



CONFERENCE B

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)**



**Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)**

# Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Moritz Müller
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Joshua Cummins
<b>Chair</b>	Christian Japok Zamundu
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Alexis Granger

## Agenda

- I. The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking
- II. Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence
- III. Prevention, Protection, and International Cooperation against the Use of New Information Technologies to Abuse and Exploit Children

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
CCPCJ/1/1	Job training, domestic reform and development, collaboration with civil society organizations	Adopted without vote
CCPCJ/1/2	Combating online drug trafficking, information sharing	Adopted without vote
CCPCJ/1/3	Police training, regional/international monitoring systems, advancement of technology, dealing with money laundering	Adopted without vote
CCPCJ/1/4	Reducing demand/use of drugs, vocational training, stronger legal structure, information sharing, international communication	Adopted without vote
CCPCJ/1/5	Human trafficking	10 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 19 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/6	International database, cross-border collaboration, drug/human/weapon trafficking, piracy, border control (land/maritime)	27 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 9 abstentions

## CCPCJ Summary Report

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Better Address Gender-Based Violence
- II. Prevention, Protection, and International Cooperation against the Use of New Information Technologies to Abuse and Exploit Children
- III. The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

The session was attended by representatives from 40 Member States who opened with statements regarding the adoption of the agenda. The committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking.

By the end of Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including law enforcement training, international information sharing systems, and financial assistance for drug-based economies. Debate was centered on how to effectively address the root of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking both domestically and internationally in order to prevent future outbreaks of crime, while respecting the sovereignty and positions of all Member States. All delegates worked diligently not only within their working groups, but with all other groups as well in order to negotiate and merge working papers with common themes.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, four of which had amendments. The committee adopted six resolutions following voting procedure, four of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues including the expansion of current UN programs that track transnational organized crime and drug trafficking throughout Member States, strengthening criminal justice and law enforcement institutions within the state, tightening both land and maritime border regulations, and increasing regional and international communication and transparency. Throughout the course of committee session, delegates remained committed and passionate to adopting innovative solutions in order to counter the effects of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. Their hard work was further displayed as they moved into discussion on strengthening criminal justice systems to better address gender-based violence.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/1

**Committee:** The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2

3 *Upholding* the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations that works to establish conditions under which justice  
4 and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

5

6 *Reaffirming* its support for Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations that ensures sovereignty of every Member  
7 State,

8

9 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and A/RES/55/25 that calls upon  
10 Member States to attempt to contain all forms of criminal activity within their borders,

11

12 *Emphasizing* the accomplishments of A/RES/25/2625 that lays out the complex relationship between each Member  
13 State's sovereign constitution and their national rule of law and multilateral relations and international rule of law,

14

15 *Commending* the commitment of the Committee for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) for its efforts  
16 in combating drug trafficking and transnational crime,

17

18 *Acknowledging* that transnational crime is one of the biggest threats to regional stability and sovereignty of Member  
19 States,

20

21 *Convinced* that establishment of mechanisms like timelines have proved beneficial in the past to aid states in  
22 acquiring objectives or attaining monumental tasks;

23

24 *Expresses appreciation* for the Member States that voluntarily comply with Article 38 of A/RES/64/293 and donate  
25 to the budget of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to an amount that now adds up to 90% of  
26 the entire budget,

27

28 *Noting* the important role international database systems such as the Statistics and Survey Section (SASS) of the  
29 United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which came about as a part of the merger between the United  
30 Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention plays in tracking drug  
31 traffickers, criminal elements and other illegal activities through information sharing,

32

33 *Concerned* by the lack of intelligence-sharing and communication between Member States about common threats  
34 facing these Member States,

35

36 *Recognizing* existing cultural differences between states and regions and understanding that any singular approach  
37 may be insufficient to comprehensively prevent crime,

38

39 *Further acknowledging* the need for more innovative and progressive consensus building ideas that would allow  
40 Member States to successfully fight transnational crime and drug trafficking among other challenges facing Member  
41 States,

42

43 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of civil society organizations that help manifest the interests and will of citizens  
44 while working tirelessly on the ground level to aid governments of Member States in containing transnational crime  
45 and drug trafficking,

46

47 1. *Calls upon* Member States to more effectively utilize existing mechanisms such as the Statistics and Survey  
48 Section (SASS) of the UNODC to provide fellow Member States with comprehensive and current information  
49 regarding:

