

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

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. Cybersecurity and Protecting Against Cyber Warfare

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA1/RES/1/1	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	111 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 20 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/2	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	89 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 43 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/3	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	111 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 29 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/4	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	113 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 28 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/5	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	124 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 42 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/6	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	124 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 29 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/7	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	84 votes in favor, 29 votes against, 41 abstentions

GA1/RES/1/8	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	115 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 32 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/9	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	122 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 24 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/10	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	102 votes in favor, 29 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/11	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	99 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 41 abstentions
GA1/RES/1/12	The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security	84 votes in favor, 49 votes against, 20 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 165 Member States and 2 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 23 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as border control; terrorism; the trafficking of persons, weapons, and goods; and strengthening anti-money laundering capacities. The delegates worked in a focused manner to facilitate debate and diplomacy while encouraging each other’s ideas. Ultimately, delegates utilized the suspensions to streamline several merges.

On Wednesday, 13 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 12 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including a call for an extensive review of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, bonded labor of migrant workers, the linkage between Transnational Organized Crime and terrorism, and the regional education of customs agents. Delegates used a breadth of knowledge and diplomacy to work in a spirit of collaboration while creating truly encompassing resolutions. Through hard work, an eagerness to make a difference, and much patience, the committee achieved results realistic to the General Assembly First Committee.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Guided by the founding principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*
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5 *Reiterating Article 2(7) of the Charter, which recalls the principle of non-intervention in internal state affairs and*
6 *respect for sovereignty,*
7
8 *Stressing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the threat that all crime poses to the*
9 *protection of those rights,*
10
11 *Reiterating the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its*
12 *Protocols Thereto,*
13
14 *Emphasizing the importance of combating human trafficking in all its forms with a special emphasis on women and*
15 *children, as well as money laundering and its affects on the funding of traffickers as well as the use of illicit monies*
16 *to fund trafficking activities,*
17
18 *Recognizing that money laundering is an increasing threat within transnational organized crime (TOC) that does not*
19 *solely have regional specific implications, but rather a larger global impact it must be internationally addressed,*
20
21 *Valuing extradition as a valid mechanism for international cooperation and improved efforts to ensure justice and*
22 *the proliferation of voluntary bilateral extradition treaties,*
23
24 *Praising the work of the United States based Smuggler and Traffickers Assets, Monies, and Proceeds (STAMP)*
25 *project,*
26
27 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/23, which stresses that criminality is both the cause and consequence of*
28 *poverty,*
29
30 *Emphasizing the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) report on Money Laundering Risks Arising*
31 *from Trafficking Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants, which highlights the sole root of trafficking benefit as*
32 *financial profit,*
33
34 *Firmly believing in Security Council resolutions 2195, 1333, and 137, which call for identifying and freezing all*
35 *funds used by terrorist organizations and those individuals initiating trafficking,*
36
37 *Reaffirming that success in preventing money laundering requires capacity building by all Member States to provide*
38 *safeguards for financial institutions from organizations and individuals involved in money laundering efforts,*
39
40 *Alarmed that trafficking of human beings is the third largest source of income for all organized crime groups as*
41 *reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),*
42
43 *Notes the efforts of all social media and media campaigns that are raising awareness of human trafficking and all*
44 *areas of TOC,*
45
46 *Praises the efforts already implemented by all United Nations committees and commissions as well as those*
47 *international and national organizations such as the Childline Foundation and NetClean, which are working to*
48 *combat the affects of human trafficking among women and children,*
49

50 *Emphasizing* the dangerous sophistication of TOC networks such as increased coordination ability, more targeted
51 attacks, connectivity between illicit groups, and corruption,
52
53 *Deeply concerned* that TOC undermines democratic institutions and the rule of law, hinders social and economic
54 development, and violates human rights,
55
56 *Reaffirming* the statement of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its report on
57 *Transnational Organized Crime in Fragile States*, in regard to the shared responsibility of member states to combat
58 illicit trafficking in all forms,
59
60 *Fully aware* that illicit trafficking is a threat to international peace and security throughout the world and that
61 solutions of international measures, education, territorial integrity and enforcement, and secure legal frameworks
62 may help provide progress,
63
64 *Reaffirming* the progress achieved by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and General Assembly
65 resolution 69/L.80 since our world is assembled of people, animals and nature and a sustainable balance of these is
66 severely damaged by TOC and we must pay paramount importance to these environmental damages,
67
68 *Bearing in mind* that illicit crop production leads to the proliferation of corruption as well as the erosion of socio-
69 economic stability and institutional legitimacy,
70
71 *Stressing* that populations in developing countries require financial stability and government cooperation to escape
72 poverty and reduce dependence on illicit economies,
73
74 1. *Stresses* the importance of the harmonization of all United Nations definitions that fall under TOC to further
75 assist the international community in combatting TOC;
76
77 2. *Further stresses* the importance of involving all Member States involved in the creation of such definitions;
78
79 3. *Proposes* the expansion of the current UNODC Sharing the Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime
80 (SHERLOC) database to include a section emulating the Ma3tch program currently in place in European
81 countries including:
82
83 a. The free sharing of “anonymization” algorithms with Member States to allow for making anonymous
84 criminal database information currently held by Member States for sharing of information while
85 respecting privacy and sovereignty;
86
87 b. Algorithms that include processes that include:
88
89 i. The removal of names, personal information, and any other specific individual identifiers
90 from records;
91 ii. Formatting integration to ensure the effective operation of the program;
92 iii. Full control to be maintained by individual Member States of any shared information;
93
94 c. Infrastructure for the uploading of anonymous information for purposes of information sharing;
95
96 d. An international database of anonymous information to match together countries profiles to allow for
97 enforcement coordination;
98
99 e. A firm cyber-security establishment to effectively protect the database and information;
100
101 f. A system to inform “matched” countries to allow them to coordinate enforcement;
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103 4. *Recommends* that in an effort to ensure national security we call upon all able and willing Member States to
104 utilize the full capacity of the STAMP project, which works to improve national anti-money-laundering projects
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- a. Partnering with national legislative authorities to implement those penalties that are lawful within host countries to help prevent the continuation of human trafficking and work to protect homelands by shutting down organizations that profit from money laundering trafficking operations;
 - b. Collaborating with the financial sector to flag financial indicators related to money laundering in order to potentially map out trafficking rings within the host area and ask those sectors to report those geographical areas involved in suspicious financial indicators to their host governments and local police forces to further improve the time frames in which traffic rings are found and shut down;
 - c. Raising awareness of the already existing social media network, *ThreatExchange*, created by Facebook, and encouraging international dialogue regarding this network with an effort to further:
 - i. Share information in the areas of threat and money trafficking efforts involving small and large business and corporations;
 - ii. Implement an atmosphere of cooperation and advancement across the international community;
 - iii. Harmonize corporate advancements and combat efforts involving the profiting of and or circulation of illicit funds;
5. *Affirms* that strengthening the borders is an important implement to be considered when fighting TOC and that international illicit trafficking roads by land, sea and air must be given more attention through programs such as:
- a. Shared information about the most important trafficking routes in an international database through UNODC;
 - b. Regional land and maritime border cooperation between customs, police officers, intelligence services and the army, operating through joint patrols, mutual control and regular meetings to share knowledge and synchronize actions;
 - c. Reinforced cooperation between regional police and intelligence forces such as EUROPOL and INTERPOL;
 - d. Reinforced cooperation within the International Maritime Organization;
6. *Suggests* that willing Member States increase general bilateral humanitarian cooperation through techniques such as:
- a. Increasing investigations of internationally bound vessels deemed to be significantly deviating from their predetermined course;
 - b. Cooperating to increase protection for migrants especially as they cross dangerous seaways;
 - c. Inviting other states in increasing possible coordination from the departure and transit ports to help ensure maritime security through monitoring;
7. *Recommends* that willing Member States further support UNODC training programs in order to strengthen law enforcement on drug trafficking and corruption and to train experts on this topic through:
- a. Cooperation with international organizations such as INTERPOL, including the proposed multilateral program under INTERPOL purview, action against the bonded labor of migrant workers;
 - b. Encouraging government to provide training on human trafficking to law enforcement officials, immigration officials, diplomats, and legal officials;

- 162 c. Creating more study programs and seminars in the field of detection of transnational crimes and
163 international law;
164
165 d. Educating:
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167 i. Judges;
168 ii. Prosecutors;
169 iii. Police forces;
170 iv. Customs officers;
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172 e. Sharing of expertise and best-practices between the academies, especially between developed and
173 developing countries;
174
175 f. A fund through UNODC willing Member States and those where it operates;
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177 g. The UNODC Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessments (SOCTA) Handbook;
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179 8. *Encourages* willing Member States to emphasize the following as recommended by the UNODC's Blue Heart
180 Campaign against human trafficking:
181
182 a. Providing citizens with a comprehensive and solid foundation in education so that their life skills
183 remain relevant in the globalized world, thereby preventing the need for them to turn to crime for a
184 living;
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186 b. Using state to state diplomatic communication channels to promote the dangers of illicit trafficking
187 through:
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189 i. Anti-trafficking videos and posters in public transportation, warning travelers of the legal
190 consequences of engaging in trafficking activity;
191 ii. Anti-drug and illicit trafficking advertisements on television and radio channels;
192
193 c. Intervention in schools and workplaces to inform people about the risks of drug use and addiction;
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195 9. *Asks* that media campaigns be initiated to raise awareness and preventative measures coinciding with all areas
196 of human trafficking and post-trafficking affects through the following processes including:
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198 a. Educational campaigns initiated by United Nations bodies that are already in existence;
199
200 b. Social media platform initiatives;
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202 c. All other charity and broadcasting events and specials;
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204 10. *Calls* for the strengthening of UNODC protocols for former criminals and victims to enable their social and
205 professional reintegration and effectively reduce drug addictions by offering guidance on:
206
207 a. Rehabilitation, school and professional assistance programs for former criminals and victims by
208 trained experts of the UNODC, the World Health Organization (WHO) and local entrepreneurs;
209
210 b. Separate treatment for drug consumers in specific health centers to reduce the risks of disease
211 infections;
212
213 c. Psychological aid to victims of trafficking, encouraging the bonding link between non-governmental
214 organizations (NGOs) and WHO;
215
216 d. Information on possible alternative ways to earn their living without relapsing in drug trafficking;
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- 218 e. Cooperation within research programs between different laboratories around the world gathering
219 scientists and social workers in the UN University twice a year in order to share knowledge;
220
- 221 11. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council support countries and regions under stress of TOC with
222 economic and institutional development programs with respect to sustainability;
223
- 224 12. *Encourages* all Member States to address the environmental damages made by TOC to endangered animals,
225 forests, and environmental health overall for which the following measures can be taken:
226
- 227 a. The inclusion of laws encouraging environmental stewardship;
228
- 229 b. Strengthening punishment for environmental damages;
230
- 231 c. Promoting sustainable and fair agriculture in the areas affected by TOC;
232
- 233 13. *Values* the implementation of mechanisms that would more closely protect against the proceeds of narcotic
234 trade in the financing of terrorist activities;
235
- 236 14. *Further recommends* the improved protection of the needs of trafficking victims by national action such as:
237
- 238 a. Legislation to ensure the increased participation of governmental institutions, international
239 organizations and non-governmental organizations in trafficking related dialogue through conferences
240 such as the Asia-Europe Meeting Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women
241 and Children;
242
- 243 b. Strengthening training programs for involved parties working with victims of trafficking through
244 increased cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations such as the Human
245 Rights Watch;
246
- 247 c. Encouraging regional-specific education programs aimed at informing the civilian populations on
248 awareness and preventative strategies through the use of social media and public information
249 campaigns;
250
- 251 15. *Stresses* the importance of recognizing women and children as vulnerable victims of human trafficking in all its
252 forms and calls upon all Member States to continue to use and improve programs and policies that fall in the
253 areas of women and children protection proceeding trafficking incidents;
254
- 255 16. *Calls for* the voluntary recognition and possible establishment of the Childline Foundation's toll-free phone
256 service for street children in need of assistance to act as a one-point contact and link for these children;
257
- 258 17. *Solemnly affirms* that the implementation of the efforts and programs involved in the Policy, Prevention, and
259 Protection (PPP) Project, MA3TCH, and other policies to protect against TOC will work to harmonize
260 cooperation and applications in the international community within all areas of human trafficking.



