, corruption and organized crime are large contributors to violations of human rights laws and perpetuate social and economic inequalities in countries and governments, adding to the continuous challenge of identifying and creating solutions for the issues.

### **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

#### **The United States of America (USA)**

The US has implemented many legal frameworks and worked collaboratively internationally to address the issue. Initiatives such as the Racketeer Influenced and



Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) were implemented to combat organized crime. The US has continuously underscored its commitment to combating transnational crime and corruption through policies such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which prohibits individuals or organizations from bribing government officials or business owners. These initiatives were seen in action recently, in January of 2025, when former New Jersey senator Bob Menendez was convicted and arrested on 16 charges, including bribery, fraud, obstruction of justice, and more (Associated Press News). Furthermore, the US has strengthened international partnerships with bordering countries, Mexico and Canada, which have shown to be a key strategy. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) covers a wide range of agreements and policies, including measures that enhance transparency as a key component of the broader economic partnership between the nations. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) also plays a large role in addressing threats and dismantling criminal organizations by conducting undercover operations and intelligence gathering.

## **Mexico**

Mexico has continued to face significant challenges regarding crime and corruption prevention, and has recently implemented frameworks to combat the issue, such as the National Anti-Corruption System (SNA), which aims to coordinate efforts across the country. Unfortunately, the institutional weakness in Mexico's government has limited its possible impact, and the effects remain visible. Sectors like mining, healthcare, and energy face the highest levels of corruption due to insufficient oversight and regulatory exploitation. According to Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index, Mexico was rated 26 out of 100 and ranked 140th highest globally. A lower score on the index implies that a country is more corrupt (Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index). Subsequently, Mexico was ranked the most corrupt member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a treaty made up of nations such as the United States, Germany, France, and others that focuses on strengthening economic and social policy standards. Examples of criminal organizations include the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG), which, according to the Global Conflict Tracker, contribute to a large majority of the instability and corruption within the region (BBC). The criminal organizations also exploit the government and, because of the ongoing corruption, are enabled to



launder money and traffic narcotics across the country and across international borders as well, making their way to neighboring nations such as the United States, Guatemala, and Belize.

### **El Salvador**

The recent actions taken by the new administration and government have left citizens questioning the transparency and accountability in public administration. The Mara Salvatrucha (MS13) and Barrio 18 have been notoriously established for being some of the largest and most dangerous street gangs in Central America, operating directly out of El Salvador. The organizations have been recognized for terrorizing urban neighborhoods and have left citizens fearing for their lives daily. In March of 2022, 87 people were killed in less than 72 hours during a homicidal rampage organized by the gangs (Insight Crime). This caused a complete governmental crackdown orchestrated by the recently elected president, Nayib Bukele, who made combating gangs his top priority during his administration. Following the killings, El Salvador was sent into a state of emergency and is known today as the "War Against the Gangs" began. The National Civil Police (PNC) and the Salvadoran Army were sent out as security forces for the country. Since the start of the crackdown, it has led to the arrest of over 80,000 gang-affiliated individuals (The National Catholic). This has garnered significant controversy, and debates have surfaced regarding the violation of human rights and overwhelming the country's prison system. Furthermore, past initiatives, such as the Commission against Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES), have been dissolved and have highlighted a dire need for legal frameworks to combat corruption and organized crime, and with the actions taken by the administration has become even more necessary for the safety of innocent lives.

### **Brazil**

Brazil is under a large influence of organized crime, particularly the Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC) and the Comando Vermelho (CV), which have infiltrated their government and businesses. These groups pose a large threat to the development of the country and the risk of another economic recession like the one in 2015. Brazil's large size and wealthy GDP make it difficult to make anti-crime efforts effective across the country. The government has implemented policies like the "Lei da Ficha Limpa" or

“The Clean Date Law” to prevent corrupt politicians from running for office, but the enforcement measures are inconsistent and difficult for the country to execute. “Operation Lava Jato” or “Operation Car Wash” was the largest investigation in Brazil's history and exposed the long-standing corruption of the government affecting the public and private sectors of the country. Brazil has been significantly affected by these challenges and continues to work toward strengthening and implementing effective reform policies.