50

- 51 a. Best practices in dealing with domestic transport of drugs and trafficking through borders of Member  
52 States;  
53
- 54 b. Notorious individuals and groups involved in criminal activities and/or drug trafficking that pose a  
55 threat to security of the region;  
56
- 57 2. *Supports* the creation of a recommended timeline of 60 months in collaboration with Member States and the  
58 UNODC in which Member States attempt to meet their individual targets (up to 5%, 10%, or 20% reduction in  
59 a specified time frame) to initiate and implement their programs to eliminate trafficking while keeping in mind:  
60
- 61 a. The estimated number of criminal activities related to drug trafficking in a region;  
62
- 63 b. The unique situations of Member States depending upon their diverse political/geopolitical situations  
64 and factors that might hinder the reforms;  
65
- 66 3. *Invites* Member States consider voluntarily establishing domestic agencies and encourage infrastructure  
67 development within states, responsible for coordination and collaboration between Member States and regional  
68 bodies regarding:  
69
- 70 a. Policy guidance regarding the best practices and research and development of new techniques to  
71 combat the evolution of manufacturing, distribution, and trafficking of drugs;  
72
- 73 b. The domestic agencies acting as a liaison or point of contact for the respective Member State with its  
74 responsibilities may include but are not limited to:  
75
- 76 i. Possibly collecting data about best practices;  
77 ii. Analyzing data for policy refinement by the Member State;  
78 iii. Voluntarily share data with the SASS in order to aid fellow Member States comprehensively  
79 combat criminal elements and address security threats;  
80
- 81 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of collaboration between Member States and relevant domestic civil society  
82 organizations and encourages Member States to effectively utilize civil society organizations to implement  
83 reforms on the grass-root level;  
84
- 85 5. *Reminds* the Member States to anticipate the economic impact on the manufacturers of illicit substances and the  
86 short and long-term impact on the economy of the Member State as a whole;  
87
- 88 6. *Draws attention to* the importance of collaboration between Member States and relevant domestic civil society  
89 organizations suggests that Member States in collaboration with civil society organizations offer technical  
90 training in areas of:  
91
- 92 a. Accounting and Finance;  
93
- 94 b. Liberal Arts and Education;  
95
- 96 c. Science and Technology;  
97
- 98 d. Manufacturing and Engineering;  
99
- 100 e. Governance and Administration;  
101
- 102 7. *Recommends* that Member States be willing to ask for assistance as they see fit from trusted Member States or  
103 the international community to comprehensively contain drug trafficking;  
104

- 105 8. *Further Recommends* that Member States establish joint-investigations with their neighboring states and  
106 impacted Member States in addition to the information sharing on cases of transnational crime in line with their  
107 national policies;  
108
- 109 9. *Encourages* Member States to identify domestic high-risk and drug route transition points and to work closely  
110 with neighboring States in order to effectively and efficiently implement comprehensive containment and  
111 border control mechanisms, while keeping in mind state sovereignty to ensure national, regional and thereby  
112 international stability;  
113
- 114 10. *Welcomes* all willing and able Member States to revisit their financial contributions to the UNODC in order to  
115 systematically and comprehensively eradicate drug trafficking and transnational criminal activities in affected  
116 Member States;  
117
- 118 11. *Further encourages* Member States to make every effort possible to counter the growing threat of transnational  
119 crime and drug trafficking within their borders;  
120
- 121 12. *Expresses hope* that Member States will enthusiastically work upon and implement measures that could  
122 significantly contain if not eliminate the threats of drug trafficking and transnational crime.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty of all Member States, as set forth by Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations  
4 (UN),

5  
6 *Recognizing* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/9 from 13 March 2014, in which Member States  
7 committed to sharing the responsibility through transnational cooperation in fighting the transnational drug problem,

8  
9 *Recognizing* the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of  
10 Opinion and Expression that explicitly expressed the Internet as a means of expression of freedom,

11  
12 *Stressing* the findings communicated in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2014 World Drug  
13 Report, including the fact that the Internet has become a prevalent actor in the trafficking of drugs, through the  
14 proliferation of technology with the capacity to anonymize both buyers and sellers, the fact that the online illicit  
15 drug market is growing in scope and audaciousness, and the fact that there is no consistent data on the amount of  
16 people who buy illegal substances online or the number of websites that facilitate these sales,

17  
18 *Affirming* support of the UNODC to apply its scientific methods, as explained in Section 2 of the Manual for the  
19 Development of A System of Criminal Justice Statistics to have more accurate information of the progress in the  
20 countries,

