National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Documentation
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Committee Staff

Director: Fiona Macdonald
Assistant Director: Stephan Berberich
Chair: Alexandra Silver
Rapporteur: Spencer Lopresti

Agenda

1. Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking
2. Establishing International Legal Norms to Counter Maritime Piracy
3. Environmental Protection through Criminal Law

Resolutions adopted by the committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCPCJ 1/1</td>
<td>Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPCJ 1/2</td>
<td>Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPCJ 1/3</td>
<td>Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking</td>
<td>25/1/7/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPCJ 2/1</td>
<td>Establishing International Legal Norms to Counter Maritime Piracy</td>
<td>31/1/3/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCPCJ 2/2</td>
<td>Establishing International Legal Norms to Counter Maritime Piracy</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) held its annual session in order to discuss and consider the following agenda items: I. Environmental Protection through Criminal Law, II. Establishing International Legal Norms to Counter Maritime Piracy, and III. Strengthening Prevention Measures and Criminal Justice Responses to Human Trafficking.

The session was attended by representatives of 37 States.

The first session began with the discussion of setting the agenda. As discourse commenced, delegates found it fairly difficult to agree upon a specific agenda. While conversation during caucus seemed to be supportive of a definite agenda proposal, voting procedure proved that the committee was rather indecisive. After three forty-five minute caucus sessions, a final agenda of 3-2-1 was set with a vote of 23 in favor and 14 against.

During the course of the next two sessions in caucus, delegates began to form working groups in order to effectively combat the issue at hand. While numerous small working groups were created initially, larger more unified working groups appeared as the sessions continued. Ultimately, the existence of consolidating groups showed the importance in which the CCPCJ views unification and collaboration in order to work towards the common goal of a sustainable working paper. This particular partnership resulted with four working papers being presented to the dais Monday evening.

Eventually, five working papers were submitted to the dais. Three different working papers merged together in order to properly display the subject of concern in more depth. Working papers B and D completely merged together to present a comprehensive draft resolution to tackle the challenging issue of human trafficking through the focus of education and awareness. Working paper E released its substantive clauses to both working paper A and B to elaborate on the crucial rehabilitation process for trafficking victims. Near the end of the sixth session, three draft resolutions were on the floor of the committee. At the end of the sixth session, a general consensus to conclude with human trafficking and move on to the topic of maritime piracy was apparent within the committee.

At the beginning of the seventh session, a motion was offered to close the debate on human trafficking and commence voting in order to decide the fate of draft resolutions 1/1, 1/2, and 1/3. While draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/2 were voted to the status of resolution through acclamation, draft resolution 3/1 was motioned to go into a roll call vote. After the vote, draft resolution 1/3 was granted the status of resolution with a consensus of 25 member states voting in favor, 7 abstaining, and 1 voting against. Effective collaboration was clearly demonstrated throughout the session contributing to the notion of cooperation that was present throughout the CCPCJ.

Once the eighth session commenced, four working papers discussing maritime piracy were submitted to the dais. Working papers A and C merged together as well as papers B and D. This process allowed for expedited revision time and ultimately permitted papers AC and BD to be introduced to the body as draft
resolutions. After a forty-five minute caucus, a motion was in order to officially close the debate on maritime piracy and move to voting procedure. Draft resolution 2/1 transitioned to the status of resolution after a roll call vote of 31 in favor, 1 against, and 3 abstentions. Draft resolution 2/2 became resolution 2/2 after a unanimous agreement through acclamation. With a total of the three resolutions passed through acclamation and two passed through a substantial favor majority through roll call, the CCPCJ distinctly represented the effectiveness in which the United Nations can operate when proper cooperation exists.
Guided by the principles of sovereignty and inalienable self-determination as outlined Chapter 1, Article 2 of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goals of reducing extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/293 of July 2010 on the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons of July 30, 2010, Article 38, which creates the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking,

Reiterating CCPCJ resolution 20/3 on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Trafficking in Persons and CCPCJ resolution 19/4 on Measures for Achieving Progress on the Issue of Trafficking in Persons in their combined endeavors to eliminate the crime of human trafficking,

Recognizing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) continual efforts towards the eradication of the trafficking in persons,

Bearing in mind the purpose of the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime regarding Human Trafficking,

Taking into consideration the work of Intergovernmental Organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),

