

NMUN•NY 2016



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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First Committee (GA 1)

Courage
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Compassion
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CONFERENCE A

General Assembly First Committee (GA 1)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security
- II. Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction
- III. Cyber Security and Protecting against Cyber Warfare

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA1/1/1	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	100 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA1/1/2	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	102 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 18 abstentions
GA1/1/3	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	95 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA1/1/4	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	110 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA1/1/5	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	103 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 25 abstentions
GA1/1/6	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	96 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA1/1/7	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	83 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 34 abstentions
GA1/1/8	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International	101 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 22 abstentions

	Security	
GA1/1/9	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	99 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 27 abstentions
GA1/1/10	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	96 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 26 abstentions
GA1/1/11	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	63 votes in favor, 46 votes against, 24 abstentions
GA1/1/12	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	98 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 28 abstentions
GA1/1/13	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	95 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA1/1/14	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	96 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 24 abstentions
GA1/1/15	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	94 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 25 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Cyber Security and Protecting against Cyber Warfare
- II. The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security
- III. Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction

The session was attended by representatives of 145 Member States and two Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 24 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as human trafficking, border security, trafficking of illicit goods and money laundering. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and by the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple working papers merged along complementary and similar themes.

On Wednesday, 15 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, four of which had amendments. The committee adopted 15 resolutions, 14 by simple majority vote and one by roll call. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including stronger government control of borders, police force training, money laundering, cyber security, and information sharing for best practices in ensuring global security. The body proposed several innovative solutions and new frameworks to support the Committee’s ongoing work regarding transnational organized crime.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* that transnational organized crime can impede the ability of the global community to uphold the
4 *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly Article 1,

5
6 *Noting* that international peace and security strictly requires adherence to justice and international law,

7
8 *Further recognizing* that transnational organized crime, particularly as relates to corruption, threatens friendly and
9 cooperative international relations and the conformity to international law,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the ideas put forth in Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 16 regarding institution building and its
12 relationship to international security,

13
14 *Reaffirming* Article 20 Section 1 of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*
15 (UNTOC), which emphasizes the importance of the use of special investigative techniques in effectively combatting
16 organized crime,

17
18 *Affirming* the UNCTOC and the Protocols Thereto, particularly Article 18, which establishes mutual legal assistance
19 through the transmission of information without bias towards domestic law,

20
21 *Reaffirming* Article 7 of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), which emphasizes that the acquisition of small arms and
22 light weapons (SALW) by non-state actors can serve to destabilize international security, especially when those
23 weapons are illegally acquired,

24
25 *Recognizing* that according to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), bribery of
26 national public officials, foreign officials, and officials of public organizations comprises 27% of illicit capital flow,
27 and that illicit capital flow contributes to facilitates all forms of capital corruption, including money laundering and
28 illegal trade,

29
30 1. *Supports* all preventative measures against violent transnational organized crime, such as the proper
31 management of public affairs and public accountability, in order to:

32
33 a. Promote intergovernmental cooperation between security and military alliances by including groups
34 such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Nordic Defence Cooperation
35 (NORDEFECO) to defend international stability and relations in the fight against transnational
36 organized crime;

37
38 b. Build a comprehensive framework of practical training for national police forces in which direct,
39 Member State collaboration is encouraged to create a culture of international security and cooperation;

40
41 2. *Urges* all Member States and regional economic organizations to accede to the UNCTOC if they have not
42 already in order to:

43
44 a. Encourage Member States to adopt legislation in alignment to the UNCTOC that encourages the
45 appropriate use of special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance
46 and undercover operations;

47
48 b. Encourage bilateral and multilateral dialogue among Member States for using special investigative
49 techniques within the context of transnational organized crime;

50

- 51 3. *Recommends* that individual Member States establish active monitoring and reporting teams to:
52
53 a. Monitor and assess the status of transnational organized crime in their specific Member State;
54
55 b. Generate reports detailing these findings and best practices to address these issues;
56
57 c. Utilize these reports in information sharing to assist other Member States;
58
- 59 4. *Expresses its hope* that Member States and regional organizations follow police training and information
60 sharing mechanisms and protocols present in the Caribbean Basin Security Strategy (CBSI) and other regional
61 agreements, in order to utilize the expertise of individual regions to strengthen international security measures
62 by combatting transnational organized crime;
63
- 64 5. *Promotes* a multinational training system for customs and trade officials to identify illicit trading and goods, to
65 be conducted as requested by Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and
66 Crime (UNODC) by implementing currently existing programs such as the Container Control Program (CCP)
67 for the application of international protocol at a national level;
68
- 69 6. *Requests* that developed Member States support the work of the UNODC by providing their technical expertise
70 to developing Member States, with emphasis on removing all barriers to implementation for less developed
71 Member States by supporting the creation of a review mechanism for the implementation of UNCTOC
72 protocols and increasing bilateral and multilateral cooperation regarding best practices;
73
- 74 7. *Emphasizes* the role of SDG 16 in preventing the spread of transnational organized crime particularly
75 concerning the strengthening of institutions and the development for policies of cooperative extradition in
76 international frameworks for the purpose of sustaining cooperation towards international peace and security;
77
- 78 8. *Urges* Member States to be engaged and cooperative in the global fight to end transnational organized crime in
79 order to promote peace and security.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling* Articles 2 and 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which protect sovereignty and national jurisdiction,

4
5 *Advocating for* Article 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, stating that Member States shall address concerns of
6 international security and threats to global peace,

7
8 *Understanding* the significance of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*
9 (UNCTOC), specifically the regional and international cooperation to address the threat of transnational organized
10 crime,

11
12 *Considering* the complexity of transnational organized crime, especially given instability in heavily affected regions
13 of the world,

14
15 *Deeply concerned* by the threat to international security resulting from the ability of transnational criminal
16 organizations to cross borders, irrespective of border security measures, which may or may not already be in place,

17
18 *Taking into consideration* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 53/8, which seeks to strengthen
19 international cooperation in countering the world drug problem by focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related
20 offenses,

21
22 *Concerned by* the lack of standard extradition practices at an international level,

- 23
24 1. *Encourages* various regional groups, such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), Organization of
25 American States (OAS), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Caribbean community
26 to share information and collaborate on crime investigations across international borders, so as to enhance
27 international security with relation to transnational organized crime;
- 28
29 2. *Recommends that* Member States consider taking action to limit the accessibility that transnational organized
30 criminal organizations have to financing that are deemed reasonably related to international drug and human
31 trafficking, and the illicit trade of arms;
- 32
33 3. *Requests that*, for the purposes of enhancing cooperation among Member States in combatting transnational
34 organized crime on and across their borders, and in order to strengthen international security, the next
35 conference on the UNCTOC consider broadening the definition of transnational organized crime:
- 36
37 a. Further proposes that the Conference consider the development of an action plan to facilitate capacity-
38 building institutions for border security operations at the regional level;
- 39
40 b. Further encourages the Conference to consider the implementation and utilization of all available
41 technologies in its discussion, such as pre-existing national frameworks and other relevant
42 information-sharing technologies;
- 43
44 4. *Proposes* a joint session with the General Assembly Third Committee to discuss a standardized process of
45 communication among Member States in instances of the discovery of transnational organized crime within
46 their borders, so as to enhance their abilities to combat transnational organized crime and increase international
47 security;
- 48

- 49 5. *Advocates* for the right of any discovering Member States to retain control over the confiscated evidence until
50 reasonably assured of the country of origin's intent to prosecute any and all non-state actors related to the
51 confiscated evidence on the basis that such a right is to the benefit of the global welfare at large;
52
- 53 6. *Expresses its hope* that neighboring Member States foster agreements in order to fully define and secure shared
54 borders to hinder transnational criminal activities for the advancement of international security.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the principles of Chapter 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, highlighting the importance of
4 maintaining international peace and security and encouraging cooperative measures to prevent aggression and
5 increase the removal of threats to international security,

6
7 *Noting with deep concern* the reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which
8 demonstrate that criminal organizations profit from illicit activities while hindering the development of Member
9 States and threatening international security,

10
11 *Deeply conscious* of the cyclic nature of transnational organized crime and intractable dynamics of criminal
12 networks such as a source of poverty,

13
14 *Deeply conscious* of the cyclical nature of transnational organized crime and the undeniably extensive and far
15 reaching dynamics of criminal networks and their methods of propagating their nefarious activities, which include,
16 *inter alia*, illicit sources of financing and trading of arms and drugs across borders, undermining peace and security
17 in developing and developed nations,

18
19 *Affirming* the importance of combating the transnational organized crime to the achievement of the Sustainable
20 Development Goals (SDGs) to work towards ending the trafficking of drugs and humans,

21
22 *Recalling* the significance of transnational cooperation in combating illicit activities on a global scale in the General
23 Assembly resolution 70/182,

24
25 *Recognizing* the pivotal role that corruption plays in fostering the success of the activities of transnational criminal
26 organizations and the smuggling of drugs across international borders, posing a grave threat to international security,
27 and adversely deteriorating the economy, health and other socio-cultural facets of host Member States, which in turn
28 serve to promote hostility and destabilizing factors,

29
30 *Bearing in mind* the consequences and threats that Transnational Organized Crime represents for international
31 security established in General Assembly resolution 5/25, which lays out the international frameworks of dealing
32 with transnationally organized crime,

33
34 *Reiterating* the importance of the protocols established by the *United Nations Convention against Transnational*
35 *Organized Crimes (UNCTOC)* and the *Palermo Protocols* that encourage international cooperation to combat
36 organized crime and target the illicit trade of drugs and arms,

37
38 *Recognizing* that countries along coastal routes are vulnerable to the activities of transnational organized crime
39 groups,

- 40
41 1. *Urges* the reinforcement of border security through better educated border security officers that would
42 safeguard against criminal organizations, illicit goods and major amphetamine-type stimulants by:
- 43
44 a. Enhancing border patrol training programs and border control infrastructure, particularly through
45 training programs in new technologies and practices, and consulting with security experts in order to
46 raise awareness of the diverse array of new and pertinent security tactics, technologies and programs;
- 47