21  
22 *Also Recognizing* the need to reinforce and increase the internal control implementing frameworks established by the  
23 International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for a global awareness of Internet regulations of the current problems  
24 in today's society,

25  
26 *Referring* to Guideline One of the Legislative and Regulatory Positions of the Governments on Preventing the  
27 Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances Through the Internet that encourages empowerment of  
28 appropriate authorities to take action against Internet pharmacies,

29  
30 1. *Emphasizes* that the international dialogue on the issues involved, including number of websites selling illegal  
31 substances, must be further and consistently developed, as the ever-changing nature of the Internet and its  
32 technology can hinder progress if governments do not continue to address its developments;

33  
34 2. *Recommends* that Member States develop accurate statistics to assess the scope of the issue by utilizing  
35 measures recommended in the Manual for the Development of A System of Criminal Justice Statistics,  
36 specifically:

37  
38 a. Coordination within and between agencies of Member States;

39  
40 b. The use of a centralized approach, through which a single government agency, criminal justice agency,  
41 or national statistics agency collects, processes, and disseminates data from local level units;

42  
43 c. Information on:

44  
45 i. Supply available within the Member State;

46 ii. Demand within the Member State;

47 iii. Number of websites being hosted within the Member State;

48 iv. Number of shipments that come through the Member State as a result of online orders;

49



- 50 3. *Calls for the creation of* an internationally recognized comprehensive list of illicit substances of importance to  
51 be focused on when submitting as well as receiving information through the database, using information  
52 collected by UNODC, including amphetamine type stimulants, coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates,  
53 and sedative hypnotics;  
54
- 55 4. *Identifies* two methods of participation by Member States in the sharing of information related to the online  
56 drug trade, through:  
57
- 58 a. Membership in Interpol, as identified by maintaining and staffing their own bureau;
  - 59 b. Contributing information to the Interpol data sharing network, regardless of membership status, which  
60 in return will allow the Member State to access information as well;  
61
- 62
- 63 5. *Encourages* participating Member States to commit to take action to remove as many criminal websites under  
64 their jurisdiction as possible with the counsel local internet service providers as well as the information received  
65 through participation in the previously mentioned transnational data-exchange program Interpol, with the  
66 utmost respect for state sovereignty;  
67
- 68 6. *Recommending* that, once Member States have access to the information provided and has gained knowledge of  
69 the scope of the issue of online drug trafficking, they should take action against the threats.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Having examined* the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) World Drug Report of 2014 that reflects  
4 a growing drug problem worldwide, as illustrated by 183,000 drug-related deaths in 2012,

5  
6 *Having examined further* the World Drug Report of 2008, which states that implementing production control can  
7 lead to the reduction of consumption but produces unintended consequences such as the creation of black markets  
8 and the marginalization of drug users, thus necessitating a focus on more than just drug supplies,

9  
10 *Taking into account* the approach by the Swiss Confederation and other Member States to drug trafficking as a  
11 three-part problem (production, transportation and demand) with a four-pillar solution (prevention, health, harm  
12 reduction, and law enforcement),

13  
14 *Noting* the Institute of Public Security's (ISP) report of the success of Pacifying Police Units in Brazil, which have  
15 reduced elements of transnational organized crime by up to 65% in regions where they have been implemented,

16  
17 *Acknowledging* that as demand for illicit drugs decreases, it creates an economic imperative for individuals engaged  
18 in the production and transportation aspect of drug trafficking to search for alternative sources of income,

19  
20 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of regulations in international waters and the consequential high levels of  
21 maritime criminal activity, specifically transnational organized crime, as outlined in CCPCJ Resolution 22/6,

22  
23 *Reaffirming* the International Maritime Organization as an oversight mechanism for the monitoring and regulation of  
24 international maritime activity,

25  
26 *Bearing in mind* the Triangular Initiative, a plan focused on improving cross-border cooperation between  
27 Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran that initiated trust building measures as well as joint operations that led to  
28 intelligence sharing and data monitoring, and its success in the region,

29  
30 *Acknowledging* the Meridia Initiative and the progress it has made towards combating drug trafficking through the  
31 United States of America's proposal of \$1.4 billion and assistance through providing equipment and training for  
32 Mexican and Central American military, judicial, and law enforcement officials,

33  
34 *Emphasizing* the importance of containing transnational organized criminal activity within national or regional  
35 borders, and preventing illicit activity from spreading globally as called for in General Assembly resolution  
36 A/RES/55/25 of January 2001,