Noting with appreciation the efforts of programs such as the Qatar Foundation for Combatting Human Trafficking, the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre, the Doha Foundation Forum, the EU Prosecutors Network on Human Trafficking, and the Group of Friends United Against Human Trafficking,

Acknowledging that victims’ vulnerability to human trafficking is in close correlation with a lack of available information and knowledge regarding the most common practices of human trafficking,

Aware of the importance of educating local populations, especially those of high risk demographics such as women and children, so as to raise awareness of the risks and dangers of human trafficking through regional, locally active aid organizations and NGOs,

Cognizant of the importance of providing training and education to legal institutions and law enforcement bodies to be able to fairly assess and effectively prosecute perpetrators according to due process of law and protect the victims of human trafficking,

Recognizing that social inequalities are one of the main causes of human trafficking that requires a long-term solution,

Keeping in mind the necessity of ensuring victims’ and witnesses’ safety when sharing their testimony,
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1) **Adopts** a four point comprehensive strategy in order to more effectively coordinate international efforts to combat human trafficking, based on:

   a. Education for local communities in order to raise awareness regarding the risks and consequences of human trafficking and instruction for officials in order to facilitate law enforcement and judicial procedures,

   b. Information-sharing,

   c. Domestic and Interstate security,

   d. Prosecution measures;

2) **Supports** increased efforts on the part of Member States and organizations active in the eradication of human trafficking to make crucial information, such as common practices of human traffickers, and support services available to victims, and common locations of human trafficking more accessible to high risk populations, especially women and children, for increased personal safety of potential victims by:

   a. Extending already existing local structures that both combat human trafficking and support victims of this crime,

   b. Humanitarian assistance staff and medical professionals with information to provide to vulnerable communities regarding the risks of human trafficking such as HIV/AIDS, psychological and physical trauma, and the risk of indentured servitude among others,

   c. Utilizing social media to spread awareness of the possibility, risks, and consequences of human trafficking as outlined above;

3) **Calls upon** the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime to create a specialized, voluntary task force that deals primarily with the education and information-sharing portions which will:

   a. Encompass regional centers located in North America, South America and the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Asia that would research, manage, and receive information from Member States and NGOs,

   b. Create and manage an international database that will compliment the Human Trafficking Case Law Database, that will contain information on victims, response practices, areas of concern, criminal networks and offenders, and domestic support systems in place,

   c. Process the data compiled from the reports within individual Member States and engage in best practice sharing methods including but not limited to:

      i. Domestic police forces,
      ii. Intelligence agencies,
      iii. Border security forces of Member States,
      iv. Public Health Centers;
4) *Also calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the United Nations General Assembly to integrate the data compiled from the voluntary specialized task force and its Member States into the annual Global Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons Report;

5) *Promotes* south-south and triangular cooperation when this committee is convinced that the level of national capacity in the developing countries has reached the satisfactory level;

6) *Recommends* collaboration between state police forces and national border security guards within single states to:

   a. Coordinate their operation plans,
   b. Share records of past operations,
   c. Share financial responsibilities,
   d. Share technological resources,
   e. Voluntarily train officers and support international exchange of police knowledge;

7) *Suggests* the implementation of state-run agencies that allow citizens to report crimes of human trafficking, in order to be aware of:

   a. The different forms of human trafficking including but not limited to sex trafficking, forced labor, organ trafficking,
   b. The fact that the different types of human trafficking requires unique approaches in order to most effectively counter the issue of human trafficking,
   c. Where trafficking routes are located in order to know where to invest more resources,
   d. What demographic groups of people are most vulnerable to human trafficking as well as what demographic groups of people are committing trafficking offenses;

8) *Advocates* Member States to sentence perpetrators of human trafficking according to the severity and type of the crime in accordance with respective cultural and religious specificities and domestic legislation;

9) *Endorses* Member States to facilitate the prosecution and conviction of perpetrators through optimizing the procurement, treatment, and admission of evidence required for prosecution of acts of human trafficking through:

   a. Member States’ voluntary training of their national prosecutors through a special educational program implemented in coordination with the UNODC,
   b. Enhancing cooperation between national prosecutors and police forces to collect evidence of trafficking of persons,
   c. Encouraging the admission of video-recorded victim statements as evidence,
d. Suggesting that Member States provide psychological, emotional, and physical protection before, during and after prosecution to victims and witnesses;