### **The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**

The DRC is a country that has been affected by corruption at all levels of government, with bribery and criminal infiltration in governments being common. The country ranks extremely poorly on the international corruption index report (Transparency International), which is not helped by the impact of the first and second Congo civil wars. The lasting internal conflict has left the country with poor infrastructure and weak governance, allowing for criminal organizations to exploit the political state of the country. Organized crime is less prominent compared to some countries, but it contributes to the overall instability, particularly in areas with weak state control. With growing concerns regarding legal reforms, overcrowded prison systems, and unfair legal representation, the country requires immediate international aid to provide the necessary support that it requires. Furthermore, armed and dangerous groups such as the M23 and the Cooperative for Development of the Congo (CODECO) thrive off the instability within the country and are responsible for attacks on civilians and contribute to the displacement of over a million people (Africa Training Institute).

### **Timeline of Events**

1992	The implementation of the United Nations guide on Anti-Corruption Policy was first published in 1992 and requested by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and throughout the 1990s, it was expanded and provided practical measures and policies for nations combating corruption in their current legislation (ECOSOC).
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- 1996 "The International Code for Public Officials" was developed by the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program (CCPCJ) to guide public officials and aid in the prevention of bribery exploits and tactics (CCPCJ).
- 1997 The establishment of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), A UN body tasked with working directly with governments to promote international cooperation, along with having the responsibility of developing frameworks and resolutions to address global security issues
- 1999 "The Global Program against Corruption" was launched in 1999, which was initiated by the United Nations Center for International Crime Prevention (Later integrated as part of the UNODC). The program is aimed at assisting member states with creating prevention mechanisms to combat corruption.
- 2000 "The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" (UNTOC) was the first UN convention focused on creating mechanisms for disrupting the link between corruption and organized crime (UNODC).
- 2010 The European Union (EU) roundtable on corruption and organized crime was a key regional initiative to identify and address the nexus between corruption and organized crime across member states (EU)
- 2014 Operation Car Wash takes place in Brazil, a large-scale investigative journalism case aimed at exposing corruption within the country. Despite not being a treaty or resolution, it revealed to the public the dangers of persistent systemic corruption in governments and how easily criminal organizations can take advantage of instability within a region (The Guardian).

- 2018 “The Interpol World Atlas of Illicit Flows” reported that approximately 96% of all funds gained illegally (which equates to 770 billion dollars yearly) are for the benefit of transnational organized crime groups and facilitated by corrupt officials and criminals (Interpol).
- 2020 The leak of the “Pandora Papers” by the investigative journalism organization, The Investigative Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), revealed the financial payments, documents and systems previously concealed by world leaders and other political figures which used offshore accounts and bribes to evade from the law and increase their wealth through illicit exploits (ICIJ).
- 2022 The United Nations holds the 10th Conference of the State Parties to the “UN Convention against Corruption” (UNCAC), which adopted and ratified the first UN agreement that encourages collaboration between state members to outline the risks and impacts (UNODC)

## United Nations Involvement

### United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

The United Nations Convention against Corruption and Organized Crime (UNCAC), along with discussing many other frameworks and initiatives regarding prevention measures, the convention explicitly links corruption as a facilitator of organized crime and one of the key reasons criminal networks are sustained. The convention calls upon all involved state parties to establish regulations that directly counter any and all corrupt practices that affect regional and national security. This includes bribery of public and governmental figures, embezzlement, illegal payment, and more. Furthermore, UNCAC addresses the connection of money laundering and the different mechanisms and strategies used to conceal or disguise money while reintegrating it

into the legal financial system/economy. In summary, the convention does an excellent job of outlining corrupt practices that can benefit criminal organizations and includes possible frameworks as to how it can be achieved (UNODC).