37  
38 *Welcoming* the UNODC task to produce and disseminate accurate drug and crime statistics at the international level  
39 and to strengthen national capacity to produce and use drug and crime statistics,

40  
41 *Underscoring* the SHERLOC program established by the Working Group of the UNODC to expand on its ability to  
42 create a clear and encompassing database of criminal activity,

43  
44 *Affirming* A/RES/55/61 and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption as adopted by A/RES/58/4 as viable  
45 guides to ensure transparency and combat corruption within government systems,

46  
47 *Having examined* the precedent established by the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of  
48 Terrorism in A/RES/54/109,

49

50 *Acknowledging* the responsibility of combatting transnational organized crime falls within the jurisdiction of  
51 national government capacities,  
52

53 1. *Suggests* Member States consider developing a framework similar to the framework of the Pacifying Police  
54 units in Brazil by similarly training a select police force chosen and monitored by individual Member States,  
55 that will combat local illicit drug organizations' production, transportation, and demand by:  
56

57 a. Working with civilian organizations whose goals include:  
58

59 i. Providing medical assistance for victims of violent crimes associated with local illicit drug  
60 organizations;  
61 ii. Offering psychological support for the rehabilitation of drug users and recovery of those  
62 suffering from mental illness as a result of living in drug influenced areas;  
63 iii. Educating the youth and adult populations of the region in order to establish that a community  
64 is able to support itself;  
65 iv. Encouraging the growth of the local economy to provide alternatives to criminal activity;  
66 v. Earning the respect and trust of the local populace in order to encourage civilian cooperation  
67 with government efforts;  
68

69 b. Providing security in the region in order to facilitate growth from the civilians;  
70

71 c. Working to inform the local government of the illicit activities reported by its civilians;  
72

73 d. Reporting progress in the area of focus to the local government every 4 months after being established  
74 to allow the local region to determine if the specialized force needs to remain in the area;  
75

76 e. Recording progress in the area of focus annually in the hope of allowing the international bodies and  
77 compare the methods of the specific specialized force with other involved Member State's forces;  
78

79 2. *Expresses hope for* cooperative training and education efforts funded by private donations from consenting  
80 Member States and individuals, including:  
81

82 a. International conventions and workshops led and overseen by UNODC officials for law enforcement  
83 officers, sharing best practices, and instituting national education programs;  
84

85 b. Cases in which a Member State faces the probable possibility of a noticeable economic decline and  
86 implores:  
87

88 i. Assistance funds to be offered to boost the economy through promotion of legal replacement  
89 economies based on local circumstances;  
90 ii. Additional funds offered to accommodate educational programs which will promote long-  
91 term development through emphasizing the benefits of transferring to legal sources of income,  
92 such as greater security for youth in the area;  
93 iii. Agricultural assistance be given to former drug producers in the form of education to local  
94 farmers on different growing practices;  
95

96 3. *Welcomes* the establishment of measures concerning patrols of internationally recognized borders along coastal  
97 states with regard to pursuing maritime criminal activity, while deferring to State sovereignty;  
98

99 4. *Encourages* the implementation or continuation of regional initiatives, such as:  
100

101 a. Monitoring systems similar to the Triangular Initiative within all Member States' regions to allow for  
102 regional information sharing as well as data monitoring information;  
103

104 b. Frameworks resembling the Meridia Initiative of the United States and Central America by adapting  
105 the pooling of voluntary regional funds in order to upgrade and develop technological resources in the