- 48 b. Enhancing checks on goods in order to improve counter narcotics efforts already implemented under
49 comprehensive and complementary programs that each Member State already fosters;
50
- 51 2. *Encourages* Member States to set a framework for an international educational standard pertaining to the
52 training of border control employees comparable to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
53 (OSCE) and the European Economic Community (EEC) frameworks and to consider the following criteria
54 when formulating an international standard:
55
- 56 a. Improving the screening process to effectively recognize and apprehend individuals carrying illegal
57 substances;
58
- 59 b. Developing advanced skills to recognize and respond to different illegal substances being smuggled
60 across borders;
61
- 62 c. Providing border control personnel with the required and updated equipment, along with the proper
63 guidelines on its usage;
64
- 65 3. *Calls upon* Member States to implement a regional, national, and international approach to harmonize penal
66 codes to provide a vigorous framework to prevent criminals from avoiding punishment regarding any crime
67 they may have committed, while respecting the sovereignty of Member States:
68
- 69 a. On a regional level, organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the African
70 Union (AU), and the European Union (EU), among others, may serve as fora to help in the
71 harmonization of laws;
72
- 73 b. On a national level, states should consider implementing targeted penalties from their respective penal
74 codes;
75
- 76 c. On an international level, Member States should apply the Legal Tools of the UNODC to facilitate the
77 implementation of this harmonization, legal tools such as SHERLOC knowledge management
78 portal, the Legal Library, international drugs control conventions and commentaries, directors of
79 competent national authorities, and the International Cooperation Networks;
80
- 81 4. *Further invites* Member States to strengthen cooperation between international police organizations such as
82 INTERPOL, Europol, Ameripol and the International Associations of Chiefs of Police (IACP), to train national
83 police and investigative forces in order to improve border control and national security systems;
84
- 85 5. *Invites* Member States to consider the creation of a legal framework to establish and enforce international
86 standards pertaining to the punishment of corrupt government and police officials, thereby instilling and further
87 strengthening implementation mechanisms using the UNCTOC;
88
- 89 6. *Further encourages* the committee adopt a set of goals for each Member State within a timeline that accounts
90 for the strengths of their respective criminal justice systems concerning organized crime which are prevalent in
91 their country, in order to assess a comprehensive plan to progressively reduce, the risk of instability or
92 proliferation of unrest caused by transnational organized crime and the inability of Member States to fight such
93 crimes:
94
- 95 a. These goals would also stipulate minimum standards for different practices for intercepting or tackling
96 illicit activities, while including the sharing of best practices by Member States in areas of border
97 control and drug confiscation;
98
- 99 b. The goals would also relate to the training and enlightenment of police and investigative forces by
100 developing countries;
101

- 102 7. *Further* encourages the committee to adopt a set of goals for each Member State within a timeline that pertains
103 to the strengths of their respective criminal justice systems concerning organized crime which are prevalent in
104 their country;
- 105
- 106 8. *Encourages* Members States who have not acceded to the UNCTOC and its protocols to do so, as cooperation is
107 imperative for maintaining international security and to develop a global response to tackle transnational
108 organized crime;
- 109
- 110 9. *Further invites* Member States to support projects that explore the development of new technologies to prevent
111 illegal narcotics and small firearms from crossing borders.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Observing* that many of the problems linked to transnational organized crime stem from the lack of regional
4 infrastructure and cooperation, as addressed in the Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment by the United
5 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

6
7 *Reaffirming* all of the principles stated in the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*
8 (UNCTOC),

9
10 *Deeply concerned* about the negative effects of transnational organized crime, especially in regards to its impact on
11 national and international security,

12
13 *Recognizing* the role of the UNODC in annual reporting and in the creation of specialized programs aiming to
14 monitor the illicit use of information in order to fight against issues pertaining to transnational organized crime,

15
16 *Cautiously aware* of the possibility of non-state actors gaining unauthorized access to resources used in illicit
17 activities that threaten international peace and security,

18
19 *Emphasizing* the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which focuses on the
20 importance of reducing illicit financial and arms flows, return of assets, and combat of all forms of organized crime
21 to promote international security,

- 22
23 1. *Strongly recommends* the following topics to be highlighted in the next Conference of the States Parties to the
24 UNCTOC and the Protocols Thereto, to include:
- 25
26 a. Facilitating communication that may lead to the creation of additional protocols that clearly and
27 explicitly state international crime laws and proper response measures in the hopes of strengthening
28 international peace and security;
 - 29
30 b. Serving as a transnational forum to discuss jurisdiction over transnational organized crime as well as
31 enhanced discussion regarding reconciling extradition and jurisdictional disputes;
 - 32
33 c. Discussing the need for regional and international task forces for the purpose of addressing issues that
34 plague Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
 - 35
36 d. Raise national awareness on possible measures including but not limited to an expanded version of the
37 UNODC Youth Initiative, so as to target at-risk communities, focus on the measures countries can take
38 to prevent the initial rooting of transnational organized crime and work with regional bodies to
39 specialize measures taken within their jurisdiction to maintain effectiveness;
- 40
41 2. *Encourages* all Member States to further research transnational organized crime in their respective regions and
42 its link to international peace and security for the purpose of facilitating global transparent discussions to allow
43 regional organizations to better understand the status of transnational organized crime efforts within their
44 jurisdiction;
- 45
46 3. *Further invites* all the Member States to continue engaging in annual meetings held by UNODC, in order to
47 update the international community on developments in transnational organized crime, and invites nations to
48 update their reports and protocol according to those developments;
- 49

- 50 4. *Urges* Member States to seek further involvement and cooperation with the World Customs Organization
51 programs to facilitate in the enforcement of international law in order to maintain high levels of international
52 security by:
53
- 54 a. Providing thorough transparency through the entire process utilizing existing measures such as the
55 UNODC Global Programme on Building Effective Networks Against Transnational Organized Crime
56 (BENATOC) which aims to strengthen anti-transnational organized crime measures through the
57 “Networking the Networks” Initiative;
58
 - 59 b. Provide personalized structural plans for any Member State which asks;
60
 - 61 c. Collect and analyze data in order to promote a network of law enforcement training and educational
62 institutions and to strengthen capacities;
63
- 64 5. *Urges* the incorporation of organizations, both public and private, and 501(c)(3)s to aid developing Member
65 States in achieving the following:
66
- 67 a. Properly training local authorities in appropriately reacting to the ramifications associated with
68 transnational organized crimes;
69
 - 70 b. Establishment of appropriate infrastructure to facilitate autonomous development and institutional
71 empowerment to further security;
72
 - 73 c. Filling in technological and resource-based gaps so as to appropriately respond to the criminal
74 exploitation of commercial industries and financial systems;
75
 - 76 d. Increasing participation of civil society to identify creative solutions, encourage debate, provide an
77 external view regarding local and regional performance, and deliver critical services that augment
78 scarce or shrinking state resources;
79
 - 80 e. Population mobilization through the increase of awareness of issues pertaining to transnational
81 organized crime and international security;
82
- 83 6. *Recommends* further assessing and refining international initiatives through regional and local cooperation for
84 the betterment of coordinated international security:
85
- 86 a. Utilizing previously existing and successful regional conventions, including, but not limited to, the
87 West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI);
88
 - 89 b. By facilitating the collection, local centralization, management, and analysis of local police
90 information emanating from all relevant domestic national law enforcement agencies;
91
 - 92 c. To give access to frontline security agents, such as border security forces, to help stop transnational
93 crime at the borders of participating Member States;
94
 - 95 d. To serve as pilot programs that can be expanded to other regions depending on their success and
96 implementation.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the pervasiveness of what is known as the illicit trade in cultural property,
4
5 *Taking into consideration* the tendency for conflict to exacerbate the cultural properties trade,
6
7 *Welcoming* the support of any and all Member States in combating the illegal procurement and sale of cultural
8 artifacts,
9
10 *Acknowledging* the use of cultural items for the funding of terrorism, human trafficking, and the global illicit
11 substance trade,
12
13 *Recognizing* diminished capacities of Member States to adequately address issues such as this due to international
14 conflict and regional instability,
15
16 *Bearing in mind* the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) decision on *Prosecutor v. Krstic*, which created a
17 connection between cultural acts and the crime of genocide, which is a violation of international law and a threat to
18 security,
19
20 *Recognizing* section 6.6 of the Secretary-General’s Bulletin of 1999, in which the United Nations (UN) prohibited
21 Member States from attacking monuments of art, architecture or history, archaeological sites, works of art, places of
22 worship and museums and libraries which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples,
23
24 *Acknowledging* Article 22(2)(f) of the International Law Commission (ILC) Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace
25 and Security of Mankind submitted through the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on the work of
26 its forty-eighth session, which states that purposeful attacks on properties of religious, historical or cultural value
27 constitute exceptionally serious war crimes,
28
29 *Reaffirming* Articles 1(2) and 12(1) of the revised *Lauswolt Document*, which prohibits any acts of hostility directed
30 against cultural property during international and national armed conflict,
31
32 *Recalling the UN Transitional Administrations in East Timor* “Regulation No. 2000/15” which seeks to prevent
33 “[i]ntentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable
34 purposes, [or] historic monuments ... provided they are not military objectives” constitutes a war crime in both
35 international and non-international armed conflict,
36
37 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/196, which outlines International Guidelines for Crime Prevention
38 and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property,
39
40 *Taking into account* that GA resolution 70/177 states that the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), within its
41 mandate, continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programs to
42 strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of cultural heritage by transnational
43 organized criminal groups,
44
45 *Acknowledges* that, upon Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2013/31, the GA requested Member
46 States to continue their efforts to effectively strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect
47 cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, including within the framework of the *United Nations*
48 *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and
49 Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),
50

51 *Further expanding on* the restrictions enacted in Security Council resolution 2199, which banned the sale of all
52 cultural properties illegally obtained in Syria since 2011 in the interest of international security and
53 counterterrorism,
54

55 *Fulfilling the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of*
56 *Ownership of Cultural Property* by modernizing the agenda of the UN as it pertains to the misuse of cultural
57 artifacts, their preservation, and installation in their rightful place,
58