Code: GA1/RES/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
4 *(UDHR),*

5
6 *Recognizing the Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime of 2001, which calls upon Member States to cooperate and*
7 *share information regarding Cyber Crime, as a stepping stone for combating transnational organized cyber crime,*
8

9 *Recognizing the need for universal definitions of transnational organized crime (TOC) and cyber security are*
10 *imperative to actively and efficiently monitoring and combating TOC on a cyber level or otherwise,*
11

12 *Noting with Concern that developing countries with developing security capabilities are vulnerable to criminal*
13 *activities,*
14

15 *Acknowledging the increasing threat of TOC through cyber measures as cited in General Assembly resolutions 55/23*
16 *and 55/63,*
17

18 *Recognizing the need for long-term coordination in combating TOC, as endorsed in General Assembly resolutions*
19 *70/120, 70/148, and 70/182,*
20

21 *Bearing in mind the lack of awareness regarding cyber security and in reducing and preventing transnational*
22 *organized cyber crime,*
23

24 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/237, which establishes a need for the sharing and monitoring of*
25 *telecommunications including all cyber telecommunications, to strengthen regional support,*
26

27 *Alarmed by the fact that rapid advancement of the information and communications technologies (ICTs) and the*
28 *establishment of required infrastructures in Member States across the globe, leads to a threat of misuse by and*
29 *therefore the founding of new and expansion of existing TOC organizations, as touched upon in Security Council*
30 *resolution 2195,*
31

32 *Taking into consideration the role of the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) in*
33 *providing Member States with security information and quick response resources,*
34

35 *Further acknowledging the success of national cyber security institutions in combating cyber terrorism and*
36 *promoting digital education as a successful tool against transnational organized cyber crime,*
37

38 1. *Suggests the establishment of a framework which Member States can refer to when creating a Cyber*
39 *Organization for Defensive Excellence (CODE) that will:*
40

41 a. *Serve as a template to developing countries that are attempting to build a secure cyber infrastructure;*
42

43 b. *Aid Member States in their efforts to educate all persons on matters relating to cyber security;*
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45 c. *Facilitate communication between international and state level institutions;*
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47 d. *Engage in open event source databases which increase collection of information from media;*
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- 50 2. *Recommends* the creation of a general framework for Member States to rely on for the identification of
51 transnational organized cyber crime in order to address all aspects of TOC, referring to CODE, by;
52
53 a. Encouraging state and regional tailored approaches to address the issues;
54
55 b. Endorsing the creation of an information infrastructure for Member States to report on progress and
56 draw the framework to:
57
58 i. Enlist the help of information technology and cyber security experts;
59 ii. Allow for communication between Member States to share technology to develop
60 infrastructure and security;
61 iii. Help Member States develop framework tailored to individual regions and/or blocks;
62
63 c. Defining and mentioning the ways in which Member States and/or regions can work together to
64 prosecute international criminals while respecting regional legislation;
65
66 d. Emphasizing the need for Member States to ensure that while protecting against TOC, they also protect
67 individual rights as outlined by the UDHR;
68
- 69 3. *Expresses its hope* that Member States can accept the CODE framework that will:
70
71 a. Help nations effectively identify and stop transnational organized cyber crime;
72
73 b. Streamline communication between Member States to help with the aforementioned;
74
75 c. Allow Member States to work together to not only identify threats, but also prosecute criminals;
76
77 d. Allow all Member States to communicate and share technology for cyber infrastructure and security
78 development;
79
- 80 4. *Encourages* institutions to finance projects that will help implement the aforementioned framework and build
81 cyber infrastructure, such institutions include but are not limited to:
82
83 a. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
84
85 b. United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
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87 c. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
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89 d. Regional investment through international institutions such as:
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91 i. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB);
92 ii. National Development Bank (NDB);
93 iii. Asian Development Bank (ADB);
94 iv. African Development Bank (AFDB);
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- 96 5. *Endorses the establishment of* Internal Cyber Emergency Response Teams (ICERTs), working within state and
97 regional bounds, in order to aid IMPACT quick response teams in addressing cyber security problems as they
98 arise;
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- 100 6. *Calls for* the creation of a biennial summit to review the implementation of CODEs based on the following
101 criteria:
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103 a. Effectiveness and prevalence of current implementation strategies;
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105 b. Innovations in methodologies and technological resources;

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c. Further establishment of long-term coordination in combating TOC through cyber security;

d. Evaluating common long-term goals inclusive of all Member States in regards of ICT and cyber security infrastructures;

7. *Further recommends* the establishment of a voluntary Group of International Information and Communications Technologies Experts (GIICTE), which can consists of ICT experts from both academic and industrial fields that independently advises and guides the national efforts of implementing and advancing the ICT infrastructure of Member States in cooperation with IMPACT and other existing frameworks, revised by the aforementioned biennial summit;
8. *Invites* all Member states to establish Civilian Awareness Programs (CAPs) to educate citizens in cooperation with the CODEs, including financial institutions, state agencies and students, by giving them comprehensive education about cyber security and the tools they need to defend themselves against TOC, which will also be revised by the biennial summit.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Gravely concerned* about transnational organized crime (TOC) and its consequences on the governance and the
4 economic development of Member States, particularly developing states,
5
6 *Concerning* the issues presented to developing states regarding TOC as it relates to the trafficking of humans, illicit
7 drugs, small arms and illicit transport of various resources,
8
9 *Understanding* the importance of protecting state sovereignty and guaranteeing the integrity of state borders against
10 illegitimate non-state actors,
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12 *Recognizing* the principle of sovereignty and respect of fundamental human rights as outlined in the *Universal*
13 *Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),
14
15 *Considering* the importance of regional and sub regional cooperation in upholding international security,
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17 *Acknowledging* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as regional groups
18 such as the West African Coast Initiative (WACI) and its Transnational Crime Units (TCU), and their continued
19 efforts in combating trafficking of persons, drugs, arms, wildlife and forest crime, as well as providing legal
20 measures to address issues related to TOC,
21
22 *Recognizing* per General Assembly resolution 55/25, *The United Nations Convention Against Transnational*
23 *Organized Crime* (UNTOC), that terrorism, drugs, small arms and light weapons (SALWs), and human trafficking
24 are all serious acts of TOC and can also be reduced by transnational cooperation,
25
26 *Understanding* the impacts that cyber technology infiltrations have on specific regional blocks such as the Pacific
27 and African Coast, which may not be fully protected by current standards in information technology protocol,
28
29 *Reiterating* the need for increased maritime security in port cities, and the sovereignty of territorial waters
30 surrounding island and coastal nations as established by the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*,
31 especially as it relates to TOC,
32
33 *Emphasizing* the humanitarian consequences of weapons of mass destruction, while condemning the usage of
34 nuclear weaponry as outlined in the Security Council resolution 1540 and, most recently, General Assembly
35 resolution 69/440,
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37 *Aware* of the successes of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) as an international
38 framework in fighting corruption in Member States, which the European Union has invested €4 million in, and the
39 General Assembly have expressed gratitude for the CICIG as being as effective as it has,
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41 *Recognizing* border security is threatened by natural disasters and leads to TOC especially the trafficking of humans
42 and drugs as well as the effects of such natural disasters particularly effect the most vulnerable populations of a
43 nation which include women and children,
44
45 *Recalling* the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development* and the .7% gross national income (GNI)
46 promised by states,
47

- 48 1. *Recommends* replicating the example of recent successful regional initiatives such as the WACI, and adapting
49 principles from these successful measures for use in other regions under a regionalized system of governance
50 which features:
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- 52 a. Administration at a regional level to reflect national and local needs in managing criminal threats;
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 - 54 b. Support by developed nations who also suffer the consequences of less developed countries' inability
55 to secure their borders;
56
 - 57 c. Closer cooperation within existing regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian
58 Nations (ASEAN), Eurasian, MERCOSUR by including in their mandates specific measures for
59 interdicting organized criminal activities;
60
- 61 2. *Urges* the implementation of TCUs by the creation of specialized and rationalized task-forces which should
62 operate on both national and international borders with specific anti-criminal protocols such as:
63
- 64 a. Fully supporting the creation of regional protocols with the function of strengthening and unifying the
65 penal system;
66
 - 67 b. Encouraging the future establishment of international frameworks aforementioned;
68
- 69 3. *Urges* actions be taken to decrease the exploitation of natural resources by organized crime groups such as
70 continued work with the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forestry Crimes in order to limit the
71 destruction of wildlife and forests to limit monetary gain;
72
- 73 4. *Calls upon* states, when dealing with TOC, to recall the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) and the
74 *Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Towards Women* (CEDAW) and to keep in mind the
75 special needs and weaknesses of vulnerable populations, especially women and children, when it comes to
76 combating these non-state actors and TOC;
77
- 78 5. *Encourages* all Member States to continue efforts in eliminating drug trafficking globally by increasing
79 security within regions, particularly by international organizations such as the UNODC by:
80
- 81 a. Implementing stronger enforcement of border policing in order to inhibit the flow of drugs and
82 narcotics between national borders;
83
 - 84 b. Inviting Member States to exchange their expertise on prevention policies and strategies and including
85 information on their effectiveness to promote international cooperation and dialogue;
86
 - 87 c. Continuing cooperation between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the
88 World Health Organization (WHO) to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic
89 substances under legal control, for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion
90 into illegal channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions;
91
 - 92 d. Requesting further dialogue through the multilateral confidence building platforms provided by the
93 International Narcotics Control Board;
94
 - 95 e. Supporting the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and
96 Telecommunications in the Context of International Security as they investigate and report on this
97 topic;
98
 - 99 f. Endorsing the aforementioned group as they work to comprehensively review and inform the
100 Secretary-General of their findings;
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- 102 6. *Endorses* the inclusion of local populations in border watchdog activities in cooperation with border control
103 forces through education and training by:

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- a. Establishing border controls with purpose to monitor and limit the movement of arms and small arms across countries;
 - b. Encourages the development of training programs that enhance existing capabilities in investigation, intelligence, surveillance, detection, monitoring and reporting of small arms within the ASEAN countries to prevent arms smuggling;
 - c. Recommends the use of financial incentives and subsidies for those producers willing to agree upon tracing arms and anti-dissemination practices;
- 115 7. *Calls Upon* nations to adopt the following suggestions in order to reinforce port security and avoid threats that
116 have affected those states with maritime borders as well as ports by:
117
- a. Calling for increased levels of state participation in international agreements;
 - b. Urging for the cooperation of Member States to coordinate legislative actions to combat TOC in between maritime borders of regional areas as well as overlapping areas according to the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)*;
 - c. Calling for capacity building in creating greater compliance and enforcement by port states and coastal states;
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- 127 8. Invites all Member States to increase the law enforcement officials along the borders and to increase naval
128 guards in the states that border any sort of gulf or ocean where TOC may occur in order to:
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- a. Increase border security protection officers to prevent the spread of goods seized by pirates, drugs, or small arms between states;
 - b. Assist the conjoined effort of INTERPOL, which will work to train, educate, and fund these initiatives and newly acquired law enforcers;
 - c. Strengthen screening measures for the hiring and selection of naval guards and law enforcement officials;
- 137
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- 139 9. *Suggests* that states with more advanced border security share best practices with small island developing states
140 as well as coastal states in order to help these nations better protect their borders and sovereignty as a means to
141 halt the prevalence of TOC in these ocean regions;
142
- 143 10. *Recommends* further cooperation with international actors who possess advanced technologies in order to
144 prevent the provision of technological assistance and advanced mechanisms to international criminal
145 organizations;
146
- 147 11. *Encourages* the secure and controlled transport of all nuclear weapons and materials, by states that possess
148 them, in order to assure these weapons and materials do not fall into illicit trade and contribute to TOC and
149 prevent non-state actors from being able to create, use, or test nuclear weapons, as well as assure no nuclear
150 weapons are ever transferred through nuclear weapons free zones such as those encompassed by the *Treaty of*
151 *Rarotonga* and the *Treaty of Pelindaba*;
152
- 153 12. *Calls Upon* state-led counter corruption initiatives in effectively implementing crucial counter TOC actions
154 through means such as but not limited to:
155
- a. Encouraging states to promote inter alia, integrity, honesty and responsibility among its public officials, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system through establishments of codes or standards of conduct;
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- 160 b. Urging each state to establish measures and systems to facilitate the reporting by public officials of
161 acts of corruption to appropriate authorities, when such acts of corruption come to their notice in the
162 performance of their functions;
163
- 164 c. Establishing an effective system of domestic review, including an effective system of appeal, to ensure
165 legal recourse and remedies in the event that such laws are not follows;
166
- 167 13. *Urges* the creation of an information sharing system on TOC in cooperation with INTERPOL of the major
168 offenders regionally and internationally for the use of Member States to combat TOC by:
169
- 170 a. Creating a standard for the way cyber crimes is approached and handled and to engage in research and
171 development on leading-edge technology;
172
- 173 b. The continuous development of new software programs focused on the monitoring of international
174 illegal activities;
175
- 176 c. The adoption of pre-existing mandates in the *Budapest Convention* of 2003;
177
- 178 14. *Encourages* the Implementation of educational and reintegration programs supported by the governments of
179 member states, also partnered with UNODC and the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), to educate
180 the public and the youth on various issues pertaining to TOC and decrease the involvement in crime by
181 decreasing the chance that youth fall into a life of crime as well as reintegrating perpetrators of TOC to ensure
182 they don't resort back to crime;
183
- 184 15. *Recommends* the utilization of the UNODC Global e-Learning Programme, which:
185
- 186 a. Includes a variety of courses that incorporate all aspects of TOC;
187
- 188 b. Will increase the education training on TOC specifically for law enforcement and government
189 agencies to keep enforcers and Member States up to date with protocols and best practices;
190
- 191 c. Educates government agencies on how to recognize, respond and manage TOC and training for
192 practices on how to integrate victims back into society;
193
- 194 16. *Invites* states wishing to be part of a larger International Commission against Impunity (CICI) system to be able
195 to have access to means in order to accomplish this task on a level at or above that of the Guatemala example in
196 the hope of curbing corruption opportunities from above the office of the potential offender by:
197
- 198 a. Allowing the Secretary-General to initially appoint a leader for the CICI group within their nation
199 which would then be approved by the head of the state;
200
- 201 b. Cognizant that Member States are allowed to separate from their CICI group should a state feel it
202 necessary at any time;
203
- 204 c. Requiring that the CICI group to work directly with the state's government agency for criminal
205 investigations to allow the CICI to make suggestions in the most efficient way possible as well as
206 maintain sovereignty;
207
- 208 d. Requests allowances to investigate the existence of illegal security forces and apparatus who commit
209 crimes that affect fundamental human rights of citizens within the country as well as identifying the
210 place of these illegal groups within state activities and funding sources as well as adding this
211 information to the aforementioned database;
212
- 213 e. Requires to cooperate with the state in question in attempting to dismantle the security apparatus and
214 illegal security forces in order to promote research criminal prosecution and punishment of crimes
215 committed;

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- f. Assists Member States by making recommendations to the state regarding policies that should or could be implemented in order to prevent reoccurrence;
17. *Urges* Member States in response to crisis to sharpen their focus on TOC especially the trafficking of humans and drugs as well as offer assistance to vulnerable populations in times of crisis by:
- a. Employing the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) program for information-gathering, allowing for the proper assessment of needs of referenced demographics;
 - b. Utilizing the WHO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to stabilize vulnerable populations by providing further health care and housing options;
 - c. Encouraging relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Save the Children Network and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking to expand the discourse of the intersection between disasters and trafficking;
18. *Supports* calls for establishing regulations to track the off-shore assets of transnational criminal organizations through estimation and survey measurements of TOC liquidity by means of cooperation with regulatory international banking bodies;
19. *Further Invites* funding from willing and able Member States in order to implement and carry out all actions in order to combat TOC in all locations that may need support.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which recognizes the need for international cooperation and*
4 *communication in order to solve world issues,*

5
6 *Cognizant of all forms of transnational organized crime (TOC) including human trafficking, drug smuggling, the*
7 *illicit weapons trade, money laundering, corruption, wildlife crimes, and cyber warfare, and their harmful prevalence*
8 *in the global community outlined by the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto,*
9

10 *Acknowledging the progress made following the creation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational*
11 *Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and the Protocols Thereto in addressing the growing threat of TOC,*
12

13 *Affirming the paramount importance of education, rehabilitation, transparency and prevention in combating all forms*
14 *of TOC as noted in United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) report to the Organization of*
15 *American States (OAS) "Central America: Rule of Law and Crime Prevention" in order to emphasize prevention*
16 *rather than mitigation,*
17

18 *Further acknowledging the successful push to educate various sectors of society on the implications of TOC as it*
19 *relates to peace and security through the implementation of the "United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-*
20 *Proliferation Education" as well as UNESCO's programs, which advocates for the education of all peoples, with*
21 *particular emphasis on the involvement of young diplomats,*
22

23 *Fully aware of the need for an international educational reform of cyber security to maintain a reasonable amount of*
24 *understanding and control on an ever changing threat as recommended in the World Summit on the Information*
25 *Society's Geneva Plan of Action and subsequent forums,*
26

27 *Taking note of the necessity of instructive and rehabilitative programs to address the needs of at-risk youth and*
28 *victims of human trafficking, as well as the need for sources of voluntary funding for aforementioned instructive and*
29 *rehabilitative programs,*
30

31 *Stressing the importance of voluntary transparency amongst Member States, especially neighboring states, as*
32 *defined by the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI),*
33

34 *Profoundly concerned with the undermining effects of institutional corruption, money laundering and the flow of*
35 *illicit funds through financial institutions on good governance and the rule of law, as well as recognizing the need to*
36 *build the capacity to secure Member States borders to prevent transnational crime organizations and non-state actors*
37 *from crossing their borders as noted in Security Council resolution 2195 (2014),*
38

39 *Stresses its desire to eliminate corruption to ensure the proper identification, investigation and prosecution of TOC*
40 *groups, as stressed in the Global Program Against Corruption's paper CICP-2,*
41

42 *Observing the definition of money laundering from the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in*
43 *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which labels it as the concealment or disguise of the true nature,*
44 *source, location, disposition, movement, rights with respect to, or ownership of property, knowing that such property*
45 *is derived from an offense or offenses or from an act of participation in such an offense or offenses,*
46

47 *Proposing the increase of economic relations between neighboring Member States by decreasing money laundering*
48 *and increasing trade agreements and economic regional stability with the purpose to further promote*
49 *communication, strong ties and social development,*

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Reaffirming Member States' sovereignty on dealing with criminal activities within their borders and that neighboring states may intervene solely under request of states that have fallen victim to terrorism,

Emphasizing that UNCTOC does not address, and therefore cannot prevent, the terrorist organization involvement in the traffic and distribution of drugs and narcotics which allows for the financing of international terrorist activities,

Underlining the mission of the *Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons* in all its respects, which is to prevent the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing that human trafficking victims fall under the International Organization on Migration's definition of migrants as being any persons who are moving, voluntarily or involuntarily, across an international border within a state away from their place of residence,

Deeply concerned with the lack of international legislative prevention dealing with TOC syndicates participating in wildlife and forest crimes such ivory trafficking and poaching, which poses a threat to endangered species and biological diversity,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for a comprehensive study on Societal Education on TOC as part of a collaboration between the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), similar to the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education and the United Nations study of the World Health Organization on program building with Sensitization and Education of citizens and government officials, focusing on the holistic education of every sector of society and thereby developing domestic policies from member states into universally applicable policies to include education for youth through public education systems, young diplomats in collegiate settings, police forces, corporate and local business leaders, and government officials at all levels;
2. *Supports* educational programs within individual member states related to the tourism industry, modeled after Marriott International's public awareness and internal training campaigns in order to educate travelers and employees to recognize and report human trafficking victims in their hotels;
3. *Urges* Member States to utilize mobile e-learning units from the UNODC such as those used by the Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency in order to update national government officials on contemporary methods to effectively gather information on combating emerging issues related to TOC with extreme consideration for the privacy rights of citizens outlined in the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*;
4. *Encourages* addressing and implementing drug awareness programs based on the UNODC published guide *SCHOOLS: "School-based education for drug abuse prevention"* in Member States' educational systems in order to reduce international demand for drugs;
5. *Requests* Member States make strides towards providing at-risk youth the ability to obtain skills necessary for employment in order to reduce the success of recruitment efforts of TOC syndicates through:
 - a. An increase in funding for quality education opportunities and for children modeled after the Fight Crime, Invest in Kids Initiative;
 - b. The creation of employment opportunities in high crime middle and low income areas based off the success of Marriott International's Youth Career Initiative;
6. *Affirms* the need for Member States to engage in bilateral and multilateral activities such as enhanced information sharing dedicated to identifying regional and national issues related to TOC, such as the issues of trafficking in arms, humans and narcotics, including:

- 105 a. The formation of regional rehabilitation programs reintegrating former victims, such as the
106 Rehabilitation for Victims of Human Trafficking program of the Global Network for Rights and
107 Development;
108
- 109 b. Similar rehabilitation programs reintegrating past participants of TOC's into society, such as
110 Criminon International, and thus decreasing the personnel of criminal groups;
111
- 112 7. *Further emphasizes* the need for member states to implement coordinating centers similar to the Central
113 Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) within their own region to allow the
114 sharing of information to prevent illegal trafficking, to eventually share this information on a global scale;
115
- 116 8. *Urges* regional bodies to focus their efforts on socioeconomic transparency by:
117
- 118 a. Utilizing as a model for future funding and governance projects Senegal's Ministry for the
119 Promotion of Good Governance Responsible for Relations with the Institutions under the
120 surveillance of the Financial Action Task Force;
121
- 122 b. Pursuing efficient market strategies to promote strengthened governance value analysis framework
123 and to foster interstate dependence;
124
- 125 c. Increasing communication regarding the security and transparency of allocated funds;
126
- 127 9. *Recommends* that Member States implement domestic legislative reform of financial institutions to include
128 requirements of due diligence, customer identification, suspicious transaction reporting and freezing
129 mechanisms for funds suspected of being related to terrorism, guided by model recommendations set out by
130 the Financial Action Task Force;
131
- 132 10. *Urges* all Member States to implement auditing for government institutions that hold strategic positions
133 such as the transportation and electricity industries, in order to combat corruption to organized crime
134 groups from facilitating their operations, modeled after International Organization of Supreme Audit
135 Institution (ICOSAI);
136
- 137 11. *Further recommends* the expansion of the UNODC's framework for international cooperation on criminal
138 matters, focusing on:
139
- 140 a. Encouraging the spread of technical and material assistance, such as the Criminal Justice Toolkit,
141 Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants of the
142 UNODC, to all states to develop a more effective criminal justice system;
143
- 144 b. Strengthening cooperation and alignment between law enforcement agencies by expanding
145 existing mechanisms such as the Knowledge Portal of UNODC, which develops best practice
146 policies and coordinates data sharing mechanisms in order to foster illicit trade education
147 programs through workshops as an outreach method to local communities;
148
- 149 12. *Emphasizes* the strengthening of United Nations bodies and independent global measures to combat
150 corruption and transnational organized crime implemented by United Nations bodies such as UNODC and
151 United Nations Department of Political Affairs, which focuses on:
152
- 153 a. Increasing technical and institutional support to domestic governmental institutions that are
154 susceptible to TOC influences in order to identify, investigate and prosecute illegal group
155 structures to eliminate corruption and other severe crimes;
156
- 157 b. Improving and refining existing national juridical institutions through analysis and reformative
158 legislation with independent nongovernmental bodies to confront and prosecute corruption and
159 organized crime by training and advising these institutions;
160