- 106 region, including the potential utilization of:  
107  
108 i. Domestic aerial surveillance;  
109 ii. Sonar monitoring of shorelines, up to twelve nautical miles, to detect and observe suspicious  
110 maritime behavior;  
111 iii. Canine units at harbors and border crossings;  
112 iv. Explosive and drug trace detection swabs at ports of entry;  
113 v. State-of-the-art cargo screening processes to ensure more accurate manifests;  
114 vi. Regional alert systems to coordinate tracking and apprehension of international criminals;  
115
- 116 5. *Invites* Member States to cooperate more fully with international monitoring and data collecting systems such as  
117 the UNODC in order to monitor and evaluate progress as well as drug data collection;  
118
- 119 6. *Recommends* the UNODC explore the possibility of expanding coordinated advanced technological  
120 communication systems, specifically expanding the SHERLOC database to include the following functionality  
121 and technology:  
122
- 123 a. Creating a new form of IT that is put specifically on the most secure form of ID, the passport, and  
124 allows for all states to be able to quickly and efficiently perform criminal background checks from a  
125 sensor placed within the pages of the passport;  
126
- 127 b. Allows for all governments that have decided to implement this technology to allow access to the new  
128 SHERLOC capabilities, in order to gain information from linked international criminal records  
129 quickly, and to enforce stricter monitoring and tracking systems in all consenting Member States;  
130
- 131 7. *Further Suggests* reallocating existing funds provided by the CCPCJ in a manner proportionate to the priority  
132 level, in order to more effectively limit the influence of drug producers and traffickers, by focusing on countries  
133 highlighted in the 2014 UN Drug Report for the purpose of improving efficiency of current funds with the  
134 following specificities:  
135
- 136 a. Financial support through accountability and transparency initiatives to ensure that funds are utilized  
137 effectively for their intended purpose;  
138
- 139 b. Member States seeking or needing extraordinary financial assistance, as mentioned above, should  
140 ratify and adhere to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to ensure that United Nations  
141 funds are responsibly used;  
142
- 143 8. *Endorses* any establishment of legal or financial penalties for bankers knowingly housing laundered funds  
144 without reporting such funds to the proper national or international authorities;  
145
- 146 9. *Further invites* discussion of potential policies to incentivize the reporting of money laundering and other  
147 organized crime to address distribution of seized assets including the following possibilities:  
148
- 149 a. Allocating funds to be used to continue the international effort against organized crime;  
150
- 151 b. Awarding a portion of the funds seized to any persons primarily responsible for their seizure, as  
152 mentioned for example in A/RES/54/109.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/4

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the utmost importance of state sovereignty as the very purpose of the United Nations (UN) as stated in  
4 point 1 of Article 2 of the Charter of the UN,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* S/RES/2195 and the importance of developing effective criminal justice systems and combating  
7 corruption to counter transnational organized crime,

8  
9 *Further acknowledging* the importance of international cooperation as specified in the ECOSOC resolution  
10 E/RES/2012/12 as recommended by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),

11  
12 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 that adopted the Convention against  
13 Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols,

14  
15 *Underscoring* A/RES/55/25, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the  
16 importance of building all Member States' legal capacities to address the illegal activities committed by criminal  
17 organizations,

18  
19 *Recalling* A/RES/58/4 that established the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 14 December 2005 as a  
20 framework for stronger international cooperation as criminal activity undermines democracy, violates security and  
21 inhibits development,

22  
23 *Deeply concerned* by the corruption and infiltration of state institutions by transnational criminal organisations  
24 which undermine the rule of law and any efforts to combat transnational crime,

25  
26 *Recognizes* that state sovereignty is of paramount importance in the war against transnational organized crime and  
27 drug trafficking,

28  
29 *Expecting* all Member States to cooperate with regional and transnational institutions such as the Economic  
30 Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Arab League, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and  
31 Crime (UNODC),

32  
33 *Approving* the Triangular Initiative that has been set up by Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan that sets in motion a series  
34 of trust building measures and joint operations, with the ultimate goal of intelligence sharing through the UNODC.

35  
36 *Noting* A/RES/45/112 which raises concern for the future of children who potentially encounter drugs because of a  
37 lack of education or awareness during their childhood,

38  
39 *Further concerned* with the inability to implement certain laws and guidelines to both government and non-  
40 governmental organizations to confront the increasingly detrimental issue of illegal drug cultivation in both rural and  
41 urban areas of member states of the United Nations in particular,

42  
43 *Echoing* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' Resolution 55/2, which stipulates that attacking the demand, supply,  
44 and trafficking of drugs is fundamental to ending drug-related organized crime, and users of drugs ought to be  
45 rehabilitated, rather than treated as criminals,

46  
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of rehabilitation and educational programs similar to Drug Abuse Rehabilitation  
48 Education (DARE) which is utilized in the international community,

49  
50 *Deeply concerned* by the potential dangers and negative health effects that individuals may experience from using  
51 and abusing drugs in developing regions,

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*Fully aware* of the sensitive nature and delicate balance of power between Member States and non-state actors,

*Bearing in mind* the dedicated work of the INTERPOL Database on International Intellectual Property (DIIP) Crime, which centralizes information about trafficking in illicit goods, and assists investigators with transnational cases,

*Welcomes* the work of the Sharing Electronic Resources on Laws and Crime (SHERLOC), established by the UNODC, which entails information about legislation, a case law database, and the Directory of Competent National Authorities to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

*Observing* the importance of including NGO's and regional organizations with valuable experience and field knowledge,