10) **Stresses** the importance enhancing the education of judicial magistrates on the issues of human trafficking through:

a. Member States’ voluntary training of their national justices through a special educational program, provided in coordination with the UNODC, overseen and created by the voluntary task force which will determine the schematics,

b. Voluntary development of national courts specialized in questions of human trafficking in regions most affected by the problem;

11) **Encourages** Member States to join and adhere to the recommendations of the FATF and its regional organs in their efforts to cut money laundering of transnational criminal organizations which operate in the human trafficking scope;

12) **Strongly advises** the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking to expand its scope by developing a project alongside the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) in order to:

a. Provide funding for voluntary training and awareness campaigns for:

   i. Military personnel,
   ii. Judges,
   iii. Prosecutors,
   iv. Lawyers,
   v. Police bodies,
   vi. Local communities,

b. Provide funding for the creation and implementation of UNODC education and information sharing task force;

13) **Invites** Member States to provide and expand financial assistance to the best of their capabilities to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking through the establishment of public-private partnerships between governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and private enterprises in order to aid in the accomplishment of the previous clauses.
Affirming our commitment to and guided by the protection of equitable human rights as defined in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

Recalling Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights providing for the unalienable right to life, liberty and security of persons,

Stressing the need of international cooperation in combatting transnational organized crime, and more specifically human trafficking, stated in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC),

Deeply concerned by the continued prevalence and rise in human trafficking victims as evidenced by the report released by the International Labor Office, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking: Estimating the Profits,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 64/178 (2008) on Improving Coordination against Trafficking in Persons stressing the need for public-private cooperation in combating human trafficking,

Approving the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons set in A/RES/64/293 (2010) implemented by CCPCJ/RES/20/3 (2011), which calls on Member States to eliminate the demand of all forms of exploitation and an emphasis on strengthening national laws to hold criminals accountable and focuses on the four aspects: Prevention, Protection and Assistance of Victims, Prosecution and Partnerships,

Recognizing the preventative measures in eradicating human trafficking as supported by the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children,

Also recognizing the importance of utilizing existing UN programs and tracking the progress of preventative programs through Reports submitted by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of CCPCJ resolution 17/1 (2008) in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and concerned by the unperceived human trafficking cases still going on in some parts of the world,

Emphasizing the importance of collaboration among all involved entities, including member state governments, law enforcement agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as individual first hand witnesses,
Recognizing the important role of widespread access to primary education in reducing opportunities for crime and vulnerability to transnational criminal activities and promoting victim rehabilitation,

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 64/178 (2010) on fostering international cooperation in encouraging the elevation of dignity for women and children and preventing and ending vulnerability to all forms of violence against gender in order to achieve social and gender equality,

Drawing attention to the necessity to train law enforcement officials to better recognize and tackle human trafficking organizations,

Noting the importance of the International Labor Office’s Program to Combat Force Labor of Traffic Victims in combating human trafficking,

Calling attention to Member States, which have yet to meet their Official Development Assistance (ODA) goals set by the Monterrey Consensus,

Guided by deep concern for the welfare of victims of human trafficking,

Condemning all forms of human trafficking that purposely lead to forced marriage contracts,

Encouraging initiatives contributing to the unique economic, social and cultural development of States that are most susceptible to human trafficking,

Reaffirming the importance of participation of former human trafficking victims regarding investigations of perpetrators of human trafficking,

Recognizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which alleviate conditions leading to and fostering human trafficking such as poverty and education in particular,

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1) Encourages the establishment of a mentorship and regional collaborative program to combat human trafficking, within the frameworks of existing regional organizations, led by Member States with already established national plans of action against human trafficking through:
   a. Regional roundtable discussions among Member States within this program that aim for the formation and refinement of national plans of action against human trafficking in Member States who lack current or effective measures against this issue,
   b. Grouping Member States first according to region, which better resolve challenges to eliminating human trafficking through shared circumstances,
c. Further grouping Member States according to the way that human trafficking manifests itself in their countries, in order to formulate strategies based on their shared experience,

d. Comprising a multidisciplinary array of experts in this field, from every Member State, ranging from first hand witnesses and NGO’s to government officials,

e. Producing a report chronicling their progress every two years;