- 161 c. Further developing public policies and procedures on prosecution of TOC, once again
162 acknowledging of all countries;
163
- 164 13. *Encourages* Member States to utilize regional bodies, platforms and organizations such as the Organization
165 for Security and Co-operation in Europe and MERCOSUR in collaboration with multilateral forums
166 including but not limited to INTERPOL's I-24/7 and the Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational
167 Organized Crime to foster open communication and cooperation;
168
- 169 14. *Proposes* the increase of economic ties amongst neighboring states by encouraging communication
170 regarding commercial trade and agreements while remaining aware that armed conflict leads to negative
171 economic impacts as noted in the International Review of the Red Cross report Business Actors in Armed
172 Conflict: Towards a New Humanitarian Agenda;
173
- 174 15. *Encourages* Member States to utilize voluntary transparency measures, which foster cooperation and
175 communication through reciprocation of information similar to forums such as the Sharing Electronic
176 Resources and Laws On Crime of the UNODC;
177
- 178 16. *Draws attention* to the overwhelming cases of migrant workers that are involuntarily trafficked into Gulf
179 countries and suggests expanding measures that prevent these crimes by suggesting that the International
180 Labor Organization work in association with the UNODC's Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants in
181 order to strengthen their Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work;
182
- 183 17. *Calls upon* Member States to increase the capacity of their cyber security workforce by emulating cyber
184 security frameworks for educating both public and private sectors on cyber security similar to the National
185 Cryptology Center's (NCC) program, as well as promoting information and communications technology
186 literacy for younger generations;
187
- 188 18. *Encourages* the utilization of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition tracing mechanisms, such
189 as the United Nations Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa's Identification and Tracing of Small
190 Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition, the European Union's iTrace, INTERPOL's I-24/7, and
191 the tracing of small arms and light weapons as part of the Mérida Initiative;
192
- 193 19. *Further suggests* that willing and able Member States to participate in multilateral efforts to detect and
194 prevent the transfer of illicit materials across borders through technological surveillance such as the further
195 implementation of the Mega-Ports Initiative to provide a technologically oriented platform;
196
- 197 20. *Promotes* the preventative efforts to the discretion of individual countries of environmental peacebuilding
198 civil agencies such as the International Anti-poaching Foundation in response to threats to environmental
199 protection caused by the criminal trade in wildlife and forest products;
200
- 201 21. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to the recommendations set forth in the UNCTOC and subsequent
202 protocols with an emphasis on preventative measures to increase public awareness.



Code: GA/RES/1/5

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the current efforts being made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Sharing
4 the Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) program as a way to create a comprehensive legislation
5 data base and commends efforts to expand this type of data base as a way to train and expand law enforcement
6 agencies throughout Member States who are requesting help and are wanting to improve,

7
8 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 34/169, on the importance of a code of conduct for law enforcement, it is
9 understood organized criminal groups are thriving from a lack of effective criminal justice systems systems, which
10 poses a serious threat to global peace, safety and security by violating human rights and undermining the economic,
11 social, cultural and political development of entire societies,

12
13 *Bearing in mind* the importance of addressing existing cyber threats, and sources of past attacks from transnational
14 organizations as well as taking proactive steps to ensure the security of the international community as a whole, such
15 as the ones mentioned in the UNODC report Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes,

16
17 *Alarmed by* the United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force report (CTITF) on *Countering the*
18 *Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes* that discusses terrorist organizations receive a portion of their funding
19 through methods such as credit card theft and credit card fraud,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the Global Programme of Action, which expresses that criminal information is the lifeblood of the
22 fight against transnational organized crime (TOC),

23
24 *Concerned by* the use of information and communication technologies by transnational organized criminals as
25 highlighted by the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*,

26
27 *Calling upon* all Member States to examine relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of
28 global information and telecommunications systems according to General Assembly resolution 70/237,

29
30 *Acknowledging* the challenges faced by developing states as shown General Assembly resolution 70/213 in
31 diversifying and developing financial sectors during the fourth industrial revolution,

32
33 *Commending* General Assembly resolution 65/230 particularly clause 42 and the results of the *Comprehensive Study*
34 *on Cybercrime* by the UNODC,

35
36 *Alarmed by* the fact that there are up to 80 million cyber-attacks taking place all over the world every day as
37 recognized by the CTITF report on *Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*,

- 38
39 1. *Endorses* the expansion of the UNODC's SHERLOC program through the creation of the Heightened
40 Intervention Vigilance Enforcement (HIVE) program, an international database, that;
41
42 a. Allows Member States to pool their information and best practices, in regards to law enforcement,
43 such as:
44
45 i. The best ways to interact with community members;
46 ii. Most effective ways of investigations;
47 iii. Best ways to fully use technologies such as, surveillance systems, body armor, biometrics,
48 communication technologies;
49 iv. Enhancing anti-terrorist prevention plans;
50 v. Help Member States have a plan of action in the case of an attack;

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- b. Works to create a comprehensive data base used to identify areas with the highest potential for crime as a way to highlight them so that the appropriate actions can be implemented, upon request by the affected Member States;
 - c. Shares the best practices in terms of preventing corruption within the law enforcement agencies;
 - d. Sets up police training trips that allow for Member States' law enforcement to have hands on training with other countries as a way to learn and then bring new practices to their agency by:
 - i. Setting up a selection process for Member States to be used as the host country based on the systems such as the Rule of Law Index;
 - ii. Setting up a selection process for all Member States that apply as a visiting country based on when they apply;
 - e. Connects and draws from the numerous United Nations and UNODC crime data bases to create a more easily accessible and comprehensive pool of data through:
 - i. Providing on-site training to those Member States who need assistance so that they can easily access and use Heightened Intervention Vigilance Enforcement (HIVE);
 - ii. Creating a digital hub that allows Member States to connect to other countries with any questions they may have for quick assistance;
 - f. Encourages Member States that are able, to establish monetary infrastructure that can receive funding through two different forms of donation governments, consisting of major, emerging and national donors, multi-donor trust funds, intergovernmental organizations and other donors, including private sector entities and foundations, as well as two forms of voluntary contributions:
 - i. General-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for provision of policy and strategic direction;
 - ii. Special-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for cooperation and other substantive activities;
 - g. Works with Member States' who currently have local research and investigation departments, or any similar body to focus and work towards advanced research on the forms of attack experienced by the state and source out the origin of the activities:
 - i. The collection of information, of cyber-crimes and cyber terrorism incident, by different law enforcement bodies, with each body providing their expertise on their particular area of focus;
 - ii. Communication between the different Member States local research and investigation departments, or any similar body thereafter, to understand the differences in technologies, to be done through the exchange of employees, specifically experts of cyber security and technology, between different countries, especially for developing countries as well as Incentivizing countries that have in place existing cyber security task forces to provide training of local personnel, especially between different regions;
2. *Endorses* the expansion of the UNODCs' SHERLOC program through the creation of the HIVE program, an international database, that;
- a. Allows Member States to pool their information and best practices, in regards to law enforcement, such as:
 - i. The best ways to interact with community members;
 - ii. Most effective ways of investigations;
 - iii. Best ways to fully use technologies such as, Surveillance systems, body armor, biometrics, communication technologies;
 - iv. Enhancing anti-terrorist prevention plans;

- 107 v. Help Member States have a plan of action in the case of an attack;
- 108 vi. Works to create a comprehensive data base used to identify areas with the highest potential
- 109 for crime as a way to highlight them so that the appropriate actions can be implemented, upon
- 110 request by the effected Member States;
- 111 vii. Sharing the best practices in terms of preventing corruption within the law enforcement
- 112 agencies;
- 113
- 114 b. Sets up police training trips that allow for Member States' law enforcement to have hands on training
- 115 with other countries as a way to learn and then bring new practices to their agency by:
- 116
- 117 i. Setting up a selection process for Member States to be used as the host country based on the
- 118 systems such as the Rule of Law Index;
- 119 ii. Setting up a selection process for all Member States that apply as a visiting country based on
- 120 when they apply;
- 121
- 122 c. Connects and draws from the numerous United Nations and UNODC crime data bases to create a more
- 123 easily accessible and comprehensive pool of data through:
- 124
- 125 i. Providing on-site training to those Member States who need assistance so that they can easily
- 126 access and use HIVE;
- 127 ii. Creating a digital hub that allows Member States to connect to other countries with any
- 128 questions they may have for quick assistance;
- 129
- 130 d. Encourages Member States that are able, to establish monetary infrastructure that can receive funding
- 131 through two different forms of donation governments, consisting of major, emerging and national
- 132 donors, multi-donor trust funds, intergovernmental organizations and other donors, including private
- 133 sector entities and foundations, as well as two forms of voluntary contributions:
- 134
- 135 i. General-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for provision of policy and strategic
- 136 direction;
- 137 ii. Special-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for cooperation and other substantive
- 138 activities;
- 139
- 140 e. Works with Member States' who currently have local research and investigation departments, or any
- 141 similar body to focus and work towards advanced research on the forms of attack experienced by the
- 142 state and source out the origin of the activities:
- 143
- 144 i. The collection of information, of cyber-crimes and cyber terrorism incident, by different law
- 145 enforcement bodies, with each body providing their expertise on their particular area of focus;
- 146 ii. Communication between the different Member States local research and investigation
- 147 departments, or any similar body thereafter, to understand the differences in technologies, to
- 148 be done through the exchange of employees, specifically experts of cyber security and
- 149 technology, between different countries, especially for developing countries as well as
- 150 Incentivizing countries that have in place existing cyber security task forces to provide
- 151 training of local personnel, especially between different regions.



