



UNODC / B

The increase of criminality generated by mismanagement or regulations and social uprising against government.

INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century has represented changes throughout the social, economic, and political development within countries as well as the progression overall the international agenda. New domestic and international policies, as well as factors such as corruption, economic crime, organized crime and money-laundering, have had an impact inwards the international community.

As a matter of fact, the dereliction and transgression through these factors stem consequences at an internal, cross-border and multinational lever within their impacts to international relationships and country development. These components reverberate through an economic slowdown, distorted electoral processes, perverting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic quagmires. As main effects when recalling corruption and money laundering not only mentioning money diversion and bribery.

In which not only multinational independent organisms take in part, but as well proven money deviation from governmental organs or Officials. Though, some countries have implemented anti-corruption networks or offices within their own countries just to recall Member States such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria who have been active with reports through the UNODC. Countries such as Colombia, Chile, Iceland or Germany just to recall a few, which have enforced interim efforts to counteract the problematic. In counterpart, endeavors had not yet reflected the estimated demands. In which low and high-scale issues upon these concerns are still prevalent and in a constant expansion where a deficiency is still clearly noticeable. The mismanagement of regulations and unconformities within citizens in determined countries have been leading to an escalation of protests and political response varying in several levels and conditions as well as origin causes.

The increase of such divergences resulted in a global effect within these region's population and their international affections, leading to a social uprising against the government.

Therefore, economic factors, as well as basic Human Rights oppression, reverberate inwards certain parts of the population and their reactions. Reflecting a significant escalation of riots, vandalism unleashed by such lawlessness or misleading regulations as well as other felonies. Hence, crimes that involve violence had increased in many of the world's most populated areas in 2016, the second year in a row that metro areas saw incidents revolving in homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault. Consequently, the denominated "hate crimes" which is any crime that targets an individual because of hostility or prejudice derived from a person's disability, race, ethnicity, religion, belief or sexual orientation. This sort of crimes is believed to have an arise by the increase of migration and the newly emerging restrictive immigration policies. Although, this type of transgressions have had register since more than 20 years ago, which has led to the conclusion that the attention acknowledged between recent periods of time relating to this crimes has been due in large part to the increase of these reports by social networks and news centers. When there are reports that support the prevalence of the problematic previously.

Matters concerning riots have exposed different stats with certain similarities in various areas of the world. A study led by the Ministry of Justice in England within violent uproar in the region have demonstrated that within the arrests only a 13% of the detainees involved were gang members. Regarding ethnicity 42% of those charged were identified as white, 46% as black, 7% Asian and 5% classified as "other." As well establishing these statistics at a demographic level throughout the same study exposing that 90% of those brought before the courts were male.

Approximately half of this subjects aged younger than 21 and more than a third of these adolescent individuals involved in violent protests had been excluded from school, while a 21% of this youngsters had proven need of special education. This data was just proven slight variation with other countries making similar stat results involving especially Hispanic or Latino countries, India, as well as Asian and Asian Pacific zones where major criminality rates and major riots involved areas with high levels of poverty and lower education levels than the average population. In this cases of underdevelopment, the Economic Policy Institute also shows increasing levels of social discomfort in those zones where low economic resources and under-education rises higher to a 30% of the people inhabiting these areas where there is an annual increase of at least 1% throughout discomfort since 2009. Thus, large-scale concerns are significantly dominant in countries where poverty rates upscale to 30%-45% of the entire country's population. In addition of those whose unequal distribution of income is more notorious regarding the average quality of life index levels.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Political protests, whether they are violent or peaceful, have a rich past. From the very origins of life, the world have experienced violent uprisings that have led to revolutions and big changes in nation's organization. This tradition of rebellion has been present throughout the years and has now evolutionized into including social media as a new tool for organizing uprisings against governments and by increasing the rate of criminality in nations all around the world.

1968:Chicago Westside Riots

On April 4, 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was murdered in his hotel room in Memphis, causing a rebelling throughout all of the United State. Black Americans took to the streets in protest and anger, bringing riots to Baltimore, DC, and Chica. Over 100 major U.S. cities experienced disturbances, resulting in roughly \$50 million in damage. Rioters and police in Chicago were particularly aggressive, and the damage was severe In Chicago alone the consequences of the rebellion were 11 Chicago citizens dead, 48 wounded by police gunfire, 90 policemen injured, and 2,150 people arrested.

1976:Soweto Youth Uprisings

In South Africa, discrimination had been present for decades, evicting black people from equal work, education, and civil rights. However the matter got out of control when the government took a step further to promote such discrimination, this happened when The Bantu Education Act of 1953 was established in South Africa, this Education Act forced racial segregation in academic facilities. As an answer, there were groups formed such as the Black Consciousness Movement and the South African Students Organization which immediately took action against The Bantu Education Act. Around 3,000 and 10,000 students marched peacefully to demonstrate and protest against the government's directive.