### **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)**

Similarly to UNCAC, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime addresses the same issues as UNCAC, but rather, focuses more on the transnational organized crime aspect, which refers to how groups operate and finance their illicit activity. Article 8 of the convention mandates that State Parties criminalize the promise, offering, or giving of money to acquire public officials as an asset, and therefore prohibits all politicians, business owners, lawyers, and more from enabling criminal activity. Furthermore, Article 5 criminalizes any active association with a criminal organization to refrain from putting a citizen or worker in danger. This implementation is extremely important to the safety of innocent lives because criminal organizations can threaten or terrorize individuals, leading them to fear seeking police or federal intervention. One of the key points this convention focused on is prevention, and how to prevent public officials or any individuals from associating with these criminal organizations in the first place. This will subsequently lead to a decrease in the efficiency of illicit exploits used by criminal organizations, now that they can't bribe an individual to conceal their actions (UNODC).

## **Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue**

### **United Nations Conventions**

The effectiveness of UNCAC and UNTOC in addressing the link between corruption and organized crime has been met with mixed responses from governments regarding their accessibility and convenience, but has also shown positive results in its adoption. UNCAC has significantly contributed to increased awareness and major improvements in anti-corruption frameworks globally, but is unable to further progress due to limited financial resources and inconsistent implementation. Many countries that struggle with corruption are shown to lack of financial capacity in order to resolve issues. This is because many governments' funds can be embezzled by criminal organizations. This undermines the potential solutions proposed by the convention to disrupt networks

(UNCAC Coalition). Additionally, the UNTOC's effectiveness in reducing organized crime remains non-apparent, and research indicates no drastic changes following its ratification in multiple member states (Global Initiative). In Africa, for example, 37% of African countries are still experiencing dangerously high criminality rates that affect over 60% of the population of the continent, showing how the convention has not proven as successful as originally planned (ENACT). As of 2024, 59% of the 189 state parties that agreed to the treaty have not started their country reviews of the UNTOC implementation under its review mechanism, which is a framework set up to track progress. Unfortunately, the unresponsiveness of many member states to collaborating weakens the enforcement measures (UNODC). Furthermore, the UNTOCs' implementation and limited integration and collaboration with the UNCAC convention have hindered the effectiveness of the 2 conventions. Both conventions lay out important legal frameworks, but ultimately have not met the expectations set by the UN.

### **Non-Government Organizations (NGO's)**

United Nations resolutions and treaties play a large role in creating impactful and lasting frameworks, but in addition, third-party organizations such as the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP) have been extremely effective in addressing these issues through their investigative journalism and have recovered over 11 billion dollars in criminal assets (OCCRP). Another example includes the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) have created a global network of investigative journalism similar to the OCCRP, and have been successful in multiple leaks such as the Panama Papers and the Pandora Papers, both of which exposed the existence of illicit networks and activity that undermines national security and public safety. These non-government organizations (NGO's) have increased transparency and improved accountability worldwide. Furthermore, public sectors such as schools and hospitals hold a large role in assisting and providing aid to the public; corruption within these sectors compromises this ability. For these reasons, finding equitable and lasting solutions to the link between corruption and organized crime that consider international standards and perspectives while finding legal bypasses previously used for exploitation is necessary for the UN and all nations.

## Possible Solutions

### Preventing the Threat of Corruption and Organized Crime

Separately, organized crime and corruption pose as major threats to national security and the safety of millions of lives, but possible solutions that disrupt their connection will permit countries oppressed by these issues to maintain enough political and economic stability to resolve the issues with the help of UN intervention and resolutions. Key possible solutions include prevention mechanisms. Not allowing criminal organizations to create any form of collusion with the private or public sectors will disconnect any cooperation or engagement between them. This can be accomplished through multiple solutions. Penalizing all individuals and corporations that involve themselves with criminal organizations with repercussions, such as being prosecuted by the government for engaging in illicit activities, is a perfect example. This includes enforcing laws that will hold companies accountable for embezzlement, money laundering, or bribery. Additionally, leveraging technology can be beneficial to governments facing the threat of corruption. Strengthening frameworks (firewalls, antiviruses, etc) and protecting public officials in cyberspace from malicious networks or contacts can significantly decrease the risk of corruption. Although this would have to be done in a manner that respects human rights and individual privacy. Furthermore, if networks are compromised or information is stolen, government agencies can work alongside allied countries and the UN to recover and further fortify technological defense systems.