Code: GA1/RES/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organize Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, outlined in Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United*
4 *Nations, specifically concerning threats posed to international peace and security, and the need to take effective*
5 *collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, including transnational organized crime*
6 *(TOC),*
7
8 *Recognizing the principles of sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference in national affairs, as stated in*
9 *Article 2 of the Charter,*
10
11 *Emphasizing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and the threat posed by TOC to those human rights,*
12
13 *Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), as the*
14 *fundamental international framework for addressing all aspects of TOC,*
15
16 *Bearing in mind the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which lists a set of inalienable human*
17 *rights, that should not be infringed upon, with special consideration for the legal movement of persons across*
18 *borders,*
19
20 *Recognizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 16 pertaining to peace, justice, and*
21 *strong institutions, and the intrinsic role that combating TOC plays in achieving these goals,*
22
23 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288, which integrates the SDGs into future development agendas,*
24
25 *Noting the need for states party to the UNCTOC to cooperate in international judicial affairs and harmonize*
26 *domestic legislation with international policy when taking measures against acts of TOC,*
27
28 *Bearing in mind the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and*
29 *Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA SALW), which provides an international framework for addressing the illicit*
30 *trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW),*
31
32 *Concerned by the illicit trade of ammunition, parts, and components for SALW supporting non-state actors and*
33 *providing explosive materials to terrorist groups, as underlined in Security Council resolution 2015/289,*
34
35 *Noting Security Council resolution 1540, which urges all Member States to develop legislation prohibiting the*
36 *illegal transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, specifically by non-state*
37 *actors, including TOC groups, as it poses a threat to international peace and security,*
38
39 *Recognizing the importance of General Assembly resolution 61/295, commonly referred to as the United Nations*
40 *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which ensures that indigenous people will have the right to*
41 *establish and control their own education systems and institutions,*
42
43 *Having considered the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information*
44 *and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, which calls upon Member States to establish*
45 *computer emergency response teams (CERTs) in order to protect critical infrastructure and protect against*
46 *cybercrime,*
47
48 *Aware of the reluctance of the states to share sensitive police information in a worldwide network contrary to their*
49 *willingness to share them within a regionally limited circle of states,*

50
51 *Having examined* the work of the West African Police Information System, which allows West African police to
52 access and manage in a structured way police data related to organized crime by facilitating the collection,
53 centralization, management, sharing and analysis of police information,
54
55 *Realizing* the vulnerability of developing countries, especially least developed countries in border security, as noted
56 in the 2013 Conference on Border Control Cooperation in the Sahel and Maghreb,
57
58 *Expressing its appreciation* for the intrinsic connection between TOC organizations and terrorist organizations,
59 specifically in terms of the funding of terrorist activities, as outlined in the UNCTOC,
60
61 *Acknowledging* the serious situation of TOC groups and other non-state actors radicalizing youth, especially in
62 developing countries and post-conflict states as noted in Security Council resolution 2250,
63
64 *Recognizing* the connection between unemployment rates among the youth and involvement in TOC groups and
65 terrorist organizations, as noted by the High Level Panel on United Nations Actions to Counter Terrorism,
66
67 *Deeply alarmed* by piracy, smuggling of migrants across seas, maritime trafficking, maritime terrorism, and illegal,
68 unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing,
69
70 *Reiterating* Article 100 of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, which states that Member States
71 should cooperate in the repression of piracy on the high seas,
72
73 *Bearing in mind* the necessity for North-South Cooperation as stated in General Assembly resolution 58/220 in
74 combating TOC,
75
76 *Endorsing* General Assembly resolution 64/190, as well as General Assembly resolution 65/190, which
77 acknowledge the unique issues pertaining to certain vulnerable populations posed by trafficking in persons,
78
79 *Guided by* the World Bank's Strategies for Combating Corruption, which states that states should pay civil servants
80 fairly, enforce transparency, cut red tape, replace regressive subsidies, deploy smart technology, and utilize
81 international agreements in order to combat corruption,
82
83 *Aware of* the need to combat cross-border crime in conjunction with the provisions of the *Southern African*
84 *Development Community's Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement in Persons*,
85
86 *Noting* the possible solutions to challenges of border security addressed through the use of modern technologies,
87 such as thermal signatures to detect the movement of humans,
88
89 *Realizing* the public's lack of awareness regarding the risk of involvement with TOC organizations,
90
91 *Reaffirming* our commitment to the *Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women*
92 (CEDAW), which aims to ensure equal access to education for women and children, with special concern for
93 vulnerable populations affected by TOC,
94
95 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/42, which calls for increased confidence building measures in the
96 regional and sub-regional context pertaining to political matters, specifically pertaining to disarmament related
97 activities, including the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),
98
99 *Alarmed by* the increasing larceny of natural resources translating into the destabilization of regional economies as
100 cited by the Security Council resolution 1037,
101
102 *Emphasizing* the environmental threat posed by desertification, deforestation, and drought, particularly developing
103 countries which are more susceptible to transnational organized crime,
104
105 *Noting* the connection among nature, TOC, and illicit trade of natural resources such as diamonds and timber,

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Concerned with the lack of awareness of member states concerning the origin and source of importing natural resources,

Draws attention to the UNODC initiative, the Indian Ocean Committee, which provides the capacity to build support for criminal justice systems to implement a universal legal regime against terrorism through methods such as specialized on-site training of criminal justice officials, online training courses, tailored technical tools, and utilization of international legal cooperation channels,

Recognizing the success of the South African Police Service, West African Police Chiefs Committee, and East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, which, together with INTERPOL, bring law enforcement officials from Member States to share best practices, trickle down advice to low level officials, and work together against transnational crime affecting the region,

1. *Recommends* the expansion of the use of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) similar to the West African Coast Initiative (WACI), which brought together Europe, South America, and Western Africa in the prevention of drug trafficking in West Africa through the goals of:
 - a. Expanding into other parts of Africa, Latin America, and Asia that could be supported by INTERPOL, International Maritime Organization and World Customs Organizations;
 - b. Encouraging the sharing of best-practices from West African Coast Initiative in order to form successful new units;
 - c. Building upon an international network of regional actors collaborating to reduce drug transit across large bodies of water;
 - d. Deciding to reinforce the need to educate the population on the danger of drugs and drug trafficking in countries participating in the expansion of the WACI;
2. *Recommends* that Member States share reports on best anti-drug trafficking practices with INTERPOL and similar organizations who will then conduct case studies, organize findings into a database for the region, and then issue recommendations in order to combat these crimes;
3. *Invites* states and regional actors to meet in a bi-annual conference to discuss strategies on how to improve border and coastal security with regards to illicit drug trade;
4. *Commends* the East Africa Police Coalition, which, together with INTERPOL, brings together law enforcement officials from Member States to share best practices, trickle down advice to low level officials, and work together against transnational crime issues affecting the region, and requests regions to adopt similar initiatives;
5. *Supports* the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) to develop additional projects centered on building the capacity of developing countries to implement the International Tracing Instrument (ITI);
6. *Invites* Member States to submit national reports to the PoA SALW, in accordance with its provisions, in order to ensure transparency in the implementation of the PoA SALW and limit the illicit transfer of SALW;
7. *Invites* the 2018 Review Conference of the PoA SALW to specifically consider incorporating the tracing of all types of ammunition, parts, and components for SALW to the ITI in order to further ensure the non-proliferation of SALW;
8. *Strongly supports* the utilization of the model legislation provided in the legislative database of the 1540 Committee when developing legislation to fulfill their obligations under Security Council resolution 1540, in order to ensure that non-state actors, including TOC groups, do not have access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

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9. *Recommends* Member States to establish national CERTs, with assistance from the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) Computer Incident Response Team Programme, in order to promote national capacity to better prevent cybercrime and protect critical infrastructure;
 10. *Suggests* that Member States with advanced technologies in data management and cyber security to work in conjunction with developed and developing states to enhance information communication technology systems, and the creation of an anonymous information sharing program to allow for the tracking of TOC and terrorist groups;
 11. *Invites* that countries cooperate to develop effective and inclusive measures to train border control officials in the South African Development Community (SADC) region;
 12. *Suggests* for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to offer advice on the implementation of innovative border security technology from collaborative organizations such as the Border Security Technology Consortium, the Central Arkansas Robotics Consortium, and the International Federation of Robotics whom have created possible solutions to the challenges of limited border security with oversight from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
 13. *Endorses* bilateral, sub-regional, and regional information sharing systems enhancing the monitoring and mapping of TOC activities to promote regional capacity to address such activities through enhancing the capacity of African Political and Economic Strategic Center (Afripol) and sub-regional policing organizations;
 14. *Further recommends* all willing Member States to utilize INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force, in order to promote national border security capacity, with special consideration for integrating regional and sub-regional border security policies;
 15. *Expresses the hope* for the cooperation and information sharing of the South African Police Service, West African Police Chiefs Committee, and East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization in order to facilitate better police collaboration, policy expertise and assistance with identifying organized and emerging crime, cybercrime and counter terrorism strategies;
 16. *Suggests* the IOC's method of utilizing the UNODC be expanded to an international framework to assist Member States;
 17. *Emphasizes* the need for the strengthening of international and domestic institutions such as the UNODC Electronic Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons dealing with human trafficking in terms of logistics, record keeping, law enforcement and highlighting the issue through awareness campaigns;
 18. *Strongly endorses* the inclusion of human trafficking education in school systems to help raise awareness in youth groups, as well as the increasing of awareness campaigns within the educational system and specialized programs to support the reintegration of trafficking victims;
 19. *Further encourages* Member States to create domestic programs to increase community involvement with law enforcement through education and prevention of involvement with human and drug trafficking organizations, to foster a renewed sense of trust between law enforcement and the public;
 20. *Invites* Member States to increase public involvement with combating human trafficking through the establishment of rehabilitation measures modeled after organizations such as the Animus Association Foundation to reintegrate trafficking victims into civil society;
 21. *Recommends* utilizing existing and developing United Nations educational programs similar to the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants or the United Nations Global Education First Initiative to further educate unreached populations by:

- 217 a. Incorporating the UNODC's e-learning courses to educate police officers on how to deal with the
218 mechanisms are related to TOC;
219
- 220 b. Recalling the framework used by the World Health Organization for their mobile health units to further
221 implement education programs to inaccessible populations;
222
- 223 c. Implementing the UNODC Alternative Development Programme in order to educate farmers on the
224 importance of abandoning illicit crops that would be utilized to create drugs;
225
- 226 22. *Recommends* Member States to utilize non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to train indigenous people for
227 the purpose of:
228
- 229 a. Educating indigenous populations to recognize illegal activities, such as transnational organized crime;
230
- 231 b. Monitoring of land to prevent the encroachment by TOC groups;
232
- 233 c. Serving as a point of contact between indigenous peoples and proper authorities;
234
- 235 23. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and
236 other United Nations agencies that deal with matters of education, to put more efforts into teaching children
237 about the adverse effects of corruption by incorporating corruption awareness into education at all levels with
238 assistance from the UNESCO ETICO database;
239
- 240 24. *Recommends* national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms, and national youth program of
241 action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and NGOs
242 to have:
243
- 244 a. Member States utilize programs and policies with the United Nations Program on Youth to benefit
245 disadvantaged youth;
246
- 247 b. Work in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to prevent youth from
248 entering into organized crimes by establishing positive community bonds through extracurricular
249 actives;
250
- 251 c. Strengthening the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase
252 their impact on national development and international cooperation;
253
- 254 25. *Further recommends* national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms, and national youth
255 program of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental
256 and NGOs to achieve the following;
257
- 258 26. *Supports* the strengthening of international institutions that deal with human trafficking, including logistics,
259 record keeping, and law enforcement and an increase in global, regional, national, and community awareness
260 through utilization of the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons;
261
- 262 27. *Strongly encourages* Member States to work with NGOs such as Awareness Against Human Trafficking
263 (HAART) to help raise awareness about human trafficking in order to better equip the community to combat
264 human trafficking locally and the immediate treatment of victims;
265
- 266 28. *Suggests* Member States to work with UN-Women in order to further implement programs such as Baha'i
267 International Community, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, and Women for Women International in an
268 effort to combat and bring awareness to sex trafficking through educational programs that aim to empower and
269 provide stability for vulnerable women and children;
270
- 271 29. *Welcomes* Member States to consider requesting assistance from NGOs and intergovernmental organizations in
272 order to strengthen national capacity to address TOC issues including but not limited to cybercrime, arms

- 273 trafficking, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and wildlife and natural resource exploitation;
274
275 30. *Encourages* Member States to implement and expand programs such as the Kimberley Process to reduce the
276 exploitation of conflict diamonds and other valuable resources;
277
278 31. *Urges* Member States that are affected by the illicit trade of resources to further extend dialogue on a best
279 practice basis with assistance from United Nations Environment Program by:
280
281 a. Holding annual meetings with all affected Member States in order to provide a forum to discuss all
282 relevant matters of persecution, legislation, training and intelligence sharing;
283
284 b. Including a national self-assessment in order to arrive at best practice in given circumstances;
285
286 32. *Encourages* further consideration of deforestation programs such as the Mapping and Monitoring the Forests of
287 Africa in cooperation with the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), with
288 oversight from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in order to combat
289 deforestation.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Acknowledging* the inherent link between transnational organized crime (TOC) and the emergence of violent non-
4 state actors, as noted by General Assembly resolution 70/120,