- 59 1. *Strongly endorses* the definition given by the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of*
60 *Armed Conflict* (CPCPEAC), about what cultural and historical property shall cover:
 - 61 a. Movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people;
 - 62 b. Buildings whose main purpose is to preserve or display movable cultural property;
 - 63 c. Centers containing a large amount of cultural property, to be known as centers containing monuments;
 - 64
 - 65
 - 66
 - 67
- 68 2. *Deplores* the selling and buying of cultural artifacts, that of which are vulnerable to attack and abuse as
69 financial gain for non-state actors that contribute to the deterioration of regional stability and international
70 security;
71
- 72 3. *Suggests* Member States consider giving special protection when transferring cultural and historical artifacts to
73 the territory of another country, especially during times of great turmoil and conflict in order to protect the
74 items and prevent their manipulation and theft by non-state actors;
75
- 76 4. *Encourages* all Member States to consider acceding to the CPCPEAC in order to protect cultural and heritage
77 from any kind of attacks;
78
- 79 5. *Further encourages* all Member States to consider accepting the *Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and*
80 *Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments*, with the purpose of promoting the protection of historic
81 monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions due to the fact that it shall be
82 considered as neutral sites, and therefore respected and protected from organized groups;
83
- 84 6. *Trusts* that the aforementioned clauses will limit a rising source of financing for terrorist organizations.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* the spread of transnational organized crime and its growing connection with terrorism in
4 all its varieties, as, according to the Note by the Secretary General 59/565 in the Follow-up to the outcome of the
5 Millennium Summit, it constitutes one of the gravest threats to international peace and security, as referred to in the
6 Charter of the United Nations and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially Goal 16,

7
8 *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 2194, which raises concerns about terrorist organizations benefitting
9 from transnational organized crime,

10
11 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 46/51, which highlights that effective measures should be taken in
12 accordance with international law in order to end all acts, methods and practices of transnational organized crime
13 and its connection to international terrorism,

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to enhance international and regional
16 cooperation to ensure worldwide security,

17
18 *Conscious of* the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) established by the Secretary General in
19 2005 and endorsed in 2006 by the General Assembly through the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism
20 Strategy,

21
22 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/193 on the intrinsic connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,
23 which endangers international security,

24
25 *Reaffirming* Security Council presidential statement 2013/22 which states the crucial role of Member States and
26 their sovereignty in regard of states stability,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the importance of having effective training to enhance border control personnel and means of law
29 enforcement in order to combat transnational organized crime,

30
31 *Welcoming* the work of the Conference of the Parties to the *United Nations Convention against Transnational*
32 *Organized Crime and the Protocol Thereto* (UNCTOC),

33
34 *Upholding* the importance of the UNCTOC, namely the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in*
35 *Persons Especially Women and Children, Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*, as well as
36 the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their parts and Components and*
37 *Ammunition*,

38
39 *Honoring* the work of the UN Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking, established by
40 the Secretary-General Policy Committee in March 2011,

41
42 *Defining* Coordinated Border Management (CBM) as referring to a coordination of efforts by border control
43 agencies, both domestically and internationally, with the goal of creating greater efficiency over trade and travel,
44 while maintaining a balance with national sovereignty,

45
46 *Noting with concern* the lack of unified and standardized border control and police training programmes around the
47 world,

48
49 *Reiterating* the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the European Police Office
50 (Europol), the African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), the Police Community of the Americas

51 (Ameripol), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) and other
52 regional organizations in fighting terrorism and transnational crime through effective border management,
53

54 1. *Urges* all Member States that are not presently States Parties to accede to the UNCTOC and its three Protocols,
55 thereupon implementing the legal foundation provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
56 (UNODC) to facilitate the effective implementation of international treaties on crime and drug control and help
57 Member States to prosecute the criminals of every act of transnational organized crime, using the following
58 legal tools:

- 59 a. Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal;
- 60
- 61 b. Cybercrime Repository;
- 62
- 63 c. The Legal Library;
- 64
- 65 d. Human Trafficking Case Law Database;
- 66
- 67 e. International Drugs Control Conventions and Commentaries;
- 68
- 69 f. Directories of Component National Authorities;
- 70
- 71 g. Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool;
- 72
- 73 h. Model Laws and Treaties;
- 74
- 75 i. International Cooperation Networks;
- 76
- 77

78 2. *Recommends* the seventh session of the Working Group on International Cooperation taking place in Vienna
79 from the 19 to 21 October 2016, established by the Conference of the Parties to the UNCTOC, to create a
80 manual on best training practices to centralize information and foster international, specifically regional
81 cooperation, in order to:

- 82
- 83 a. Introduce a profound guideline for routine investigations;
- 84
- 85 b. Modernize police and investigation procedures;
- 86
- 87 c. Provide law enforcement personnel with legal background knowledge about national and international
88 law, especially concentrating on the implementation of human rights;
- 89
- 90 d. Introduce technical assistance, training and appropriate equipment to law enforcement and border
91 security provided by regional organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, ASEAN,
92 the Pacific Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Arab League, the Union of South
93 American Nations (UNASUR), and the Organization of America States (OAS);
- 94
- 95 e. Share information concerning organized crime groups and how to recognize signs of illicit activities
96 related to transnational organized crime;
- 97
- 98 f. Encourage harmonious relations between law enforcement, police and civil society on the other side;
- 99
- 100 g. Use various forms of intelligence sharing;
- 101
- 102 h. Facilitate cooperation with all relevant international actors, among them INTERPOL, AFRIPOL, and
103 other regional organizations;
- 104
- 105 i. Establishing an annual review process on the implementation regarding this manual;
- 106

- 107 3. *Encourages* all Member States to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among border control
108 agencies through the United Nations Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking;
109
- 110 4. *Expresses* its support to the Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy of the EU, the Border Security
111 Initiative taking place in Africa, as well as the Central Asian Border Security Initiative in order to:
112
- 113 a. Enhance border management structures and procedures such as integrated border management, identity
114 management and risk analysis;
 - 115
 - 116 b. Improve international cooperation and support harmonization of national policies and practices within
117 regional context towards common international norms and collaboration;
 - 118
 - 119 c. Encourage Member States to adopt pre-existing IBM strategies as possible frameworks for further
120 actions in this regard;
 - 121
- 122 5. *Promotes* the refinement of intra-service, inter-agency, and international cooperation of Member States
123 following the example of the Integrated Border Management Strategy of the European Union;
124
- 125 6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and its Counter-Terrorism
126 Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in its efforts to tackle transnational organized crime and secure borders
127 through the Border Security Initiative (BSI);
128
- 129 7. *Suggests* the World Custom Organization Capacity Building Committee, in cooperation with the regional
130 integrated border management programmes and regional laws, establish supplementary professional formations
131 and trainings of expertise to border control employees, according to the manual that is to be drafted, giving
132 specifically to:
133
- 134 a. Providing information concerning organized crime groups and how to recognize signs of illicit
135 activities related to transnational organized crime at borders;
 - 136
 - 137 b. Promoting innovative detecting technologies in performing border control;
 - 138
 - 139 c. Sharing expertise regarding the training of border and law enforcement employees at regional
140 workshops and seminars;
 - 141
 - 142 d. Transferring knowledge regarding police work, law enforcement and effective border protection;
 - 143
- 144 8. *Advocates* for international police organizations such as INTERPOL to work more closely with regional
145 national police organizations, particularly in regard to the proliferation of crucial information and training
146 methods to effectively fight transnational organized crime;
147
- 148 9. *Further advocates* that additional support such as voluntary financial contributions, technical assistance, and
149 sharing of information from Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, is
150 allocated in order to improve the INTERPOL National Central Bureau as well as Regional Bureaus in an effort
151 to build upon the coordination of law enforcement agencies to promote international cooperation in border
152 security.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Deeply disturbed* that there are over 800 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation worldwide
4 that contribute directly to the deaths of over 500,000 people every year,

5
6 *Acknowledging* that SALW are the main tools used in today's conflicts and result in the displacement of over 26
7 million people,

8
9 *Affirming* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 17, which is undermined by the illicit trade
10 of SALW, especially in zones of military conflict,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the importance of multilateral cooperation among all Member States in order to effectively combat
13 small arms,

14
15 *Fully alarmed* by the growing black market for SALW and its detrimental effects and risks to international security,

16
17 *Recognizing* the inherent right of Member States to manufacture, trade, and utilize SALW for their own security and
18 benefit,

19
20 *Condemning* the fact that arms trafficking feeds worldwide conflicts like civil wars and provides resources for
21 terrorist hubs,

22
23 *Recalling the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Components and*
24 *Ammunition* supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)*,

25
26 *Guided by* the achievements of the *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)* of 2013, in creating an international framework for the
27 regulation of global trade in SALW and the prevention of illicit transfers thereof,

28
29 *Recalling the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light*
30 *Weapons in All of Its Aspects (PoA SALW)*, whose aim is to combat the illicit trade and accumulation of SALW by
31 the implementation of effectually transparent mechanisms for monitoring and data sharing among states,

32
33 *Further recalling* the supplemental role of the *International Tracing Instrument (ITI)* to the PoA SALW, as a
34 mechanism for identification and investigation into diverted SALW,

35
36 *Emphasizing* Article 13 of the PoA SALW, that "governments remain primarily responsible for providing security
37 and protecting their populations,"

38
39 *Recalling* the Article 2 of the PoA in all its aspects which affirms that illicit arms trafficking feeds worldwide
40 conflicts like civil wars and provides resources for terrorist hubs,

41
42 *Noting with satisfaction* the creation of policy and the implementation of regulative mechanisms regarding SALW
43 by regional bodies, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), the
44 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the African Union (AU), and others,

45
46 1. *Encourages* Member States who have not yet done so to consider acceding to the ATT, the PoA SALW and the
47 ITI, as they represent much of the defining policy on combating the trafficking of illicit SALW across borders;