During the march they were confronted by heavily armed police who fired teargas and later live ammunition. This resulted in a widespread revolt that turned into an uprising against the government. While the uprising began in Soweto, it spread across the country and carried on until the following year.

1987-1991: The First Intifada

In the 20 years since the war of 1967, the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza had not adapted to Israeli rule. The Israeli rebellion continued to spread out across the territories occupied in 1967. Some were settled by citizens quoting Biblical justification, some by families wanting less expensive housing and some by people who wanted Israel to keep a buffer zone west of the River Jordan. Thousands of vulnerable Palestinians marched to the streets in protest against Israeli rules. The episode was televised across the world, allowing people to see the archetypal figure of Palestinian youth throwing stones at Israelis. It is estimated that about 1,087 Palestinians and 160 Israelis died. Despite peace agreements at Madrid and Oslo, the fighting continues to date.

2003: Iraq war Protesters

Beginning in 2002, and continuing until 2003 invasion of Iraq, large-scale protests against the Iraq War were held in many cities worldwide, these protestants were often coordinated to occur simultaneously. The biggest crowds occurred in London in conjunction with global marches organized for Feb. 15, when at least 1 million people assembled in what is believed to be the largest ever political demonstration in UK history.

These demonstrations against the war were mainly organized by anti-war organizations, many of whom had been formed in opposition to the invasion of Afghanistan. In some Arab countries demonstrations were organized against the state.

2004: The Orange Revolution

The Orange Revolution was a series of protests and political events that took place in Ukraine from late November 2004 to January 2005. The uprising was caused by the recent Ukrainian presidential election which was claimed to be marred by massive corruption. The nationwide protests came to a resolution when the results of the original run-off were annulled, and a revote was ordered by Ukraine's Supreme Court in order to calm the rage of their people. Ukraine's revolution was just the beginning of a series of victories for "people power", these idea of rebellion expanded to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in the late 1980s and, more recently, in Serbia and Georgia.

CURRENT RELEVANCE

Nowadays multiple countries are dealing with the repercussion of the actions that different public figures are causing. Donald Trump has provoked international uproar and mass protest, now the citizens are against of the denying entry to refugees and citizens of 7 Muslim-majority countries. The executive order was signed on 27 January, suspends the entrance of Syria, Libya, Sudan, Iran, Somalia and Yemen refugees for 120 days, at the same time he implement a vetting plan that will be put into effects to keep out “Radical Islamic Terrorism”. Meanwhile, across the entire US and all over the world, hundreds of people protested against what they said was a senseless and discriminatory act. The United Nations and High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid al-Hussein make a clear stance after the ban, defining it “illegal and mean-spirited” also they point out that “Discrimination on nationality alone is forbidden under the human rights law”. Amid growing global criticism, US Homeland Security Secretary John Kelly said in a statement that people from the seven countries who hold green cards as lawful permanent US resident would not be blocked from returning to the US. This issue is still a debated issue since there are different point of view which has make it hard to come forward with a rational solution.

The Venezuelan case has been heard all over the world, since the actual president Nicolas Maduro is dealing with critical issues in which the society has been constantly suffering since there are severe shortages of medicines, medical supplies, and food have intensified since 2014, and unfortunately the government responses have undermined Venezuelans rights to health and food. All of the above has caused the rise of protesters which have been arbitrarily detained and subject of abuse by local security forces. Not less the government has expanded and abused its powers to regulate media and has worked aggressively to reduce the number of dissenting media outlets even when there are laws that grant the government power to suspend or revoke concessions to private media if “convenient for the interest of the nation”, allow for arbitrary suspension of newspaper, websites and radio, and the society fear the reprisals has made self-censorship a serious problem.

Not less Mexicans have mounted three straight days of protest since a widely scorned gas price rise around 14% to 20% on January 1st and that plunged parts of Mexico into chaos as citizens protest in the streets and block highways, petrol station and installations of the state-run oil giant PEMEX. Others have mounted efforts to challenge the hikes legally, with a group in Mexico City appealing to the country’s Supreme Court to intervene and halt the increases, arguing that the higher prices would violate their human rights.

After the announcement leaders of the opposition leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution and conservative National Action Party hardly criticized the move and said the governing Institutional Revolutionary party in which Enrique Peña Nieto is a member, would be to blame for the resultant social instability and inflation that will suffer in the next couple years.

Another major crises is in Ukraine in which were initially peaceful turn into massive street battles between protesters and the police in the Ukrainian capital and unfortunately have left dozens of dead and hundreds wounded in the past few years. Protesters took governmental building in most western regions of Ukraine in which as a consequence left the ex president of Ukraine Yanukovich support close to zero, declaring themselves independent from the central government.