5
6 *Highlighting* Security Council resolution 2250 regarding the utilization of information and communication
7 technology (ICTs) control measures to prevent internet-based radicalization,

8
9 *Calling attention* to the need for the harmonization of repetitive legal policies as noted by the African Union's
10 Organization of African Unity,

11
12 *Noting* Security Council resolution 1373 concerning the connection between the trafficking of illicit arms, goods,
13 materials, and peoples and socio-economic and political instability leading to the perpetuation of violent non-state
14 actors,

15
16 *Reaffirming* the need for peace and reconciliation in areas confronted by political instability, as indicated by Security
17 Council resolution 1580,

18
19 *Noting* the link between economic development and the level of TOC, as stated by the Global Terrorism Index of
20 2015,

21
22 *Recommending* best-practice sharing in preventing the movement of arms and ammunition into destabilized regions,
23 as stipulated by General Assembly resolution 70/49,

- 24
25 1. *Calls upon* Member States to eliminate funding streams, originating from transnational crime, to violent non-
26 state actors by creating domestic financial control procedures in collaboration with best-practice sharing
27 mechanisms, such as the Iranian Conference on Preventive and Administrative Measures on Money Laundering
28 and the Financing of Terrorism for Financial Institutions;
- 29
30 2. *Recommends* Member States impede the capacity of violent non-state actors to actively recruit and organize
31 operations through the utilization of ICTs by creating national internet filtering mechanisms akin to the Iranian
32 Supreme Cyber Council's Internet e-Paak network and the African Union Monitoring and Evaluation
33 Framework for Agenda 2063, while maintaining protections for fundamental human rights as laid out in
34 General Assembly resolution 70/148;
- 35
36 3. *Calls upon* the international community to formulate cooperation similar to the Iranian-Russian Memoranda of
37 Understanding to Expand Mutual Cooperation in Judicial Fields for the purpose of extradition of criminals
38 involved in transnational organized crime and repatriation of funds to originating states;
- 39
40 4. *Invites* Member States to willingly coordinate border security capabilities to impede the activities of violent
41 non-state actors across international borders by:
- 42
43 a. Formulating integrated border check procedures as highlighted by the African Union Border Program
44 (AUBP) in Central Africa, which reduces the flow of illicit goods, material, and people;
- 45

- 46 b. Creating cross border biometric data collection mechanisms for the purpose of tracking people
47 crossing international borders, particularly those carrying arms;
48
- 49 c. Utilizing specialized anti-trafficking programs, similar to the Iranian Rapid Border Response Team, as
50 implemented by the the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program, through the creation of information-
51 sharing initiatives similar to the INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task Force, but at the
52 discretion of Member States;
53
- 54 5. *Encourages* the international community to engage in dialogue with Member States in destabilized regions, to
55 promote reconciliation among warring parties as a means to reduce the impact of terrorism, radicalization, and
56 violent non-state actors;
57
- 58 6. *Recommends* the international community implement the United Nations Development Programme’s Fifth
59 National Development Plan by providing financial support for socio-economic stabilization in developing
60 nations affected by insurgency, in collaboration with economic cooperation mechanisms similar to China’s One
61 Belt, One Road Program and the Tehran-Bujumbura Cooperation;
62
- 63 7. *Calls upon* Member States to ameliorate efforts to reduce the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons
64 (SALW) to violent non-state actors by:
65
- 66 a. Marking domestically produced weapons in accordance with the provisions of the International
67 Tracing Instrument (ITI);
68
- 69 b. Formulating domestic initiatives similar to the Iranian Ammunition Industries Group for the purposes
70 of securing domestic weapons stockpiles against unauthorized access;
71
- 72 c. Enacting domestic legislation akin to the African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation,
73 Circulation and trafficking of SALW in coordination with the United Nations Disarmament
74 Commission;
75
- 76 d. Utilizing domestic programs to collect, repurpose, and destroy illicit weapons stockpiles as
77 recommended by the United Nations *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the*
78 *Illicit Trade in small arms and light weapons*;
79
- 80 e. Engaging in deliberation to de-politicize the trade in SALW and incentivize the cooperation of
81 developing nations by re-negotiating the *Arms Trade Treaty*.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Reiterating* the sovereignty of each Member State espoused in Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and in
4 regards to self-review and self-determination,

5
6 *Recognizing* the role of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC), United Nations Global
7 Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN GIFT), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
8 (UNHCHR), the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), and United Nations Interregional Crime
9 and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in addressing issues of transnational organized crime (TOC),

10
11 *Further recognizing* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as the overarching body of the
12 *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UNCTOC), which facilitates the United
13 Nations' role in combating TOC,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the success of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of UNODC to review existing UNODC
16 projects with an emphasis accountability and transparency,

17
18 *Recalling* the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, specifically SDG 16 regarding the
19 promotion of peace, justice, and strong institutions with the targets regarding TOC in particular,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the role of the Rule of Law in fighting TOC and drug trafficking as included in General Assembly
22 resolution 67/186,

23
24 *Reaffirming* the importance of the UNCTOC along with the three accompanying *Palermo Protocols* in increasing
25 international collaboration toward relieving the problems brought forth by TOC,

26
27 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of review mechanisms within the UNCTOC with regard to implementation and
28 the establishment of adequate measures to combat TOC,

- 29
30 1. *Encourages* the expansion of the IEU to encompass a voluntary, self- reporting, ongoing, Implementation
31 Review Group (IRG) of the UNCTOC, which:
32
33 a. Reflects on the progress that has been made to date and discovers the remaining gaps in order to fulfill
34 UNCTOC's objectives;
35
36 b. Reviews the implemented legislation and regulations nationally and internationally that have been
37 established to combat TOC;
38
39 c. Consults with states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations
40 (IGOs), and regional organizations to seek guidance that would ensure UNCTOC's obligations are
41 met;
42
43 2. *Recommends* the IRG consist of a triennially rotating review group that represents continental regional groups,
44 consisting of 21 randomly selected states, to elect pressing topics of each continental region, which will include:
45
46 a. Representatives that may only serve one term and cannot be randomly selected for two terms thereafter
47 (six years);
48
49 b. A review of potential topics consisting of those under the UNODC's area of focus, among others, as
50 decided upon by representative priorities;

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3. *Suggests* that the IRG operates through a voluntary membership, in which regional representatives are randomly selected from a pool of IRG Member States through a process chosen by the leadership of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), to ensure fairness and equality:
 - a. The 21 regional groups will be in accordance with those outlined in the United Nations GeoScheme;
 - b. IRG Member States, if selected as regional representatives, may fully exercise their sovereignty and decline this responsibility;
 4. *Invites* the IRG to operate on the following by:
 - a. Utilizing a simple majority voting procedure for each continent to decide on a single topic within the scope of the UNODC, as their respective focus;
 - b. Committing to the topics that have been chosen for each continent, the representatives will work collaboratively, at their discretion and through their chosen mechanisms;
 5. *Suggests* a permanent three-year initiative, within the IRG, focusing on the individual topic voted on by each continental regions, which would be subdivided into:
 - a. One year of rigorous analysis of the existing legislation surrounding the topic of focus within the continental regional groups;
 - b. Two years of enhancing pre-existing action plans, and implementing new preventative mechanisms as needed;
 - c. Topics under review by the IRG that can be renewable for two consecutive three-year terms, if so decided upon by the current regional representatives;
 6. *Supports* the cooperation between the IRG and Member States, United Nations approved NGOs, and regional organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to foster the most efficient recommendations for improvement on both pre-existing and proposed legislation, in an effort to establish a collaborative mechanism for:
 - a. Utilizing their expertise, Member States, United Nations approved NGOs, IGOs, and regional organizations will come together to assist in the review process of the issues before the IRG by participating in select IRG meetings;
 - b. Ensuring the sharing of governmental best practices of willing states for the purpose of transparency and the prevention of corruption between sovereign Member States and aforementioned institutions;
 7. *Further recommends* that the UNODC provide adequate funding for the new review mechanism (IRG) through its special purpose funds comprising of voluntary donor contributions of willing and able Member States;
 8. *Further suggests* that willing and able Member States increase their donations to fund the UNODC to a sufficient degree as to allow for the creation of the aforementioned review group (IRG);
 9. *Commends* any cooperation between Member States that supports the success of the IRG.



Code: GA1/RES/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty of Member States as expressed by Article 2.1 of the *Charter of United Nations,*
4
5 *Recalling* the importance of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its*
6 *Protocols Thereto* (UNCTOC) adopted as General Assembly resolution 55/25,
7
8 *Deploing* the detrimental impact of transnational organized crime (TOC) on the achievement of Sustainable
9 Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice
10 and Strong Institutions,
11
12 *Noting* the success of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), enacted in December
13 2006, which has successfully exposed and eliminated sources of corruption within the Government of Guatemala by
14 means of impartial third party investigations,
15
16 *Cognizant* of the establishment of The Office of Internal Oversight Services by the General Assembly in 1994
17 through General Assembly resolution 48/218B to facilitate the prosecution of unlawful acts which may include but
18 are not limited to: corruption, mishandling of contract obligations, and allegations of sexual abuse and sexual
19 exploitation,
20
21 *Recognizing* regional organizations regarding anti-money laundering initiatives such as, the Inter-American Drug
22 Abuse Control Commission's Anti-Money Laundering Section, The African Union Counter Terrorism Framework,
23 or the ASEAN Anti-Money Laundering Workshop, each of which take innovative approaches to combating money
24 laundering,
25
26 *Confident* in the Organization of American States' Hemispheric Plan of Action on Control Measures 6-11, which
27 created and enhanced border control measures, including strengthening of law enforcement organizations, and
28 punitive capacities against all means of trafficking by land, sea, or air between Member States affected by TOC near
29 borders and significantly influenced region,
30
31 *Recognizing* the important role of strong national border security in combating non-state actors from participating in
32 TOC activities, as referenced in General Assembly resolution 60/288, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism
33 Strategy,
34
35 *Approving* the 2013 Rabat Conference on Border Security, in which the *Rabat Declaration* cited poverty in border
36 communities as a factor of cross-border crimes and discussed the potential of enhancing voluntary cross-border
37 cooperation and modern border security techniques with the goal of greater transparency and reinforcing the
38 capacity of each Member State,
39
40 *Convinced* of the link between terrorists and TOC as determined by Security Council resolution 2195 and regarding
41 the remarks that terrorists profit from TOC,
42
43 *Alarmed* by the recent increase in violations of the *Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of*
44 *Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) and environmental damage in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and
45 other regions, as well as the increase in organized crime which facilitates the transportation of wildlife trophies,
46
47 *Affirming* the importance of education, sensitization and public awareness in combating all forms of TOC in order to
48 emphasize prevention as seen in the work done by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in distributing
49 sensitization material regarding anti-poaching in local and national media,
50

51 *Convinced of* the necessity for Member States to respect the equal rights of all sovereign states to engage in trade,
52 technology sharing, and capacity building, and to benefit from developmental assistance in recognition of SDG 10
53 and in keeping with the principles enumerated in General Assembly resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17,
54 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, and 60/12,
55

56 *Mindful* that the valuable work of the Conference of the Parties to the UNCTOC could be made even more effective
57 by expanding the number of working groups to include such relevant issues as the reduction of corruption, the
58 effects of TOC on vulnerable persons, North-South cooperation, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims of TOC,
59 and cross-regional and South-South cooperation,
60

61 *Remembering* the United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, which emphasizes the need
62 to assist victims of human trafficking in their reintegration into society,
63