48

- 49 2. *Approves* of the definition of SALW as outlined in Article 4 of the ITI and the *Protocol against the Illicit*
50 *Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Components and Ammunition*;
- 51
- 52 3. *Strongly desires* Member States participating in the PoA SALW be more diligent concerning their annual
53 national reports on the status of SALW flows, so that the Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) regarding the
54 implementation of the PoA will have a more accurate measure for policy-building;
- 55
- 56 4. *Encourages* states to participate in multiple frameworks, both internationally and regionally, as they tend to
57 mutually reinforce each-other and will provide more support for states requiring aid implementing relevant
58 instruments;
- 59
- 60 5. *Recommends* that Member States implement standards for the promotion of cooperation and transparency in
61 order to:
- 62
- 63 a. Communicate directly with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) secretariat,
64 or through an established regional body or framework;
- 65
- 66 b. Work cooperatively with surrounding states to establish a Point of Contact (PoC) where relevant
67 information can be compiled and shared;
- 68
- 69 c. Create a system of measures and indicators for detecting and monitoring illicit SALW with help from
70 bodies such as UNODA or the PoA;
- 71
- 72 d. Cross-reference methodology and data with specialized non-government organizations, such as
73 Transparency International;
- 74
- 75 6. *Encourages* the implementation of a framework similar to the ITI in order to adopt better methods of tracking
76 SALW by:
- 77
- 78 a. Creating a licensing method for nationally based producers, for the purpose of identifying SALW;
- 79
- 80 b. Creating an efficient and transparent process of documentation and appeal;
- 81
- 82 c. Setting standards for acceptable behavior relative to the obligations of particular Member States to
83 binding agreements or organizations;
- 84
- 85 7. *Encourages* Member States to implement a voluntary reporting system to the International Criminal Police
86 Organization (INTERPOL) comprising of the following tenants:
- 87
- 88 a. Member States whose exports include SALW and SALW-related commodities submit comprehensive
89 production and export volume reports as well as recipients of sales and exports;
- 90
- 91 b. Member States obtain and submit records of the origin and destination of SALW shipments that cross
92 their borders;
- 93
- 94 8. *Strongly suggests* Member States consider the standardization of procedures for the management and security of
95 stockpiles in cooperation with regional organizations;
- 96
- 97 9. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of establishing guidelines for national legislation that implements harsher
98 penalties and sanctions in order to deter the sale and purchase of illicit SALW;
- 99
- 100 10. *Suggests* Member States increase multilateral cooperation by:
- 101
- 102 a. Increased coordination amongst themselves to ensure that existing policies are still applicable;
- 103
- 104 b. Eliminate financial ties from financiers, traders and arms dealers to the black market;

- 105
106 c. Formation of a global framework that attempts to regulate and disperse black markets;
107
108 11. *Encourages* research into innovative technologies, such as radio-frequency identification, for the purpose of
109 mitigating illicit SALW trafficking across border crossings;
110
111 12. *Further encourages* research into the benefits of implementing incentives for cooperating governments;
112
113 13. *Discourages* Member States from authorizing arms sales which would violate international treaties or arms
114 embargoes;
115
116 14. *Also discourages* the authorization of arms should there be knowledge that the weapons would be used in
117 crimes against humanity;
118
119 15. *Stresses* for an international public-private partnership (PPPs) between members states and private law
120 enforcement agencies, private software engineering companies and private military contractors vowing to make
121 the technological materials and capacity made accessible to all members states in order to:
122
123 a. Keep the recent border control technologies and innovations updated in order to maximize
124 border control efficiency with the help of technological materials;
125
126 b. Communicate between neighboring states in order to share information concerning the control and the
127 census of SALW;
128
129 16. *Encourages* Member States to examine their individual legal systems to ensure that there are no loopholes for
130 otherwise illicit SALW and SALW-related commodities to enter and exit Member States' borders.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Concerned by* the proliferation of international crime and the challenges in effectively combatting this issue which
4 have too often been permitted in the past by many Member States, committees and mechanisms on the international
5 stage,

6
7 *Bearing in mind* the paramount duty of each Member State to do its utmost to follow, enforce and oversee the
8 implementation of anti-criminal initiatives, aimed at combatting specifically the infectious spread of transnational
9 organized crime,

10
11 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of prioritizing the principles of international safety and security of sovereign
12 states, found in Article 1, Paragraph 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, when conducting state operations,

13
14 *Recalling* Article 1 of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC), which
15 was approved under GA resolution 55/25, in which Member States purposed to promote cooperation to prevent and
16 combat organized crime more effectively,

17
18 *Bearing in mind* the goals of the *2005 World Summit Outcome*, to foster effective, capable and well-resourced
19 security and police forces to ensure equal protection for all citizens,

- 20
21 1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize and adhere to their domestic immigration protocols delineated within
22 national codification to reinforce their own borders;
- 23
24 2. *Requests* the strengthening of domestic guidelines by Member States through respective national task forces,
25 specifically aimed at addressing border-related issues and designed to supplement the existing framework of the
26 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and equipped at enabling and encouraging Member States to
27 reinforce their own borders through the use of patrol and security forces, according to the practices and
28 regulations of their respective immigration and security-related laws:
- 29
30 a. Recognizing disparities amongst national and internationally-delineated regulations, these
31 forces would seek first and foremost to encourage cooperative, non-binding and non-
32 retroactive action between border security forces international diplomatic authorities;
- 33
34 b. Encouraging voluntary universal adherence to widely accepted immigration-related tenets,
35 with certain flexibilities given varying characteristics of Member States;
- 36
37 c. Recognizing and determining not to infringe upon existing transnational organizational
38 guidelines;
- 39
40 d. Understanding that each Member State deals with varying points of vulnerability along its
41 borders, each Member State's task force would focus upon their particular challenges and
42 minimizing those border weaknesses;
- 43
44 e. Regarding the issues of utmost importance to each Member State's respective borders and the
45 methods to most effectively combat transnational organized crime, encouraging Member
46 States to create an accessible database, the form and context contained to be discussed at
47 further meetings of individual nations;
- 48

- 49 f. Valuing the existence of other, private support options which come directly from willing
50 individual Member States, determining to seek out and take advantage of such resources to
51 mitigate the overall program cost;
52
- 53 3. *Requests* from Member States the formulation of specific plans, utilizing the support of the UNODC, to fight
54 transnational organized crime and criminal organizations from the bottom up, according to the precedent of the
55 2000 UN Global Compact:
56
- 57 a. Collaborating between respective police departments and national security forces to give information
58 on particular criminal organizations between that force's national borders to INTERPOL and other
59 UN-related organizations for the purpose of increasing effectiveness in fighting criminal activity on an
60 international scale;
61
- 62 b. Encouraging Member States to use information in thwarting criminal activity to target the leader(s) of
63 transnational criminal organizations, while following preexisting protocols to protect law enforcement
64 that are therein involved;
65
- 66 4. *Further recommends* an exhaustive and indiscriminate campaign to burgeon internal security forces on an
67 international scale, which have been established and recognized by this body or their respective governmental
68 heads, for the purpose of providing much-needed support to domestic anti-criminal efforts:
69
- 70 a. Encouraging Members States to host law enforcement training sessions designed to strengthen
71 domestic law enforcement agencies, which will decrease the flow of illegal substances, such as arms,
72 and other entities that have a negative impact on the peace and security of domestic borders and
73 societies;
74
- 75 b. A public awareness campaign specifically designed to educate legislators on assisting task and security
76 forces in their anti-criminal activities, including messaging to cover, not exclusively, the topics of
77 corruption, bribery, civil adherence and deference to state-appointed authority, to foster cooperation
78 and mutual respect between lawmakers and law enforcement;
79
- 80 5. *Strongly recommends* Member States to consider prioritization of internal security forces in lieu of automatic
81 deference to regionally-structured bodies or other international entities, and utilizing the resources existent
82 within these security forces' purview to combat the significant and ever-present existences of graft, tariff
83 intervention, bribery and state-sponsored cronyism:
84
- 85 a. Recommends that Member States research and report to the General Assembly on the domestic
86 consequences of transnational organized crime, which threaten the legitimacy and security of Member
87 States, specifically those that stem from the illegal distribution of weapons, and potential solutions
88 which will aid other Member States in effectively addressing the global problem of transnational
89 organized crime.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Cognizant* of the threat that transnational organized crime poses to international security,

4
5 *Understanding* the need for enhanced, localized, and comprehensive information sharing efforts to combat the threat
6 of transnational organized crime,

7
8 *Emphasizing* that sharing of best practices between member states would lead to increased awareness and
9 knowledge of the threat of transnational organized crime to international security,

10
11 *Understanding* that comprehensive approaches to tackle transnational organized crime in regions should be mirrored
12 and implemented on an international level, through proper progress and protocols best suitable for the regional
13 Member States,

14
15 *Mindful* of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, specifically Section 2.5 of the Plan of Action,
16 which encourages coordination among states in combating various forms of transnational organized crime,

17
18 *Recognizing* that developing the information sharing will increase multilateral cooperation, communication, and
19 trust within regions,

20
21 *Acknowledging* the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNCTOC) and its
22 protocols that address the nature of transnational organized crime as well as the existing legal frameworks as
23 outlined in the convention,

24
25 *Taking into consideration* the regional foundations of information sharing such as the Arab League Regional
26 Programme, Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa, and the International Association of Chiefs
27 of Police (IACP) Seventh South American Executive Policing Conference as a method to combat transnational
28 organized crime and increase security,

29
30 *Realizing* that cooperation will enable Member States to take coordinated and cohesive action against international
31 security threats,