2) **Emphasizes** the importance of educating civilians in reducing opportunities for crime to propagate through:

a. The establishment of human trafficking awareness campaigns in Member States that will serve to broaden understanding of this issue among the general public,

b. Domestic education policies that are tailored to encouraging the integration of human trafficking awareness into secondary educational curriculum, such as organizing seminars on the recognition of human trafficking channels and ways to avoid them,

c. Existing organizations and programs that work with human trafficking to strengthen their involvement in the education of adults and the disadvantaged to ensure that even the most vulnerable members of all concerned Member States have access to information regarding this issue,

d. Public and private cooperation such as the UN Blue Heart Program, to promote advertisement of the educational campaign to the general public through the utilization of:

i. Radio,

ii. Television,

iii. Social media, and

iv. Printed materials,

e. Sending envoys of national authorities to rural areas that have little or no access to means of communication to spread information on the risks of human trafficking;

3) **Calls for** Member States to intensify the criminalization and strengthen the penalties against those in violation of human trafficking laws, akin to the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, through:

a. Increasing sentencing concerning those who are economically profiting from human trafficking,
b. Encouraging countries to go beyond fining perpetrators and allow countries to expropriate profits of human trafficking from the perpetrators, the seized assets possibly being used to finance anti-human-trafficking operations;

4) Calls upon Member States to fulfill their ODA requirements to provide the funding framework that will facilitate the successful rehabilitation of human trafficking victims with measures such as granting them with temporary refugee status and basic legal allowances, such as facilitating the safe transportation of the victim to their country of origin, which would include, but is not limited to, providing assistance to obtain a passport, to disrupt the cycle of human trafficking;

5) Further recommends the consideration of implementing a Victims’ Assistance Program in coherence with national legislation and programs with financial assistance from the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Human Trafficking if necessary, with the goal of providing protective assistance, upon transportation of refugees to their countries of origin, in the form of:

a. Employment of health care services, limited to but not excluding,
   i. Psychological recovery programs to be administered and conducted by voluntary individuals with professional expertise in mental evaluation counseling, and consistent care for as long as is deemed necessary,
   ii. Medical assistance for short term and long term rehabilitation,

b. Legal assistance and measures towards justice in the form of:
   i. Developing national government program that will provide official identity changes within systems of official documentation to prevent the likeliness of being recurrent victims in the organized crime of human trafficking,
   ii. Consideration of reevaluating domestic migration policies towards providing victims the opportunity for long-term amnesty,

c. Skills training programs to enhance employment opportunities in various public sectors to minimize the sustainability to poverty after recovery and reintegration into society; collaboration with private actors and NGOs operating within the field of human trafficking combatting human trafficking where applicable, to provide employment opportunities for victims of human trafficking in order to make their experience useful in tackling the issue of trafficking in human beings;

6) Reminds the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to evaluate risk factors of human trafficking and to identify the areas mostly likely to be
affected by human trafficking to better coordinate CCPCJ institutes for more comprehensive knowledge and to work towards policy recommendations:

a. UNODC will work to synthesize the work of bodies such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA), the CCPCJ Programme Institutes and similar programs to conduct the necessary research and analysis to properly identify changing risk factor and high risk regions,

b. Upon identification of risk factors, DPA will make recommendations to each willing Member State that will work towards the prevention and punishment of human trafficking, and the alleviation of risk factors, the UNODC recognizes the need for specific solutions for each affected Member State, and as such will make recommendations that do not interfere with the sovereignty of each Member State, and which may be followed on a voluntary basis,

c. Review of each high risk country will be conducted for agreeing Member States every five years to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the previous recommendation, following which recommendation will be updated to better reflect the needs and challenges of each state,

d. Every 10 years a report from UNODC is to be published outlining global changes, progress, trends, and analyze the effectiveness of the recommendations made by DPA;

7) Suggests the promotion of gender sensitivity and social equality through access of women to economic independence, implemented and financed as deemed appropriate by Member State:

a. Establishing support centers providing assistance in regards to education, economic and social opportunities for women and girls,

b. Protecting equal rights by encouraging a positive perspective of the social role of women with respect to cultural and social diversity,

c. Promoting equal access of women to economic resources including employment opportunities and housing as well as equal access to primary education;

8) Urges Member States to engage in cooperative efforts that further the abolition of trafficking for the purposes of slave labor by:

a. Promoting labor trafficking programs such as the International Labour Organization’s Supporting Children’s Rights Through Education, the Arts and Media Program,
b. Working through existing coordinating bodies similar to UN Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking;

