

Position Paper

Delegate: Alejandro Ruiz Castillo

Delegation: Kingdom of Sweden

ALAMUN: General Assembly

Official Position towards International Organized Crime

The kingdom of Sweden has been in a constant fight against organized crime since 1990. The number of reported crimes in Sweden has increased radically since national statistics began in 1950. A lot of this is attributed to a higher degree of reports, but the largest factor is the factual increase of crimes.¹

Organized crime has increased between 1975 and 1990, by a 61 percent at a steady rate. In the 90s, the numbers had fluctuated between years, but generally didn't increase.² Sweden with the drafting of its actual legislation in 1999 has declined steadily organized crime by a 40%.³

The delegation of Sweden believes that most organized crime should be neutralized with a strong political structure that penalizes the offenders but also helps those involved who are affected, reducing crimes but also making society values stronger.

Sweden strongly believes that strengthening United Nations Organization of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the training and assistance of police and military armors as well as developing an international political structure there will be a diminution of organized crime at a considerable rate allowing each country have adequate control over it.⁴

The kingdom of Sweden wants to contribute with its technology, with its government example and with economic contributions to funds that allow the considerable decrease of organized crime in the world, so that future generations live in peace and harmony and not as in many countries that are living, with fear and uneasiness.

¹ von Hofer, Hanns (2008). *Brott och straff i Sverige 1750–2005: Historisk kriminalstatistik 1750–2005 Diagram, tabeller och kommentarer*. PDF (2.91 MB) Kriminologiska Institute, Stockholm University

² From "The Financial Times World Desk Reference" © Dorling Kindersley 2004 Sweden/Organized Crime/Statistics

³ NationMaster.com World Statistics Site.

⁴ © 2004–2010 [OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights](http://www.osce.org)
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