- 32
33 1. *Encourages* Member States to consider the increased cooperation on crime and security threat prevention
34 through regional cooperation by:
- 35 a. Building capacities among other regional states;
 - 36 b. Considering cooperating with regional organizations in order to process reports and facilitate
37 greater dissemination of these process and reports;
 - 38 c. Taking cognizance of the impact of local grassroots solutions to global transnational organized
39 crime issues;
 - 40 d. Respecting the sovereignty of other member states, and trust member states to provide honest and
41 comprehensive reflection;
- 42
43
44 2. *Urges* Member States to consider enhancing efforts for the continued process of research in the region, to
45 efficiently monitor the global progress in tackling transnational organized crime s, in order to facilitate
46 transparent discussions for the purpose of adapting stronger security tactics;
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3. *Recommends* Member States consider increasing funding for pre-existing United Nations (UN) supported programs and organizations that facilitate information sharing networks within the realm of transnational organized crime in order to further promote international security, which will:
 - a. Encourage easier accessibility to strategies and practices as well as ensure more continued, updated, and transparent self-reported information;
 - b. Transparently share information in real time on new and existing criminal records, statistics, and any data pertaining to transnational organized crime;
 - c. Invite Member States that take part in the annual meeting on the UNCTOC to further aid Member States in discussion of updating response processes to keep up with developments in transnational organized crime and provide them with the ability to identify new local mechanisms on combating these threats for present threats;
 - d. Have a special focus on bringing Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with limited access to the internet up to speed to take part in the sharing of information;
 - e. Work with regional bodies to increase access to information and monitor the status of transnational organized crime protocols for Member States in their jurisdiction;
 4. *Urges* that Member States, in the wake of the success of the regional Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), consider a parallel program that can expand to other regions in order to:
 - a. Help coordinate information sharing on transnational organized crime;
 - b. Enhance the integrated development of information sharing through collaboration and on-the-ground actions;
 - c. Continue to test the role that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have in these regions and thus continue bridge the information gap on transnational organized crime occurring in order to hinder the possibility of security breaches;
 5. *Recommends* that Member States consider emulating a parallel organizational framework to the already established Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) that addresses the regional concerns of transnational organized crime and internal security; this framework should:
 - a. Help the body coordinate strategies to facilitate interaction amongst intelligence services and exchange of information on common security threats;
 - b. Call attention to the fact that the region's political organs need to be furnished with credible intelligence in order to make informed decisions;
 - c. Encourage internal crime prevention organizations to consider working in conjunction with this framework, in order to provide the necessary training, advising, and resources with the hopes of promoting, in an effective manner, the expeditious entry into force of the UNCTOC;
 - d. Promote the purpose of serving as a platform for information sharing to similar organizations outside of Africa;
 6. *Suggests* Member States consider creating a new momentum in promoting regional information sharing networks to ensure peace and security through:
 - a. Integrating and streamlining drug control, crime prevention, and security threats into regional development;

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- b. Taking into consideration regional frameworks, such as the one established in the Arab League programme from 2011-2015;
- 7. *Recommends* the cooperation between different regional enforcement agencies and the UN in order to work closer, share information and work together to fight transnational organized crime and security threats through:
 - a. Acknowledging the strides made in International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Seventh South American Executive Policing Conference, that fights in conjunction with other countries in the region against transnational crime in the Western Hemisphere should be mirrored throughout the international community;
 - b. Continuing to be in agreement that nations proceed with a renewed commitment toward cooperation and information sharing;
- 8. *Suggests* protocols and practices of regional groups as well as work done by the UN system to increase awareness and proper security measures are sufficiently being executed and combatting organize crime on a regional and international level;
- 9. *Encourages* meetings between Member States in order to coordinate activities, share information, and monitor security trends within each specific regional framework of UN subsidiary bodies:
 - a. Sessions in which all Member States attend and submit recommendations regarding information sharing strategies;
 - b. Tracking trends and countermeasures.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Understanding* the complexity of global conflicts that affects international security and its direct relation to human
4 trafficking,
5
6 *Observing* the need for standardized border control in order to prevent more incidents of human trafficking,
7
8 *Recognizing* that human trafficking occurs through a variety of channels,
9
10 *Bearing in mind* the efforts made by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the Trans-
11 Regional Training Workshop on Preventing and Combating the Smuggling of Migrants by Sea affecting the
12 Mediterranean Region,
13
14 *Acknowledging* the progress of *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Protocol to*
15 *Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons* and its efforts to encourage member state cooperation in
16 providing assistance to victims,
17
18 *Taking into consideration* the 2015-2017 Work Plan submitted by the Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in
19 Persons,
20
21 *Recognizing* the inconsistency when carrying out laws regarding human trafficking, negatively affecting states'
22 abilities to prosecute in the area of human trafficking,
23
24 *Emphasizing* the need of effective law training for judicial and prosecuting officers in the field of transnational
25 organized crime,
26
27 *Remembering* the testimony of Hon. Christopher H. Smith, before the Organization for Security and Cooperation in
28 Europe (OSCE), which stated that human trafficking contributed to government corruption as well as funding
29 organized crime activities such as trafficking arms and drugs,
30
31 *Realizing* that human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and forced labor are direct threats to human security, which is
32 emphasized in the *2005 World Summit Outcome* entitled Human Security, undermines rule of law, the development
33 of communities, and ultimately creates cross-cultural, transnational conflicts and insecurity,
34
35 *Taking into consideration* General Assembly (GA) resolution 67/145, which addresses the possibility of a
36 connection between humanitarian aspects and international security aspects of human trafficking,
37
38 *Declaring* that human security is firstly determined by physical safety as well as fundamental freedoms, human
39 rights, good governance, sustainable development, and social equity which are all integral to global security, as
40 advocated by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS),
41
42 *Recalling* the *Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009* that prohibits all forms of trafficking for adults and
43 children and prescribes penalties up to 15 years imprisonment for convicted offenders therefore removing these
44 offenders who threaten human security,
45
46 *Recalling* GA resolution 46/51 pointing out that effective measures should be taken in accordance with international
47 law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism and combat transnational organized crime
48 may be brought to an end,
49

- 50 1. *Encourage* Member States to consider the creation of border control standards that encourage collaboration with
51 international police bodies:
52
- 53 a. Draws attention to the importance of strengthening border security by soliciting the support of the
54 UNODC in states where entry and exit points present a lack of control and security;
55
- 56 b. Encourages stronger state collaboration with international police bodies such as International Criminal
57 Police Organization (INTERPOL), Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL), European
58 Police Organization (Europol), ASEANPOL, among others to educate domestic border police in order
59 to recognize signs of human trafficking;
60
- 61 c. Recommends the review of existing border security measures of each Member-State in order to ensure
62 that these international standards are met with the goal of strengthening identification processes in
63 order to allow states to better screen those crossing their borders similar to the Trafficking Victim
64 Identification Tool (TVIT) supported by the National Institute of Justice;
65
- 66 2. *Recommends* Member States to take into account the following sub clauses in sentencing and charging
67 criminals accused of transnational organized crimes:
68
- 69 a. If there is involvement of drugs;
70
- 71 b. If the victim is a minor;
72
- 73 c. If the victim suffered permanent physical or mental harm;
74
- 75 3. *Encourages* collaboration with the GA Third Committee in order to more completely deal with human
76 trafficking in the near future and focus on the human security aspects;
77
- 78 4. *Requests* the UNODC to report on the effectiveness of the Trans-Regional Training Workshop on Preventing
79 and Combating the Smuggling of Migrants by Sea affecting the Mediterranean Region, in order to evaluate the
80 effectiveness of these practices and whether the practices of the workshop should be renewed and implemented
81 in areas with similar situations;
82
- 83 5. *Urges* every Member State to accede to the UNOTC *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in*
84 *Persons, Especially Women and Children*;
85
- 86 6. *Encourages* Member States to consider the implementation of bilateral, regional, multilateral and international
87 law enforcement and judicial cooperation, as proposed by the 2014 Conference of the Parties to the United
88 Nations Convention against transnational organized crime;
89
- 90 7. *Calls* for the creation of state forums, similar to the implementation of the World Education Forum, in order to
91 educate judicial and prosecution forces of Member States for the purpose of said officials correctly carrying out
92 their duties in the area of human trafficking;
93
- 94 8. *Further calls* for the formulation of border control standards that impede the actions of transnational organized
95 crime which undermine domestic governance, which further threatens international security;
96
- 97 9. *Recommends* Member States to work among judicial bodies to share the relevant information of human
98 trafficking, extradition and the laws related to those crimes according to their region;
99
- 100 10. *Strongly encourages* developed states to handle issues of human trafficking as critical to international
101 development for the sake of human security for the safety and stability across borders;
102
- 103 11. *Calls upon* developing Member States to securitize and address the problem of human trafficking not just as a
104 social issue, but also as one of national security by focusing on regional integration regarding legal and
105 economic development;

106 12. *Suggests* that each Member State considers issuing a report on the progress of combatting human trafficking to
107 the GA First Committee every two years.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Deeply concerned* regarding corruption and its causal link with disenfranchised populations and inequality that can
4 and does provide safe havens and recruiting grounds for terrorist and insurgent organizations,

5
6 *Understanding* that transnational organized crime negatively affects the integrity of the government within the
7 Member States that it occurs in; and recognizes, the fact that the causal relationship flows in the reverse as well,

8
9 *Fully aware* that a Member State's ability to combat trafficking and other transnational organized crime is limited by
10 that Member State's resources and political frameworks, also considering, governments whose structure is not
11 founded on a principles such of 'separation of powers' and 'limitation of powers' tend to be more vulnerable to
12 corruption,

13
14 *Fully aware* the corruption of government officials often leads to the augmentation of corruption of the partial or
15 whole government structure, leading to ineffective operation of governments,

16
17 *Drawing attention* to the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCOTC)* which
18 calls for the consideration of measures to monitor cash and good transfers across borders,

19
20 *Deeply conscious* that many transnational organized crime groups use extortion tactics to influence governmental
21 systems and how the government operates,

22
23 *Noting with deep concern* that the poor investigation of transnational organized crime is often a result of
24 governmental corruption, which then facilitates the operation of transnational organized crime,

25
26 *Recalling* Kofi Annan's Secretary General Bulletin in 2006, which called on the international community to develop
27 an extensive legal framework to protect whistleblowers from arbitrary prosecution,

28
29 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of public awareness of government operations in some Member States, and therefore
30 the lack of public accountability in Member States with corrupt government,

31
32 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 55/61, which employs effective international legal instruments and bodies
33 against corruption, such as UNCTOC as well as Financial Action Task Force (FAFT),

34
35 *Bearing in mind* an effective forum for discussion on corruption and anti-corruption measures is within a regionally
36 based organization or convention because local based Member States can place greater pressure on governments to
37 reform,

38
39 *Observing* that significant amount of aid money is lost to corruption annually, as highlighted in the Economic and
40 Social Council's (ECOSOC) 2012 High Level Panel on Accountability, Transparency and Sustainable
41 Development: Turning Challenges into Opportunities,

42
43 *Aware* of the innovative work done by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) on closing the
44 information gap between donor countries, developing countries, the private sector, non-profit organizations, and
45 citizens,

46
47 1. *Suggests* that Member States with vague and ambiguous government programs, agencies, mechanisms, and
48 departments adopt and implement legislative measures to strengthen their government's structural integrity by
49 having:

50

- 51 a. The international community support a body or organization by conducting a study on the structural
52 elements of government that most lead to corruption;
53
- 54 b. Encouraging organizations, bilateral, and multilateral efforts working towards capacity building to act
55 on the recommendation of the study;
56
- 57 2. *Encourages* Member States to develop a system of government oversight that will thwart government
58 corruption:
59
- 60 a. By referring to Security Council resolution 2195, which calls upon Member States to assist less
61 developed Member States, upon their request, to develop the capacity to internally investigate and to
62 replace corrupted parts of the government;
63
- 64 b. Through Member States seeking the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
65 (UNODC) to provide logistical support, upon request, to Member States to aid in combating
66 transnational organized crime that occurs due to weak governmental structure;
67
- 68 3. *Calls upon* States Parties to the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC) to fully implement
69 the convention;
70
- 71 4. *Further calls upon* States Parties to the UNCAC to implement article 65, which urges Member States to adopt
72 legislation as necessary to establish corruption as a criminal offense;
73
- 74 5. *Encourages* Member States to develop a standardized investigation process that can be implemented in all
75 circumstances, emphasizing that:
76
- 77 a. Member States ought to adopt said plan, and to work with the UNODC to develop specific
78 investigatory processes addressing their country's corruption issues;
79
- 80 b. Each plan can be tailored to the particular nation state in order to address the specific nuances of each
81 government, and therefore necessarily address the specific corruption in that government;
82
- 83 6. *Endorses* Member States to establish mechanisms for reporting government officials' incomes to surveil and
84 track potential monetary corruption, and urges that:
85
- 86 a. Member States ensure that this mechanism allows for the release of said incomes to the public through
87 the media;
88
- 89 b. The information and data provided is voiced in a medium that is easily understandable for the majority
90 of the country's population;
91
- 92 7. *Encourages* cooperation with existing anti-corruption agencies set in place by the UN and similar non-
93 governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Transparency International, and the Financial Action Task Force
94 (FAFT) to mitigate corruption worldwide through:
95
- 96 a. Promoting the usage of technological resources such as the Internet and specialized financial software
97 to keep track of all financial transactions made by governmental organizations;
98
- 99 b. Encouraging the installation of security protocol (i.e. cameras) within government offices to increase
100 functional transparency through establishing a means of monitoring all activity conducted by
101 government officials within the workplace settings;
102
- 103 c. Emphasizing that participating Member States encourage a proportional distribution of power amongst
104 a variety of governmental branches as well as a physical system of accountability preserved through
105 records kept on paper or the web;
106

- 107 8. *Further invites* NGOs to promote public awareness through grassroots campaigns, and other means, in order to
108 address the problem of uninformed populace;
109
- 110 9. *Encourages* NGOs to connect ‘whistleblowers’ with appropriate and adequate legal representation to protect
111 them from persecution of the government;
112
- 113 10. *Further requests* that Member States maintain active participation in their respective regionally based anti-
114 corruption organizations such as European Partners Against Corruption, African Parliamentarians Against
115 Corruption, and African Development Bank (ADB)/Organisation for the Economic Co-operation and
116 Development (OCED) Anti-Corruption Initiative;
117
- 118 11. *Recommends* Member States to join the IATI and implement their framework for publishing data relative to aid
119 information, ensuring that funds are being directed the right way by public accountability following the IATI
120 Standard such ensuring aid is not being rerouted through corruption.



Code: GA1/1/12

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) as well as its three*
4 *protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, against the*
5 *Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,*
6 *their Parts and Components and Ammunition,*
7
8 *Further recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Salvador Declaration on*
9 *Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges,*
10
11 *Acknowledging that the threat posed by transnational organized crime to international security respects no*
12 *geographic, ethnic, economic or social boundaries,*
13
14 *Noting with concern the dynamic of funding transnational criminal organizations through illicit drug trafficking by*
15 *criminal organizations, particularly in cities, also outlined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*
16 *(UNODC) Report on the Destabilizing Influence of Drug Trafficking on Transit Countries,*
17
18 *Recognizing previous and recent regional efforts to combat transnational organized crime, such as, but not limited*
19 *to, the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime by the Organization of American States*
20 *and the West African Coast Initiative by the Economic Community of West African States,*
21
22 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 67/186, which outlines the need for strong criminal justice institutions and*
23 *the rule of law in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16,*
24
25 *Bearing in mind SDG 11, which points to the building of sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 9, aiming to*
26 *improve industry, innovation and infrastructure,*
27
28 *Stressing that large cities and metropolitan often serve as centers of transnational interaction for organized crime*
29 *endangering international security, through links to terrorism, the proliferation of weapons, and the organization of*
30 *civil wars,*
31
32 *Noting with concern the devastating impact of transnational organized crime on local communities, especially city*
33 *compounds and peripheral areas,*
34
35 *Further stressing that cities are often plagued by transnational criminal organizations' actions which threaten*
36 *international security, such as, but not limited to, terrorist acts, smuggling of weapons and humans, as well as civil*
37 *wars,*
38
39 *Emphasizing that cities often have more similarities between them than within states as a whole, thus, addressing*
40 *transnational organized crime at the city level would make the fight against it more targeted and therefore more*
41 *efficient,*
42
43 *Noting with appreciation Mexico's programs addressing gang violence at local levels, such as Todos Somos Juarez,*
44 *a program in which the citizen participation was emphasized as being a key starting point followed by*
45 *comprehensive public policies and its successes in dropping the homicide rate by seventy percent,*
46
47 *Observing that especially large cities that serve as economic, political, cultural, educational, and civic centers of*
48 *societies largely affected by these phenomena, transnational organized crime could destabilize domestic*
49 *governments through the proliferation of crime and through maximizing the reach of transnational organized crime,*
50 *undermining international security,*

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Guided by General Assembly resolution 2028 (1965), which stresses the need for town pairing as a means for international cooperation, and SDG 17, which underlines the importance of global partnerships for the success of the goals,

Encouraged by the successes of previous partnerships between cities, especially the work of the non-governmental organization Sister Cities International in connecting cities with programs pertaining to youth and education, arts and culture, business and trade, as well as community development;

1. *Calls upon* Member States to consider twin cities in other areas such as, but not limited to, cultural exchange or environmental governance, as role models for future regional and international cooperation regarding the fight against transnational organized crime;
2. *Expresses its belief* that cooperation between two cities should form the basis of the initiative outlined hereinafter, which would eventually lead to a net of partner cities spanning across sub-regional, regional, and international distances;
3. *Expresses its hope* that this initiative will overcome intergovernmental non-cooperation through focusing on the threat of transnational organized crime to international security evolving from large centers of national and regional instability;
4. *Recommends* that cities find possible twin cities based upon similarities regarding the nature of crime mainly affecting the cities, such as, but not limited to, illicit trade in narcotics, proliferation of small-arms, light weapons, human trafficking, child labor, corruption, money-laundering and large-scale theft of financial and cultural assets, similar severity of crime, similar police service organization, as well as similar population size;
5. *Further recommends* to cities to take into account the possibility of partnerships between cities from developing and developed countries;
6. *Further recommends* to cities to cooperate with UNODC in designing joint actions and frameworks in order to tailor them to the specific needs of the regions in which the cities are located and to improve the security of the respective citizens;
7. *Proposes* to focus the cooperation between cities on the following areas crucial to the fight against threats posed by transnational organized crime to international security through:
 - a. The exchange of best practices and mutual training of security forces, such as, but not limited to, police or neighborhood security;
 - b. The exchange of best practices and successful policies, such as public surveillance with respect to the right to privacy, tracking of previously convicted criminals with respect to their human rights, and the involvement of citizens, with regard to the prevention of criminal organization by citizens;
 - c. Legislative and judicial procedures strengthening the rule of law through the exchange of legal information, expertise, and best practices regarding criminal cases and cases of prosecution, digital and material evidence, and the role of witnesses;
 - d. Other relevant focus areas considered by cities to be of importance for the elimination of threats posed to international security by transnational organized crime;
8. *Further suggests* that cities involved in these partnerships hold bi-annual meetings between twin cities' councils and/or mayors, with the participation of NGOs, members of the private sector, and security experts evaluating the progress relating to the aforementioned issues relevant to transnational organized crime as well as discussing their continuing impact on international security;

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108
109

9. *Encourages* Member States that have cities participating in the initiative to adapt bureaucratic structures in order to facilitate the spread of the aforementioned shared experience and practice to smaller cities and rural areas where applicable.



Code: GA1/1/13

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the problems faced by many nations in regards to the transport and sale of illegal drugs,*

4
5 *Recognizing the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) definition of drug trafficking as “the global illicit*
6 *trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances which are subject to drug*
7 *prohibition laws,”*

8
9 *Acknowledging that drug trafficking is a pressing issue that is hugely important in regards to the issue of*
10 *transnational organized crime as stated in General Assembly resolution 70/181,*

11
12 *Expressing the urgent need to resolve the issue of the production of drugs apparent within Member States,*

13
14 *Recognizing that drug trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar market with the potential to have profound negative*
15 *impacts on national and international security,*

16
17 *Realizing the importance of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, which aimed to combat drug abuse by*
18 *coordinated international action,*

19
20 *Acknowledging the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, which endeavored to establish an international control*
21 *system for psychotropic substances by responding to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drug*
22 *abuse,*

23
24 *Recognizing the *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*,*
25 *which provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering*
26 *and the diversion of precursor chemicals,*

27
28 *Highlighting the social issues that come from the cutting of drug production in Member States, in regards to its*
29 *destabilizing influence for international security,*

30
31 *Recognizing the important work done by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the International Narcotics*
32 *Control Board (INCB), and the UNODC, which have endeavored to minimize the illicit trade of drugs and other*
33 *substances as well as monitor activities of the global drug trade and invest in reducing drug abuse,*

34
35 *Deeply concerned with the ease of access that children and young adults have to drugs and other illicit substances in*
36 *many Member States, which is further aided by the advanced technologies of communication,*

37
38 *Observing that according to the Indonesian government, drug abuse kills an average of 40 citizens a day, and that*
39 *the estimated number of drug addicts is expected to reach 5.8 million citizens this year,*