### Resolving Ongoing Corruption

UN collaboration is also necessary for countries, especially in Africa and South America, that have been previously plagued by widespread corruption. By allocating resources and funds towards previously ratified or newly created resolutions, struggling countries will have an improved chance at resisting and diminishing corruption. And once reforms conclude and the government is politically and financially stable, then countries will be able to return their focus to the public sector and developing the nation further. Improving transparency and accountability within governments by identifying individuals or sectors that work alongside criminal organizations will also be beneficial. This can be improved through regional-specific frameworks and initiatives similar to the Maritime Anti-Corruption Network (MACN) in Argentina, which helped reduce



corruption incidents by 90% since its implementation (CMI). Regional frameworks can target specific public sectors that are the most vulnerable and easiest for criminal organizations to infiltrate, and protect them with legal and financial aid. Additionally, once criminal organizations are unable to utilize previous exploits that allowed them to commit illicit activities undetected by government agencies, they will be unable to gain money, which is necessary to run organizations, pay members, bribe individuals, and much more. This could potentially lead to the disbandment of multiple criminal organizations. Overall, prevention mechanisms are necessary for countries that have been successful in preventing organized crime and corruption, but for other nations, regional frameworks implemented with specific countries' interests would be much more viable and effective.

### **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)**

#### **SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth**

Sustainable development goal (SDG) number 8 is classified as a commitment to decent work and economic growth. It is described as “a promotion of sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth full of productive employment and decent work for all” (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). Similar to this SDG, the UNODC has made it the primary goal of the committee to eradicate crime and promote economic and sustainable growth for all citizens. Corruption and organized crime jeopardize this objective and undermine public sectors that focus on and improve economic growth for their own malicious intent. Corrupt individuals who seep through every level of government constitute instability and generate poor working conditions for citizens around the world. Together, an illicit cycle where criminals use bribery and violence to infiltrate and take control of governments, creating further distrust in public institutions that require economic and sustainable development. SDG 8 carries extreme significance within the link between organized crime and corruption, and by promoting its values within key frameworks and initiatives, lasting solutions can be found.

## Appendix

The appendix is part of the issue bulletin that provides imagery and links related to the issue of corruption and organized crime, and can help delegates find relevant or interesting information to be utilized during the debate or for research purposes.

<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/corruption-crime-ocindex/>

**Source A:** This website contains a visual map of data collected regarding the percentage of countries and their vulnerability to non-state actors. It shows the correlation between corruption levels and organized crime across different nations

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qLSqWqiPZY&ab\\_channel=MarketingBusinessNetwork](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qLSqWqiPZY&ab_channel=MarketingBusinessNetwork)

**Source B:** This video provides a concise yet insightful summary of how organized crime operates, along with typical forms in which crime is committed. It also emphasizes how corruption is used to protect and conceal criminal operations.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxlPRnNY8Og&ab\\_channel=OrganizedCrimeandCorruptionReportingProject](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxlPRnNY8Og&ab_channel=OrganizedCrimeandCorruptionReportingProject)

**Source C:** This video helps visualize complex criminal cases and networks, which illustrate the scale of illicit activities and how corruption connects to many different aspects of organized crime

<https://themobmuseum.org/exhibits/web-of-deceit/>

**Source D:** Images from an exhibition from the Mob Museum in Las Vegas, Nevada, showcase relics and pieces of history related to organized crime groups in the United States in the past. The description also provides a brief insight into the background of each artifact.

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*EXAMINING the LINKS between ORGANISED CRIME and CORRUPTION.*

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