9) Encourages Member States to promote international cooperation in ensuring legal means of cross-border travel to prevent smuggling of persons as an incentive to human trafficking.
Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/178 of 26 March 2010 of the General Assembly to improve coordination in the combat against human trafficking, in particular clauses 2, 4, and 5,

Seeking to consolidate the action of the UNODC through better efficiency,

Recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons of 15 November 2000, and in particular its Article 3, paragraph (a),

Deeply deploring the insufficient criminal justice response at the national level with respect to human trafficking,

Aware of the challenges that stem from conflicting definitions of human trafficking,

Recalling the ongoing effectiveness of United Nations Special Representatives,

The Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1) Invites all Member States, who have not done so, to adopt the definition of human trafficking as provided in Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons of 15 November 2000;

2) Emphasizes the need to enlarge the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section’s (HTMSS) mandate (referred to as ‘the Human Trafficking Section’):

a. The Human Trafficking Section would coordinate the different existing sections and departments dealing with the issues relating to human trafficking in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) without any additional functioning cost; it would aim at centralizing and coordinating any action undertaken within the mandate of the UNODC that relates to the prevention, suppression, and punishment of trafficking in persons,

b. The existing sections and departments that would be coordinated are the following: the applicable departments of the Implementation Support Section; the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Unit (GLOTIP) as well as the applicable departments within the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA) and the Division for Operations (DO),

c. Without affecting the regular functioning cost of this Office, any additional fund necessary to pursue special initiatives or projects should be allocated through either a budget allowance adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), a grant from the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of
 Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, or a voluntary donation from
either a Member State or a third party;

3) *Further emphasizes* that the mandate of the Human Trafficking Section should notably
include:

a. The promotion of the efforts of a single and prominent office expressing the will and
commitment of the global community as aimed by the United Nations at international
levels,

b. The coordination of any action undertaken within the UNODC pertaining to the
prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons; this Office should
effectively build on the initiatives of Member States and any interested third party at
the regional and local levels,

c. The synthesis and analysis of all information pertaining to the trafficking in persons,
through the interview of victims of human trafficking and the establishment of
informational databases; such databases should notably result from voluntary
contributions of Member States as well as those of any interested third party,

d. The identification and review of the different crimes considered as human trafficking
on the basis of the definition provided in Article 3, paragraph (a) of the *Protocol to
Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* of 15 November 2000; the result
should be an ongoing updated list of all human trafficking-related crimes that would
be accessible to Member States as well as any interested third party and serve as a
compliment to the informational databases,

e. The submission of a biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, which was
provided for in General Assembly resolution 64/293 (2010); this report should in
particular acknowledge countries that have shown commitment to implement the
recommendations made by the Office on Human Trafficking,

f. The provision of recommendations to Member States with respect to the effectiveness
of their criminal justice system in preventing, suppressing and punishing trafficking in
persons; those recommendations would notably include suggestions to reform Member
States’ criminal legislation when the latter does not allow an effective conduct of
justice and prosecution of human traffickers;

4) *Invites* all Member States to strongly consider any recommendation that would be made
by the Office on Human Trafficking to improve their criminal justice system in pursuit of
an effective prevention, suppression, and punishment of trafficking in persons at the local
and regional levels; through an active implementation of the proposals made by the
Office on Human Trafficking within their domestic criminal legislation, Member States
would ensure the most efficient protection of their citizens by preventing them from the
dramatic risks and tragic consequences of human trafficking;
5) *Welcomes* the regional and local initiatives undertaken by Member States to prevent, suppress, and punish the trafficking in persons and encourages them to coalesce their efforts with those of the UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section.
Recalling the Convention on the High Seas, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and its Article 100, which highlights the duty of cooperation in suppressing maritime piracy,

Also recalling the Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention),

Deeply regretting the limits of the existing definitions of the act of maritime piracy in international law,


Recognizing the success of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the use of its Handbook on Recognizing and Preventing Maritime Piracy,

Noting with satisfaction the success of Eye in the Sky, Port Buoy, Operation ATALANTA, Operation Ocean Shield, Combined Task Force 151 and the 2004 Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea in Asia as well as regional coast guard efforts in conducting joint patrols and enhancing information exchange, which create cooperation between domestic law enforcement and maritime efforts,

Fully aware that the origin of maritime piracy lies increasingly in dire economical and social conditions such as unemployment and poverty, which affect local populations,

Noting the need for cooperation among the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme and any other appropriate bodies to identify, assess and address the economic and social roots of maritime piracy,