40
41 *Deeply disturbed by the World Drug Report stating two thirds of the world’s cocaine pass through West African*
42 *countries such as Benin, Ghana, and others into Europe and South America,*

43
44 *Remembering the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNCTOC) as deeply*
45 *distributed by transnational organized crime’s ability to threaten to our civil structure and the values of the*
46 *international community as a whole,*

47
48 *Deeply disturbed by the fact that the 2012 International Narcotics Control Strategy Support (INCSR) found 1115*
49 *individuals have been detained for drug consumption in 2011 in Angola,*

50

51 *Making note* of the INCB's mention that, "illicit trafficking in drugs [being a continual] threat to the political,
52 economic and social stability" of a nation,
53

54 *Remembering* that the *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action* adopted at the World Conference on Human
55 Rights stressed the linkage of "drug trafficking [being] aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental
56 freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of states, and destabilizing legitimate
57 governments,"
58

59 *Keeping in mind* the *2005 World Summit Outcome* Document where Member States expressed 'grave concern at the
60 negative effects on development security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of
61 and trafficking in human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of and trafficking in human
62 beings, the world narcotic drug problem and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,'
63

64 *Acknowledging* that according to the results of a security strategy in Mexico in 2006 shows that the Member States
65 of drug trafficking have been concentrated in countries that suffer from corruption in police and criminal justice
66 capacity,
67

68 *Noting with concern* the fact that children are often used as mediums of transport for illicit substances, which
69 weakens the national security of Member States,
70

71 *Noting* when UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov made clear the tie between international drug trafficking
72 and civil structure stating 'drugs and crime are also development issues' to all Member States,
73

74 *Noting with concern* the fact that illicit substances are replacing currencies as methods of payment, hence making it
75 difficult for governments to track illegal transactions,
76

77 1. *Recommends* Member States consider educating the involved parties and stakeholders on the various aspects of
78 drugs and psychotropic substances, to:
79

- 80 a. Educate governmental bodies and corporations between countries and citizens on the effects of drugs
81 and rehabilitation methods in order to improve international security;
- 82
- 83 b. Increase the accessibility of information on the effects of drugs, both long-term and short term for
84 Member States where drug trafficking has infringed upon their sovereignty;
- 85
- 86 c. Suggest Member States invest in educational materials for the people of nations to educate them on the
87 consequences of entering the illicit trade and use of drugs, which would inform them of the possible
88 national and international security impacts these actions may have;
- 89

90 2. *Recommends* improved ways to create a consortium of Member States which highlight the need of cooperation
91 amongst themselves to address the illicit trade of drugs, including:
92

- 93 a. Controlling the influence that drug traffickers have on the decision-making capabilities of individuals
94 in regards to their own personal security, which has the potential to damage state and international
95 security;
- 96
- 97 b. Suggesting Member States take responsibility for their citizens actions in the event of transnational
98 organized crime and take responsibility for the punishment of drug trafficking criminals;
- 99
- 100 c. Strongly urging Member States to cooperate with each other in trying drug trafficking offenders in the
101 Member State, where the offender is a citizen according to arrangements and limits of jurisdiction in
102 the prosecution of these crimes;
- 103

104 3. *Recommends* that Member States consider researching various information sharing strategies and preventative
105 measures where they have the option to share whatever they want to share;
106

- 107 3. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to identify and control the production of drugs by heuristically
108 determining the combinations in which they can be procured and sold, and:
109
- 110 a. Closely monitor the use of chemicals that may be used to manufacture illicit substances in order to
111 enhance preventative measures against the creation of illicit substances in Member States by
112 identifying and tracking natural materials that can be used to harvest drugs and other illicit substances;
113
- 114 4. *Highlights* the concern around the usage of drugs as a medium to source funding for transnational criminal
115 activities, and:
116
- 117 a. Be informed of the fact that drugs can be used as a “bartering tool” in several places to finance the
118 channels that deal with the sale of arms and ammunition;
119
 - 120 b. Closely monitor the purchase of real estate and the mediums used to fund such purchases, ensuring
121 that the intent of the purchase is clearly established, as a preventive measure to curb criminal activity.



Code: GA1/1/14

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Recalling* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states the purpose of the United Nations (UN) as
4 promoting international peace and security,
5
6 *Acknowledging* the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNTOC) in promoting
7 cross-border cooperation in tackling transnational organized crime,
8
9 *Alarmed* by the rampant prevalence of cyber-crime in Member States with low-performing Gross Domestic Product
10 (GDP),
11
12 *Noting* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 16, which aims to combat all forms of
13 organized crime,
14
15 *Recognizing* the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (UNCAC), which targets the problem of corruption
16 by encouraging multilateral collaboration between Member States,
17
18 *Taking* into consideration the *Budapest Convention on Cybercrime* and its widely accepted principles and
19 implementation, and highlighting its aim of unifying national laws and improving information sharing,
20
21 *Reaffirming* General Assembly (GA) resolutions 70/237 and 53/70, which emphasize the developments in the field
22 of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,
23
24 *Reaffirming* GA resolution 68/193 which emphasizes the strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and
25 Criminal Justice Programme and its technical cooperation capacity,
26
27 *Commending* the work of the UN Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) Special Event on Cybersecurity and
28 Development, which highlights the importance of education and public awareness in combating cyber crime.
29
30 *Applauding* the *Wales Summit Declaration*, which affirms the belief that international and humanitarian law applies
31 to cyberspace,
32
33 *Noting* that the world-wide cybercrime prosecution specialization level, at 60 percent, as noted by the United
34 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) "Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime", is inadequate, and implies
35 the need for a more clearly defined international framework,
36
37 *Acknowledging* the successful work of the UN International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats which
38 facilitates multilateral cooperation between national and international institutions,
39
40 *Recalling* the *Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime* and its
41 commitment to achieve a global position against transnational organized crime,
42
43 *Expressing concerns* that information and telecommunications technologies can potentially be used inconsistently
44 with the principles of ensuring international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the
45 infrastructure of Member States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,
46
47 *Recognizing* GA resolution 65/201, which encourages the establishment of international norms on the use of cyber
48 space for criminal activities, and that interconnected networks necessitate concerted transnational responses,
49

50 *Observing* the necessity of universal definitions for terms pertaining to cyber security, the likewise protection of
51 Member States thereof, and the grounds for seeking prosecution of non-state actors engaging in activities breaching
52 cyber-secure networks of Member States and any legally operating businesses or organizations held within them,
53

54 *Deeply concerned* by the increasing threat and prevalence of cyber crimes by both private and public entities and
55 their negative consequences to international security as noted by 13th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal
56 Justice,
57

58 *Acknowledging* the work of entities such as the Organization of American States which work to develop regional
59 strategies to address cyber security including the Comprehensive Inter-American Cyber Security Strategy and the
60 Budapest Convention,
61

- 62 1. *Encourages* Member States to foster initiatives to develop a skilled workforce in cyber security by
63 implementing cyber security in all levels of education through computer science classes to insure Member
64 States are better able to protect against cybercrime by increasing the number of trained cyber security specialists
65 employed in government and private entities;
66
- 67 2. *Emphasizes* the need to increase public and private sector awareness on cybercrime techniques used by
68 criminals which should aim to educate the public on common cybercrime techniques to promote safe and smart
69 internet usage, and stress the importance of protecting personal data against fraud by:
70
 - 71 a. Conducting awareness campaigns to share knowledge;
 - 72
 - 73 b. Conducting workshops in coordination with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
74
- 75 3. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge, ratify, and accede to the *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*
76 regarding their crucial role in international security and promoting security;
77
- 78 4. *Encourages* Member States to develop and promote a public-private partnership aimed at corporate intelligence
79 sharing which provides:
80
 - 81 a. A common database to the investigating authorities;
 - 82
 - 83 b. Aid in the protection of key transnational corporations such as, but not limited to, the financial services
84 sector, the banking sector, and the tourism industry;
 - 85
 - 86 c. Help for governments to quickly respond to transnational cyber crimes;
 - 87
 - 88 d. A board of this partnership would be represented by stakeholders of all concerned parties such as
89 international organizations, governments and private corporations with their experts;
 - 90
- 91 5. *Encourages* other private corporations such as telecommunication companies, law firms, audit firms, social
92 networks, and server providers to partner other multilateral organizations in the fight against transnational
93 organized crime;
94
- 95 6. *Encourages* the facilitation of a global bi-annual summit held in Geneva in the spring or fall of 2017 in order to
96 provide a forum for discussing and cooperation between the private and public institutions in order to combat
97 crimes;
98
- 99 7. *Emphasizes* that the alignment of, and coordination between, national and international legislation is crucial for
100 combatting transnational organized crime;
101
- 102 8. *Recommends* Member States collaborate on regional levels and form joint cyber crime investigation teams in
103 order to:
104

- 105 a. Facilitate cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors from different states in order to
106 improve work efficiency and develop trust among regional actors;
107
- 108 b. Exchange information between different law enforcement agencies;
109
- 110 b. Strengthen the ability to initiate simultaneous investigation actions among the regional actors;
111
- 112 9. *Recommends* Member States discuss the establishment of a cyber security capacity building initiatives, where:
113
- 114 a. Application of initiatives is open to all capacity building programs that evidently enhance cyber
115 security;
116
- 117 b. Applications will be reviewed by a group of cyber security experts from the concerned Member States;
118
- 119 10. *Invites* Member States to facilitate scientific knowledge gathering and the tools to prevent and detect cyber
120 threats through partnering with private corporations with relevant information related to cyber security in order
121 to protect states and their integrity from malicious cyber attacks;
122
- 123 11. *Calls* upon Member States to implement the ITU toolkit for cyber crime legislation and to comply with these
124 standards;
125
- 126 12. *Recommends* that Member States study and evaluate the impact of cyber techniques on existing transnational
127 organized crime and their consequences on international security;
128
- 129 13. *Encourages* Member States to work more regularly with the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),
130 and cover topic such as but not limited to: cyber infrastructure, cyber crime prevention and evolving new
131 technology that is relevant to cyber crimes;
132
- 133 14. *Recommends* that the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) continue to
134 strengthen human capital empowerment through its Centre for Training & Skills Development, and be aware of
135 different backgrounds and needs of different Member States during the training;
136
- 137 15. *Suggests* IMPACT establish regional offices under the Centre For Security Assurance and Research and the
138 Centre For Policy and International Cooperation in order to increase the response time in the event of a cyber
139 attack;
140
- 141 16. *Recognizing* that refining the definition of cyber crime will improve the ability to combat this form of
142 transnational crime, recommends to:
143
- 144 a. Clarify the definition of cyber crime and cyber warfare;
145
- 146 b. Enable the implementation of relevant security solutions within the subject of Transnational Organized
147 Crime;
148
- 149 17. *Encourages* Member States to implement national Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) and
150 cooperate with CERT of other states to share information and knowledge on cyber crime techniques;
151
- 152 18. *Further encourages* that CERT should also include Cyber Security Sharing Partnership (CiSP) between
153 government and the private sector to share information and manage incidents in order to ensure a more secure
154 cyberspace.