64 *Recognizing* the importance of South-South cooperation, as outlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, especially
65 concerning the need for regional organizations to coordinate activities to combat all forms of TOC, particularly
66 money-laundering,
67

68 *Recalling* the work of the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCCT) in educating customs and border
69 security through annual workshops with the goal of decreasing terrorism,
70

71 *Reiterating* Security Council resolution 1617 in July 2005 that calls upon Member States to implement
72 comprehensive anti-money laundering policies that incorporate the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's
73 (UNODC) financial action task force and their subsequent recommendations,
74

75 *Alarmed* at the increasing frequency and capacity of drug trafficking operations and the harm such operation does to
76 the international community as expressed in Security Council resolution 2255,
77

- 78 1. *Contends* that Member States fully utilize existing frameworks, such as The Investigations Division of the
79 United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, for reporting corruption and misconduct, including but
80 not limited to unlawful acts such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and exploitation by United Nations
81 personnel and agencies;
82
- 83 2. *Suggests* that Member States, while recognizing their sovereign rights, include reporting mechanisms for
84 preventing government corruption and investigation systems within their governments wherever applicable and
85 to facilitate the prosecution of such wrongdoing;
86
- 87 3. *Invites* that all willing and able Member States and regional organizations to work in collaboration with relevant
88 international organizations to enhance the capacities of state agencies to identify victims of human trafficking,
89 as well as detect drug traffickers by expanding border security initiatives to include:
90
 - 91 a. Expanding INTERPOL's Smuggling Training Operatives Program (STOP) to work with Member
92 States to voluntarily develop state specific curriculum for training law enforcement officials and border
93 security personnel;
94
 - 95 b. Increase funding to developing states to assist in acquiring border security technology through
96 INTERPOL'S Integrated Border Management Task Force and voluntary funding mechanism;
97
- 98 4. *Further encourages* regional organizations assisting Member States in strengthening their state borders through
99 expanding such programs as the joint European Union, Organization of American States, African
100 Union Cocaine Routes Program, which brings together regional organizations to modernize and harmonize port
101 and maritime practices through initiatives such as Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP) and Airport
102 Communication Programme (AIRCOP), to include:
103
 - 104 a. Assisting Member States in drafting comprehensive evaluations of air, sea, and land borders to identify
105 potential breaches of security;
106

- 107 b. Utilizing North-South and South-South cooperation to share emerging border security technology and
108 best practice among all Members States;
109
- 110 5. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen border security through increased action related to customs control by
111 encouraging Member States to utilize regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States
112 Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, or cross-regional programs such as the European Union-Association
113 of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Migration and Border Management Program in order to avoid TOC and
114 terrorist organizations from developing in unregulated regions between borders, while still maintaining popular
115 sovereignty and to facilitate the flow of goods and peoples;
116
- 117 6. *Advocates* for the creation of the Emerging Surveillance Technology, Education, Border Security, Improved
118 funding and recognition, and Sensitization program (ESEBIS) under the direction of the United Nations
119 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which entails the following:
120
- 121 a. UNCTAD should assist developed Member States to donate Emerging Surveillance Technology to
122 United Nations-sponsored non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the use of monitoring animal
123 reserves under the authority of respective Member States in which they operate;
124
- 125 b. Provide educational material for Member States for the education of the public concerning the
126 catastrophic effects of illegal wildlife, environmental crimes, and trafficking, and further advocates that
127 Member States advance programs within their education systems to raise awareness of poaching;
128
- 129 c. Urges Member States to enact border security improvements in postal systems and international
130 airports consistent with General Assembly resolution 69/314 to restrict the transportation of animal
131 trophies in order to deter poaching, and further encourages Member States to enact legislation to fine
132 persons caught with illegal animal trophies and use those funds to assist anti-poaching measures;
133
- 134 d. Improved recognition and funding from the United Nations program budget, One United Nations Pilot
135 Funds, and other multi-donor trust funds for responsible anti-poaching organizations such as the Black
136 Mambas, Mali Elephant Fund, and World Wide Fund for Nature;
137
- 138 e. Recommends that Member States consider sensitization programs within their respective governments
139 and NGOs in an effort to raise awareness and concerns of illegal wildlife and environmental crimes;
140
- 141 7. *Concerned by* Member States that hinder capacity and confidence-building measures, in addition to technology
142 and resource transfer, as it relates to addressing TOC;
143
- 144 8. *Considers* coordinated efforts by Member States to implement social rehabilitation and reintegration programs
145 assisting victims of human trafficking in their sustainable transition to society, such as:
146
- 147 a. Micro-financing programs and voluntary funding mechanisms to assist in:
148
- 149 i. Regional education initiatives for victims of human trafficking, similar to the Barefoot
150 College of India, which assists victims of human trafficking in accessing education;
151 ii. Vocational skills training provided to victims of human trafficking, based on the Pacific Links
152 ADAPT Rehabilitation project that provides a stable learning environment;
153
- 154 b. The creation of victim treatment centers, especially for women and children, financed by the United
155 Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, to provide:
156
- 157 i. Shelter and protection for victims through expanding sources of funding to relevant
158 humanitarian networks such as, SOS Children's Villages, which provides housing, healthcare,
159 and a stable living environments for child survivors of human trafficking;
160 ii. Legal assistance for victims of human trafficking by expansion of the framework developed
161 by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women;
162

- 163 9. *Encourages* the UNODC, within its mandate, to consider adding the following working groups to the
164 Conference of the Parties to the UNCTOC:
165
- 166 a. The working group on the Reduction of Corruption, which may model its work on The International
167 Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala;
 - 168
 - 169 b. The working group on the effects of TOC on vulnerable persons for the elimination of trafficking in
170 women and children;
 - 171
 - 172 c. The working group on North-South Cooperation, which may focus specifically on information,
173 intelligence, technology, and resource sharing on a voluntary basis;
 - 174
 - 175 d. The working group on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Victims of TOC, which may work in
176 concert with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
 - 177
 - 178 e. The working group on Cross-Regional and South-South Cooperation, which may work in concert with
179 UNODC regional offices to promote cooperation within and between regional organizations for the
180 purposes of fighting TOC;
 - 181
 - 182 f. To be subject to the Rules of Procedure for the Conference of the Parties as established UNCTOC;
 - 183
 - 184 g. To be funded by willing and able Member States, United Nations agencies and other donors which
185 already voluntarily contribute to the ongoing work of the UNODC;
 - 186
- 187 10. *Encourages* the General Assembly to discuss the possible expansion of the United Nations Counter Terrorism
188 Center’s (UNCCT) vision to recognize that TOC is directly linked to the lack of border security and cross
189 border cooperation which leads to increased terrorist activities;
- 190
- 191 11. *Asks* Member States to create or build upon existing state action plans focused on anti-corruption and border
192 security in voluntary cooperation with the UNCCT and their existing border security initiative through:
- 193
 - 194 a. Greater voluntary cross-border cooperation encouraged as a means to mitigate the amount of illicit
195 smuggling between Member States and allow greater transparency within the region;
 - 196
 - 197 b. Having the UNCCT expand the number of workshops provided to be more regionally located in an
198 effort to expand dialogue about border security and allow for better access to information by all
199 Member States;
 - 200
 - 201 c. The training of legal officials who have the authority to prosecute persons involved in illicit activity,
202 within each Member State, to ensure those legal officials are better trained on existing international
203 law and national legislation regarding the illicit firearm, drug, wildlife trade, human trafficking, and
204 money laundering, as a means to deter continued TOC between Member States;
 - 205
- 206 12. *Supports* demand-reduction polices to address drug trafficking, consistent with recommendations from:
- 207
 - 208 a. The UNODC’s Demand Reduction Program, which recommends establishing drug-prevention centers
209 which would target groups known to be vulnerable to drug addiction, using tools such as economic
210 empowerment for at-risk youth and reintegration programs for former addicts to achieve sustainable,
211 above-poverty line incomes;
 - 212
 - 213 b. The Joint UNODC – World Health Organization (WHO) Drug Dependence, Treatment, and Care
214 Program, which combats drug addiction through measures such as increasing access to low-cost
215 treatment in rural areas as well as improving coverage for the treatment for drug disorders in low-
216 income countries;
 - 217

- 218 c. Further advocates that Member States implement protocols consistent with UNODC recommendations
219 on drug education, primarily through provisions such as early education programs in vulnerable
220 regions to decrease the probability of youth becoming involved in illicit drug production systems;
221
- 222 13. *Welcomes* all willing and able Member States, NGOs, and all applicable international bodies to provide
223 financial assistance to all above mentioned programs to ensure the facilitation of adequate resources.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Reminding* Member States of Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) and the Secretary General's report 2015/366,
4 which explore the connection between terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime (TOC); particularly
5 concerning financial criminal activity and all forms of illegal trafficking,

6
7 *Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*
8 (UNTOC), which fosters international cooperation in combatting TOC,

9
10 *Deploring* the detrimental impact TOC are having on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8
11 and SDG 16 in which these crimes inhibit developing economies from becoming crime-free institutions,

12
13 *Drawing attention to* the insufficient supply of funds donated to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for
14 Victims of Trafficking Persons, compared to the growing demand for the support of non-governmental organizations
15 (NGOs) and international organizations,

16
17 *Applauding* the collaborative efforts piloted by the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking,
18 which guide states, businesses, academic institutions, media, and civil society to engage actively in the war against
19 human trafficking,

20
21 *Expressing its appreciation to* European Union, Japan, and Qatar for increasing funding to the United Nations
22 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

23
24 *Acknowledging* the gravity of the threat posed by arms trafficking as an indiscriminate threat to human lives, the
25 integrity of peacekeeping missions, and global stability as stated in Security Council resolution 2220 (2015),

26
27 *Noting the success of* the Vienna 2015 Conference's Working Group on Trafficking in Persons discussing multiple
28 forms of TOC including but not limited to drug and human trafficking,

29
30 *Alarmed by* the increase of trafficking in cultural property conducted by transnational organized criminals, causing
31 an irreparable loss for the source countries and humanity as a whole as stated in General Assembly 68/186,

32
33 *Reaffirming* the 2001 Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
34 Weapons in all of its aspects regarding the monitoring of the traffic of arms and its implementation through
35 establishment and development of national arms laws, controlling imports and exports, providing reports on
36 stockpile management, and engaging in regional and international cooperation and assistance,

37
38 *Welcoming the actions within* General Assembly resolution 70/174 on integrating crime prevention and criminal
39 justice into a broader United Nations agenda for the purpose of addressing socio-economic challenges and
40 promoting the rule of law at both local and global levels,

- 41
42 1. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for
43 Human Rights (OHCHR) in creating or building upon existing research programs and education initiatives
44 [C-P6] as a product of cooperation between sovereign Member States and the United Nations Global
45 Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN.GIFT) with the aim of gaining an adequate understanding into migration
46 and trafficking through:

- 47
48 a. Outreach to all at-risk individuals, especially women and children, that will alert these groups to
49 the warning signs marking the predatory behaviors of human traffickers;