The European Union and the United States called to an urgent meeting with Yanukovich in which they will negotiate a peaceful and to the conflict, sadly they were several visits to Kiev and there was not a concrete resolution.

All of the above issues are affecting the internal peace in each country since the violence has increased at least 10%.In the actuality UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Convention that is seeking for new solutions in order to maintain the international peace.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

The International Criminal Police Commission

Founded in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission, reinvented in 1946 and officially endorsed in 1956 as the International Police Organization (INTERPOL). It is the main and biggest international police organization in the world with 190 Member States. INTERPOL's primary purpose serves to enable police officers from all over the world to work with the purpose of enhancing worldwide safety. As far as criminal actions are concerned, this police organ targets transgressions involving firearms, economic crimes, corruption and organized crimes between other infringements.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Criminal Court (ICC), was established in 2002 with the main objective of prosecuting people accused of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. In former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone those who have ordered or committed these crimes have been brought to justice by the organization.

The Court collaborates in a global fight to end impunity, and through international criminal justice, the Court aims to hold those responsible accountable for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again. The ICC's first conviction, in March 2012, was against Thomas Lubanga the leader of an armed group in the Democratic Republic of Congo, partly for using children in conflict.

International Criminal Law

The International Law governs the relationship between states and international entities. It includes these legal fields: treaty law, law of sea, international criminal law, the laws of war or international humanitarian law.

The International criminal law is a body of public international law designed to prohibit certain categories of conduct commonly viewed as serious atrocities and to make perpetrators of such conduct criminally accountable for their perpetration. The core crimes under international law are genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggressions.

EU Policy Cycle (EMPACT)

Europol has nine priority crime areas. For each one, a multi-annual strategic plan, an EMPACT (European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats) project and an operational action plan are implemented. The projects under EMPACT set out operational action plans (OAPs) to combat crime in the areas that have been assigned what is known as an EMPACT priority.

An OAP is designated for each objective, and Member States and EU organisations work in a coordinated fashion to implement each OAP.

UN ACTIONS

The United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption consists of 181 State Parties, and 140 signatories, is the only legally binding universal anti-corruption mechanism. This document targets mainly four aspects which encompass preventive measures which are directed to both, public and private sectors. International cooperation which primary purpose is to render specific forms of legal assistance as well as evidence gathering and transferring between the Member States.

Criminalization and law enforcement measures which focus is to cover and accurately target different kinds of corruption which are rather legally recognized as crimes or misdemeanors not yet acknowledged under domestic law. Finally, the other main objective of this convention involves asset recovery which represents a significant factor which is compromised to return assets to their rightful owners, including those countries where these resources had been taken illicitly.

United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The United Nations Crime Congress is the world's largest and most diverse gathering of governments, civil society, academia and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice. For 60 years, the congresses have had an impact on criminal justice policies and strengthened international cooperation against the global threat of transnational organized crime..

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice also known as a Draft Doha declaration, has the purpose of integrating crime prevention and major criminal justice at a wider level inner the United Nation's agenda as well as addressing social and economical challenges promoting rule of law at a national and international levels.

United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity. They offer leadership, work objectively, educate and take action to empower individuals and assist States in upholding human rights.

OHCHR's priorities are enhancing international human rights mechanisms; improving equality and fighting against discrimination. Part of their work is dissolving impunity as well as implementing the law correctly in cases of crime. Besides this, the OHCHR works on early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict such as uprisings, violence and insecurity.

United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Along with the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the year of 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response.

Criminal groups have wasted no time in adapting today's globalized economy and the modern technology that goes with it. However the United Nation's efforts to combat criminal groups have remained constant and their weapons have remained almost obsolete. This International convention Convention gives governments a new tool to address the scourge of crime as a global problem.

BULLET POINTS

- Suggestion for possible solutions regarding the problematic, leading causes, increasing of discomfort and counteraction of negative side effects
 - Immediate actions
 - Medium and long term actions
- Main points to tackle regarding affected parts of the society and highly rated aggressive zones, regardless of its origin
 - Governmental or independent
 - Criminal groups/pressure groups/subversive groups
- Implementation of normative measures and assistance within States
 - Financing
 - International treaties
 - Areas with high levels of criminal activity
 - Substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies
- Aspects involving technical cooperation projects within Member States to halt
 - Criminal governmental abuse
 - Lawlessness behavior proliferation
 - Hate crimes
- UNODC Partnership capacitation and renewance of legislations
 - Objectives
 - Resources
 - Human Right protection regarding: local, international and governmental situations.
 - Effectivity monitoring and control

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