Code: GA1/1/15

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Deeply concerned* with the growing connection between transnational organized crime and terrorism and its ability
4 to undermine the principles of international peace and security put forth by the United Nations (UN),
5
6 *Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)* and its efforts as the
7 primary international instrument that combats transnational organized crime,
8
9 *Further recalling* the 1999 *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* and its
10 recommendations encouraging Member States implement strong national policies against terrorist financing,
11
12 *Recognizing* the positive impact and objectives of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40+9 internationally
13 endorsed recommendations for global standards against money laundering and terrorist financing,
14
15 *Noting* the importance of aligning various national legislation in fighting transnational money-laundering,
16
17 *Guided* by Security Council resolution 1373 and its reaffirmation of the necessity to suppress the financing of
18 terrorism,
19
20 *Noting* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 that aims to promote peaceful societies and encompasses
21 combating transnational organized crime in all its forms,
22
23 *Noting the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime* with the
24 objectives of strengthening and improving national capabilities, of promoting international cooperation, of laying the
25 foundations for concerted and effective global action, and the prevention further expansion of transnational
26 organized crime,
27
28 *Taking note* of the *Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime* as a
29 follow up of the *Naples Convention*,
30
31 *Deeply disturbed* that money laundering activities in Member States are connected to the proceeds of drug,
32 armament, human, and all other types of trafficking, as well as terrorist financing,
33
34 *Noting* that terrorism is reliant on finances received through money laundering and transnational organized crime as
35 stated in Security Council resolution 2195,
36
37 *Acknowledging* the importance and direct influence of the frameworks and risk based legislation introduced by the
38 *2000 Palermo Convention* and the 2012 FATF recommendations,
39
40 *Appreciating* the efforts of FATF and its regional groups in monitoring the connection between terrorism and anti-
41 money laundering,
42
43 *Noting with approval* the actions undertaken by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international
44 institutions in order to curb the effects of money laundering,
45
46 *Acknowledging* that Member States without extradition processes act as safe havens to those engaged in
47 transnational organized crime,
48
49 *Approving* the positive results accomplished through the sharing of information on suspicious activity reports by
50 Financial Intelligence Units in the Edgmont group,

51
52 *Convinced* that financial intelligence is underused in anti-money laundering initiatives and that innovation in the
53 way Member States and the private sector share information is needed,
54
55 *Recognizing* the discrepancy of anti-money laundering legislation and enforcement capacities among Member
56 States,
57
58 *Affirming* that capacity building on anti-money laundering initiatives will be beneficial to all Member States and an
59 important step towards mitigating the effect of transnational organized crime in international security,
60
61 *Acknowledging* that rapid technological progress requires continuous intensive cooperation between Member States
62 in order to effectively implement anti-money laundering measures,
63
64 *Noting with concern* that money laundering has repeatedly occurred under the cover of legitimate business entities,
65 rendering the investigation process more difficult and extensive,
66
67 *Recognizing* the potential for information sharing on anti-money laundering between states and the private sector as
68 well as corporate intelligence sharing within the private sector on common platforms like United Kingdom's pilot
69 program Joint Money Laundering Information Taskforce (JMLIT), and the Swiss ECUREX,
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71 *Expressing satisfaction* with the level of inter-state collaboration on the issue of combating money laundering
72 affiliated with transnational organized crime manifested in the creation of FATF regional organs,
73
74 1. *Invites* all Member States to promote the application of a risk-based approach to financial assessment as set out
75 in the FATF recommendations in order to ensure the compliance of the national anti-money laundering
76 legislation to address shifting challenges by preventing the financing of transnational organized crime;
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78 2. *Designates* a risk-based approach as a national system of dynamic assessment and review of financial risks,
79 including those in the sphere of money laundering with the end to efficiently prevent or mitigate money
80 laundering with enforcement instruments available within the Member State;
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82 3. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure that policy-makers, financial intelligence units, law enforcement
83 authorities, and other relevant competent authorities have effective mechanisms in place that enable them to
84 cooperate and coordinate domestically and at the interstate level in developing and implementing anti-money
85 laundering policies, supported by the following practices:
86
87 a. Conducting regular audits of financial institutions to investigate money laundering schemes in case of
88 suspicious activity;
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90 b. Creating financial intelligence units to treat suspicious transaction reports produced by the private
91 sector according to the FATF recommendations;
92
93 c. Joining the Edmont Group for sharing suspicious transactions reports in an already existing format;
94
95 d. Reviewing and abiding by the international extradition guidelines on the basis of the obligation to
96 either extradite or prosecute individuals or groups guilty of transnational organized crime, which is a
97 crime with *erga omnes* liability;
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99 4. *Recommends* that Member States re-evaluate the way they approach financial intelligence to include the private
100 sector in a more inclusive fashion to promote information sharing in real time between the private and public
101 sector as well as corporate intelligence sharing within the private sector itself in appropriate forums and
102 platforms;
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104 5. *Proposes* that aforementioned forums and platforms should have the following objectives:
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- 106 a. Facilitating the discussion of anti-money laundering risks, typologies, and methodologies with an
107 emphasis on wider information sharing in order to limit the impact of transnational organized crime on
108 international security;
- 109
- 110 b. Focusing operationally on tactical intelligence and data sharing in real time as it relates to transnational
111 organized crime;
- 112
- 113 c. Circulating assessments, trend reports, non-sensitive intelligence, and all other relevant data that is
114 relevant to the connection between finances and transnational organized crime;
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- 116 6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt best practices relying on the principles of liability of financial institutions
117 that are:
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- 119 a. Knowingly taking part in any money-laundering scheme or for doing so without prior knowledge in
120 case said institutions fail to report suspicious activities when in doubt
- 121
- 122 b. Lacking in cooperating with state authorities on uncovering and eradicating such crimes;
- 123
- 124 7. *Recommends* Member States enhance and promote mutual legal assistance in the field of information sharing in
125 order to identify the illicit money laundering behaviors and to cooperatively and efficiently implement capacity
126 building;
- 127
- 128 8. *Appeals* for Member States and relevant legal entities to submit accurate and up-to-date information on the
129 beneficial owner of corporations in order to trace criminals who might otherwise hide their identity behind a
130 corporate structure, while respecting the rights of these entities and maintaining confidentiality;
- 131
- 132 9. *Calls upon* all existing members of the FATF to reinforce their commitment to the FATF 40+9 internationally
133 endorsed recommendations for global standards against money laundering and terrorist financing ensuring the
134 standardization of practices to suppress the financing of terrorism through money laundering in order to prevent
135 its proliferation at all levels;
- 136
- 137 10. *Requests* that Member States and regional bodies that have not yet implemented FATF recommendations do so
138 in the most urgent manner;
- 139
- 140 11. *Encourages* Member States to share effective implementation measures of the FATF anti-money laundering
141 recommendations with the purpose of compiling a best practice guide;
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- 143 12. *Further encourages* those Member States that are not yet members of the FATF and its regional bodies to
144 consider joining them in a timely manner to permit stronger, more effective, and consistent legislation;
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- 146 13. *Urges* all Member States to strengthen national anti-money laundering and financial sector legislation and its
147 implementation by:
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- 149 a. Further strengthening existing national agencies that monitor national and international money
150 transfer;
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- 152 b. Criminalizing money laundering activities and prosecuting violations of financial crime to stop the
153 financing of organized crime and terrorism;
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- 155 c. Improving the efficiency of investigation of illegitimate capital flows;
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- 157 d. Forming partnerships between private financial sectors and state agencies to cooperate on this issue;
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- 159 14. Calls upon Member States to cooperate with the International Money-Laundering Information Network
160 (IMoLIN) in order to provide information about national legislation on countering money-laundering and
161 financing of terrorism, as well as to regulate interstate assistance;

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15. *Applauds* the sharing and collaboration, that groups such as International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) exchange including best practices in anti-money laundering;
 16. *Invites* national programs to cooperate and coordinate internationally for effective implementation of said practices and to promote stronger law enforcement capabilities;
 17. *Suggests* that willing Member States should establish or fully implement the Regional Joint Investigation Teams to protect the national security through combating money laundering in order to:
 - a. Prevent the immediate threats to the security of regional finance,
 - b. Provide a platform for anti-money laundering law enforcement officers and prosecutors from different Member States together to improve work efficiency and facilitate trust among regional actors,
 - c. Strengthen the ability to initiate simultaneous investigation actions among the regional actors;
 - d. Utilize special investigative techniques that should be regulated by national and international legal frameworks;
 18. *Further emphasizes* the need to continuously improve upon the breadth of inter-state communication channels and recommends the establishment of an annual summit for representatives of nations legislations, financial institutions, relevant corporations, and international institutions with a purpose of the exchange of knowledge concerning technological and legislative innovations in reducing money laundering, as well as the establishment of bilateral finance sector cooperation agreements;
 19. *Encourages* Member States to share experiences and enhance supervising approaches aimed at modernizing technology, as well as to achieve the compliance of said entities and organizations with anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing rules to prevent further utilization of modern technologies in forms of money laundering;
 20. *Suggests* that developed Member States work in cooperation with developing states to ensure effective capacity building in technical and monetary assistance to support the implementation of these agreements and practices;
 21. *Encourages* capacity building on a voluntary basis through the means of existing channels as well as bilateral, multilateral, and regional agreements between Member States.