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- b. Legislative policy changes in state education systems to employ both age-friendly materials and info graphics focusing on human trafficking laws, employment education, and lifestyle education;
 - c. Community-based support programs that educate civilians and spread awareness on the stigma attached to those who have been affected by trafficking;
 - d. Monetary support of these educational programs through the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP);
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish an annual meeting in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) aiming at forming an information-sharing-platform in order to prevent terrorist organizations deriving funds from illicit activities such as drug smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping for ransom, and trafficking in cultural property:
 - a. *Encourages* all Member States participating in these meetings to create and implement a national database that includes all illicit trafficking that has been noted by the Member State;
 - b. *Invites* all Member States to exchange the database between Member States in order to establish a worldwide information-sharing-platform;
 - c. *Recommends* all Member States to work cooperatively with INTERPOL in order to develop procedures to stop human trafficking and to prosecute the passage of illicit goods such as arms, cultural property, and drugs through customs and across borders;
 - d. *Suggests* Member States who are highly experienced in prosecuting illicit trafficking to share their best practices;
 3. *Recommends* that Member States, with assistance from the OHCHR, perform legislative, judicial, and institutional reforms in accordance with the UNCTOC and the Protocols thereto in order to strengthen the rule of law and the protection against human rights violations;
 4. *Encourages* utilizing the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, which supports many specialized NGOs and international organizations;
 5. *Endorses* the expansion of research on the forms of drug smuggling and trafficking in collaboration with the UNODC to develop a systematized, regional investigations that disrupts drug production;
 6. *Suggests* the implementation of measures, spearheaded by the World Health Organization that consider both victims as well as the perpetrators of drug and human trafficking, such as:
 - a. Rehabilitation that allows victims to reintegrate with society and avoid relapse;
 - b. Educational awareness programs to address the stigma attached to persons released from prison;
 - c. Nuanced treatment allocations for substance abuse victims such as movable healthcare facilities specifically designed for methadone maintenance treatment, and anti-retroviral treatments;
 - d. Community health indexes that track drug usage among varying demographic populations including women, ethnic minorities, and youth groups;
 7. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate on establishing and/or developing, with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, state national defense, border control and marine coast officials on strengthening borders on both land and sea through monitoring, regulating, and protecting all state and non-hostile entities threatened by Maritime Pirates in the state territorial coast and transportation ports;

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8. *Suggests* the creation of the States Against Transnational Organized Crime Summit (SATOC) under the auspices of the UNODC in which:
 - a. All willing Member States to gather annually to discuss the most effective methods for reducing TOC activity at a regional level such as:
 - i. Greater transparency and intelligence exchange between Member States;
 - ii. Increased cross border cooperation;
 - iii. All other relevant actions to be determined by the body;
 - b. Annual meetings will be adjusted to bi-annual meetings after the first decade for the purpose of keeping on track while allowing for adaptation to new scenarios;
 - c. Annual reports outline commitments made by Member States and information discussed during the summit to aid in the implementation within Member State governments;
 - d. The OHCHR determines the first host city, thereafter, the body shall determine the location at the end of each preceding summit.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Fully convinced* that seeking collective and fair solutions will curb the spread of further violence and instability that
4 threatens state sovereignty and global human rights as outlined in General Assembly resolution 55/25,

5
6 *Guided by* the sovereign equality of Member States established by Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
7 and the national sovereignty of Member States that allows them to enforce law and prosecute criminal activity
8 within their borders,

9
10 *Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)*'s commitment to
11 combat transnational organized crime (TOC) through international cooperation and a unified approach,

12
13 *Reaffirming* that official development assistance (ODA), the requirements of which were approved for Member
14 States by the Secretariat in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is essential in
15 allowing for the building of infrastructure to counter financial repercussions of transnational criminal activity,

16
17 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2195 and the Secretary-General's report 2015/366, which explore the
18 symbiotic connection between terrorist organizations and TOC, particularly concerning financial criminal activity
19 and all forms of illegal trafficking,

20
21 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Commission on Transnational Organized Crime's continued reports that
22 acknowledge the sources of revenue for TOC such as trafficking of arms, drugs, persons and cultural property,

23
24 *Recalling* that human trafficking as a form of TOC infringes upon the inalienable human rights stated in the
25 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and that Member States have donated funds to the United Nations
26 Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking Persons in order to support the work of domestic rehabilitation
27 programs,

28
29 *Alarmed by* the escalating level of trafficking in cultural property conducted General Assembly resolutions 68/186
30 and 69/281,

31
32 *Emphasizing* the importance of border security measures to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons
33 (SALW) due to its volatility as mentioned in the *Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA*
34 *SALW)* and the *Firearms Protocol*,

35
36 *Taking into account* the importance of public and private sector cooperation, including through the International
37 Tracing Instrument (ITI) and other programs, which allows for the tracing of components of SALW and helps to
38 prevent weapons trafficking,

39
40 1. *Dedicates* 15 November as the official United Nations Day on the linkage between TOC and terrorism with the
41 aim to:

- 42
43 a. Celebrate the adoption of General Assembly resolution 55/25, the first comprehensive UNTOC on
44 that date;
- 45
46 b. Reiterate the critical importance of education and global awareness to curb social conditions conducive
47 to the spread of TOC;
- 48

- 49 c. Raise awareness of the intrinsic link between TOC and terrorism and its devastating impact on
50 international peace and security on a national, regional and international level;
51
- 52 d. Emphasize the importance of the fight against terrorism's sources of funding in order to root out this
53 persisting threat to peace and security once and for all;
54
- 55 e. Allow Member States to create opportunities for both education and commemoration to help prevent
56 the spread of TOC, thus strengthening international peace and security;
57
- 58 2. *Recommends* Member States to establish a regular conference under the auspices of existing regional
59 organizations, including but not limited to the Arab League, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and African
60 Union, that focuses on combating the linkage between terrorism and TOC by:
61
- 62 a. Convening annually to discuss region-specific issues related to TOC and its linkages to terrorism in all
63 its forms and manifestations;
64
- 65 b. Improving multilateral information sharing on the manufacturing and sale of SALW by incorporating
66 INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) frameworks;
67
- 68 c. Border security agencies similar to Operation North Thunder, Central Asia Border Security Initiative
69 (CABSI), and GCC Border Security Plan with an emphasis on increased cooperation specifically
70 between neighboring Member States;
71
- 72 d. Suggesting the implementation of domestic laws to incentivize SALW manufacturers to assist in
73 identifying the movement of SALW between non-state actors, to monitor their passage through
74 customs and across borders to restrict their transfer to third-parties;
75
- 76 3. *Reminds* Member States to adhere to existing systems such as ITI, iTrace, and I-24/7 for the detection of the
77 illicit movement, stock-piling and use of SALW;
78
- 79 4. *Suggests* Member States to adhere to the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) by fine tuning the global tracking systems
80 already in place in order to prevent the proliferation of SALW that are available to both terrorists and
81 international criminal organizations;
82
- 83 5. *Encourages* additional voluntary funding by Member States for international law enforcement agencies such as
84 INTERPOL, for the expressed purposes of:
85
- 86 a. Expanding staff size;
87
- 88 b. Increasing operational reach;
89
- 90 c. Strengthening the intergovernmental exchange of information and intelligence best practices;
91
- 92 d. Building long-term international law enforcement capacities focusing on monitoring and tracing
93 capabilities, thus enabling Member States to individually prevent TOC;
94
- 95 6. *Further calls upon* Member States to consider the implementation of domestic laws that provide Member States
96 the ability to trace potentially illegitimate financial transactions thereby creating compliance-enforcing
97 financial transparency within individual Member States, allowing law enforcement agencies to directly target
98 TOC;
99
- 100 7. *Proposes* Member States to establish coordinated efforts on social rehabilitation and reintegration programs
101 designed to assist victims of trafficking in their sustainable transition into society through methods such as:
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- 103 a. Micro-financing to assist in income generation and job creation paired with access to education,
104 including appropriate vocational skills training;

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- b. The creation of a treatment center for all victims, which provide shelter and protection for former victims and access to quality legal counseling;
 - c. Providing assistance to victims of human trafficking via accessible mental health clinics in cooperation with the World Health Organization;
8. *Highly recommends* the expansion of the regional offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, to provide capacity building programs to Member States in the fight against the trafficking of cultural property by strengthening national monitoring and tracking systems regarding cultural property and improving regional communication and cooperation regarding the trafficking of cultural property;
9. *Strongly encourages* governments to implement more stringent border control regimes, particularly through regional and multilateral training programs in order to restrict the ability of TOC to exploit weakly enforced borders and advance the sharing of best practices by taking note of actions done by both local defense ministries and state information technology industries;
10. *Reiterates* the responsibility of each Member State to entirely implement UNCTOC while fully respecting each Member State's sovereignty.



Code: GA1/RES/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 *Alarmed by* the rapid growth and geographical extension of modern slavery in its various forms, at both the national
4 and international level, considered a direct violation of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which is based on the
5 respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples,

6
7 *Laments* states' lack of multilateral cooperation in combating against the bonded labor of migrant workers and the
8 insufficient conviction of the perpetrators, including transnational organized syndicates, who benefit from modern
9 slavery,

10
11 *Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, specifically Article 4 and Article 5, banning
12 slavery and slave trade in all its forms as well as inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, respectively,
13 including the practice bonded labor of migrant workers as a modern form of slavery,

14
15 *Recognizing* that the growing threat of bonded labor for migrant workers represents a menace to civil society
16 requiring increased and more effective international cooperation based on increased transparency and cooperation
17 amongst international organizations, states, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

18
19 *Acknowledging with appreciation* the inclusion of labor migration into the 2013 United Nations High-Level
20 Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

21
22 *Drawing the attention* of states toward the employment of International Labor Organization (ILO) (Supplementary
23 Provisions) *Convention 1975* (No. 143) to acknowledge curtail abusive working conditions of migrant workers,
24 nationally and internationally, with a view toward the advancement of equality of opportunity and treatment of
25 migrant workers,

26
27 *Recalling* ILO (Supplementary Provisions) *Convention 1975* (No. 143) concerning migration in abusive conditions
28 and the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment of migrant workers,

29
30 *Desiring* strengthened and improved international cooperation at all levels and for more substantive and effective
31 cooperation to assist states in their fight against bonded labor of migrant workers,

32
33 *Trusting* that a multilateral program will strengthen and improve international cooperation in the assistance of states
34 to combat bonded labor of migrant workers, ultimately returning the victims to their original condition, and
35 advancing the goals of the international community toward international peace and security,

- 36
37 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to assist, both nationally and internationally, in the recovery of migrant workers
38 coerced and exploited into bonded labor, through unilateral and multilateral cooperation and transparency in
39 order to ensure the fundamental rights of all persons as stated in the Charter;
40
41 2. *Calls upon* Member States to reinforce this initiative through active multilateral deliberation of the threat posed
42 by bonded labor for migrant workers, as is set forth by the SDGs;
43
44 3. *Expresses its hope* for the enforcement of Article 4 and Article 5 of the UDHR, nationally and internationally,
45 aiming to locate peoples positively presumed to be enslaved migrant workers and to protect the victims of such
46 acts and penalize the perpetrators, including transnational syndicates, through the implementation of a
47 multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, as specified hereunto:
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- a. Through the participation of a multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers:
 - i. Conducted and administered by INTERPOL;
 - ii. Within the existing scope of the non-partisan organization;
 - iii. Serving as an annex to the existing Operations Against Human Trafficking of INTERPOL, which supports national police forces, aims to break the criminal networks behind the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of peoples, including enslaved migrant workers;
 - iv. With the intention of reestablishing their inherent human rights and returning the victims to their original conditions;
 - b. Funded by the international organizations, states, and NGOs that currently support the Operations against Human Trafficking of INTERPOL;
 - c. In hopes to achieve international, regional, and bilateral partnerships with all Member States willing to cooperate by providing pivotal to achieve the goals of Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, which include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Bringing the topic of bonded labor to the forefront of debate by the international community;
 - ii. Advancing the previously established aims of the Operations Against Human Trafficking, conducted by INTERPOL;
 - iii. Recuperating the migrant victims of bonded labor and returning them to their original condition;
4. *Encourages* Member States to participate actively throughout the 2013 United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and the SDGs, to promote the efforts of the same against the exploitation of migrant workers, and to ensure that States, which are not members of the United Nations, act in accordance to the aims reflected hereupon;
 5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the employment of ILO (Supplementary Provisions) *Convention 1975* (No. 143);
 6. *Urges* Member States to effectively promote, implement, and execute the multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, as suggested above, designed to curtail bonded labor aspects of human trafficking.