Recognizing that solutions of the problem of piracy lie in supporting and enabling states, which serve as home bases for pirates, to regain their own standing as sovereign entities with working institutions to enforce their own law and order against pirates,

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1) Urges Member States to organize and participate in a Review Conference for the purposes of reviewing and strengthening the definition of maritime piracy in the SUA by emphasizing the link between maritime piracy and transnational organized crime;
2) Encourages Member States to integrate into national legislation international legal norms by recognizing piracy as a form of transnational organized crime as outlined in Security Council resolution S/RES/1816 of 2008 and could be, in special circumstances, considered as an act of terrorism as outlined by Security Council resolution S/RES/1373 and the Convention Against Unlawful Acts of Violence Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988;

3) Strongly recommends the establishment of regional training centers akin to the Legal Training for Counter Piracy Operations in Aqaba in 2012 within the International Maritime Organization and the Counter Piracy Programme, funded by voluntary contribution such as the IMO monitored Djibouti Trust Fund, by:

   a. Providing legal training to navy and coast guard, members of the judiciary and all personnel dealing with maritime safety and security,

   b. Raising awareness and implementation of the IMO Handbook on Recognizing and Preventing Maritime Piracy through state by state distribution;

4) Encourages the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC), which works under the IMO, to study cases of successful operations and implementations of methods of combatting maritime piracy and adapt them in regions and states where it is needed the most, bearing in mind the specific conditions of that area;

5) Invites all Member States to increase regional-level coordination of joint naval forces of all high-risk maritime areas:

   a. The determination of which maritime areas are at risk should be left to interested Member States based on objective criteria provided by the Special Office on Maritime Piracy as well as considerations of special circumstances such as piracy operations that directly contribute to creating fear and political instability,

   b. Those international joint naval forces should be organized and coordinated at the regional level administered by designated Member States upon agreement; participation should remain open to any interested Member State on a voluntary basis;

6) Calls upon Member States to promote rehabilitation and reintegration programs to prevent recidivism, protect the rule of law and foster economic growth and development by proving educational programs, vocational training, and employment opportunities.
Calling attention to Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, which addresses the commitment of the United Nations to promote international security,

Affirming the need of international cooperation in combating international crime as enclosed in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),

Alarmed by the adverse impacts of maritime piracy on the global community as reminded by CCPCJ resolution 20/5,

Recalling Article 100 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and Article 14 of the Convention on High Seas, which affirms the duty to cooperate at the international level in the repression of piracy,

Aware that further attention should be placed on the issue of piracy and necessary execution of preventive measures to minimize the likelihood of reoccurrence of acts of piracy as reiterated in SC/10820,

Expressing its satisfaction with the programs of regional cooperation already in place such as the Eyes in the Sky (EiS) plan in the Strait of Malacca,

Noting with appreciation the positive effects which the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) had in combating piracy in South-East Asia,

Noting with appreciation the on-going successful work of the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecutions and Intelligence Co-Ordination Center (RAPPICC) and the Counter-Piracy Program of the UNODC,

Recognizing the recently established Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution and Intelligence Coordination Center (RAPPICC) as a model for future initiative to directly bring the leaders, financiers and enablers to justice,

Agreeing with the request for Member States to criminalize piracy in their domestic legislation set forth in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention),

Bearing in mind the necessity of promoting security measures in harbors as recalled in the IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports,

Recalling the role of information exchange and communication between countries in tackling piracy as mentioned in the Djibouti Code of Conduct,

Commanding the work of the UNODC for the legal support provided to the suspects of piracy
and its contribution to the international community,

Noting the benefit of preventing recidivism of criminals, while taking into consideration cultural
domestic legislative differences,

Acknowledging the need for more cooperation between neighboring states as stated in Resolution
A.683(17) on the Prevention and Suppression of Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery Against
Ships from the International Maritime Organization (IMO),

Recognizing the commitment of Member States to the Official Development Assistance in
accordance with the Monterrey Consensus,

Having in mind Resolution A.738(18) on Measures to Prevent and Suppress Acts of Piracy and
Armed Robbery Against Ships from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) which
affirms the need for Member States to increase cooperation through joint patrols,

The Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1) Encourages all Member States to adopt the definition of piracy as provided by Article 3
of 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the
Safety of Maritime Navigation, to create a unified and coherent front for the detention,
prosecution and sentencing of suspected criminals of piracy;

2) Reaffirms the need to secure harbors, which are often the place where piracy crimes
happen by:

   a. Facilitating communication between the ships and the coastal border authorities to
make sure all the incidents happening are reported,

   b. Ensuring a clear command structure of law enforcement in harbors at a national level;

3) Further reaffirms that Member States emphasize the need for increased security measures
and best practices to port organizations within their territory in order to properly prevent
maritime piracy by tackling the issue of armed robbery against ships at bay;

4) Calls for bilateral and regional cooperation in piracy-prone regions by:

   a. Creating bilateral and regional joint training programs for officials on the best practices
to combat piracy,

   b. Calling upon Member States to work together through the creation of regional task
forces and by increasing domestic naval patrols in piracy-prone zones;

5) Encourages the development of regional public awareness campaigns among
professionals working in the maritime sector on security measures in order to prevent and
know how to react to threats of piracy;
6) Invites Member States to address the issue of corruption in relation to the lack of prosecution of criminals committing acts of piracy by:

a. Increasing the penalties linked to crimes of corruption in national legislations,

b. Setting goals in national plans of action on decreasing the level of the corruption index in countries situated in piracy-prone regions;

7) Requests Member States to fulfill their ODA requirements in order to tackle poverty, which is an incentive to piracy;

8) Further recommends that the expenses of the program, as provided for in the budget decided by the Governing Council, shall be provided by the following sources:

a. Voluntary contributions from the Contracting Parties,

b. Voluntary contributions from international organizations and other entities;

9) Requests the special allocation of funds from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the purpose of expanding and providing support for the UNODC Counter-Piracy Program;

10) Suggests the establishment of a legal norm framework to provide guidelines for Member States to implement their own unique and successful domestic legislation addressing anti-piracy efforts by:

a. Reviewing domestic penal procedures and criminal codes to include the clear and concise definition of piracy as a crime against the state,

b. Penal and Criminal codes shall address the collaboration of piracy in the form of extending the definition to include, but not be limited to, those who commit acts of piracy, those who sponsor through monetary means, weaponry, and equipment, and the various forms of those who aid in the:

   i. Disguise of the planning stages,

   ii. Hiding of those individuals who execute acts of piracy,

   iii. Those who organize and collaborate with executing acts of piracy;

11) Strongly encourages regional or inter-state initiatives aiming to reduce the pirate’s perception of immunity by information sharing, law enforcement, rebalancing the risk/rewards ratio of piracy as exemplified by the RAPPICC;

12) Encourages Member States to develop methods that promote safety for vessels while traveling through active piracy locations, including harbors, including humanitarian and commercial ships through:

   a. Domestic military patrols,
13) **Promotes** the extradition of those who commit acts of piracy at sea or sponsor acts on land to their country of origin to face criminal charges under domestic penal legislation;

14) **Encourages** a bilateral exchange of information on criminal expertise with respect to cultural, religious and social sensitivity to promote efficient communication between neighboring nations to provide effective regional cooperation;

15) **Encourages** Member States to establish regional programs similar to the ReCaap program in order to streamline communication and ensure appropriate and timely response to ships in need, notably by:

a. Working alongside the Maritime Safety Committee and Legal Committee of the IMO,

b. Including maritime commercial associations and organizations as well as harbor organizations in sharing information with national authorities and with the relevant organs of the IMO,

c. Establishing durable access to information as well as straight lines of communication between those actors in recognizing maritime threats;

16) **Calls upon** Member States to create a judicial Task Force on maritime piracy which would be formed of national experts in legal questions surrounding piracy and armed robbery against ships, said Task Force being effective for:

a. Voluntary consultation by Member States on prosecution issues relevant to Maritime Piracy,

b. The formation of temporary and voluntary regional courts for countries that esteem that they lack the judicial means to prosecute pirates;

17) **Suggests** that the Department of Political Affairs’ Trust Fund to Combat Piracy off the Coast of Somalia be extended in order to support initiatives against piracy as a whole, notably the establishment of the Task Force;

18) **Suggests** that able Member States invest in expanding their coast and maritime guard capacities in order to cover more adequately their territorial waters;

19) **Strongly urges** all Member States to adopt bi- and multilateral agreements in the extradition of pirates as well as establishing and sharing jurisdictional competence between countries capturing perpetrators of maritime piracy and armed robbery against shipping and countries or origin of those perpetrators.