*Welcoming* UNESCO's increased support for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), which allows for young men and women to learn skills across a wide range of institutional and work settings and in diverse socio-economic contexts,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of communication between Member States in addressing the issue of drug trafficking and transnational crime as most criminal actions taken by those parties derive from lack of communication between Member States;
2. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with existing transnational regional institutions such as the Triangular Initiative;
3. *Welcomes* the creation of the new guideline named COSTED (Communication, Legal Structure, Education) which acts as a three pillar system that includes measures for communication, legal structure and education in order to lead CCPCJ and its future efforts, structure wise more efficiently towards combating transnational organized crime and drug trafficking;
4. *Further invites* Member States, in accordance to the communication pillar of the COSTED program, to increase cooperation between the various actors fighting against organized crime, by:
  - a. Strengthening the rigorous and methodical use of international databases such as the INTERPOL Database on International Intellectual Property (DIIP) Crime in order to strengthen their efficiency and utility in combating transnational illegal activities;
5. *Recommends* Member States to develop stronger legal structures and justice systems, that would ensure the reinforcement of border control regulations and national crime management by:
  - a. Implementing an identification process through the use of modern and developing technologies such as the Sharing Electronic Resources on Laws and Crime (SHERLOC) program,
  - b. Collaborating to sever transnational criminal organizations' access to financial systems through the use of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
6. *Strongly suggests* increasing the presence and efficiency of border security on both land and marine routes as supported by the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), such as the Triangular Initiative;
7. *Welcomes* Member States to apply the option of a similar extradition policy in order to eliminate disparities between criminal sentences between recidivists in different countries;
8. *Stresses* the role of education in raising awareness for the harmful effects of drug use;

- 107 9. *Encourages* the international community to welcome and follow non-governmental organizations' initiatives to  
108 implement educational programs, through school curriculum, non-formal education and Internet media in order  
109 to raise awareness on:  
110
- 111 a. The consequences of drug trafficking on human health,
  - 112
  - 113 b. The legal danger of drug trafficking via programs such as DARE,
  - 114
  - 115 c. Awareness of corruption in civil society and government institutions with undermines the rule of law  
116 and effectiveness of law enforcement;
  - 117
- 118 10. *Encourages* the UNODC to consider establishing rehabilitation and clinical services in all Member States which  
119 shall provide assistance to drug abusers and prevent relapse;  
120
- 121 11. *Condemns* any corrupt activity or organization that undermines the rule of law;  
122
- 123 12. *Endorses* closer collaboration between national police forces and border agencies to combat transnational  
124 corruption;  
125
- 126 13. *Encourages* a focus on educating and training police forces, particularly in rural areas, to increase their  
127 effectiveness in addressing corruption and allow for greater awareness of corruption internally;  
128
- 129 14. *Encourages* Member States to create vocational training programs that will give economic options to those who  
130 might otherwise enter the drug trade.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/5

**Committee:** The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight Against Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2

3 *Recalling* the Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights  
4 of the Child, the Convention for Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of  
5 Others, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, that deal with the issue of trafficking of  
6 children, women, and men,

7

8 *Reaffirming* General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/53/111 of 9 December 1998, which authorizes an open-  
9 ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee that focuses on transnational crimes,

10

11 *Referring* GA resolution A/RES/55/25, of 8 January 2001, which emphasizes the privacy and identity of victims of  
12 trafficking individuals, by making legal proceedings related to keeping the victim's identity confidentiality,

13

14 *Concerned* with the security of those that have been used for the purpose of drug trafficking, prostitution, and forced  
15 labor, as aforementioned these individuals have been subjected to atrocities that should not exist and directly conflict  
16 with article IV of the Human Rights Charter of United Nations (UN), that opposes slavery or any form of servitude,

17

18 *Recognizing* the lack of effort from states institutions to establish long-term assistance for victims of trafficking in  
19 persons by not recognizing all forms of trafficking in persons such as sex tourism and prostitution,

20

21 *Confident* that the collaboration of Member States can alleviate the suffering of those that have been exploited  
22 because of trafficking in persons by ratifying Human Rights Council resolution 11/3 of 17 June 2009 that urges  
23 Member States to address trafficking in persons and condemns all forms of trafficking,

24

- 25 1. *Calls* to improve transparency on trafficking in persons to prevent, protect and prosecute effectively, by sharing  
26 information that pertains and is relevant to the issues of transnational organized crime and activity actors may  
27 do in the realm of trafficking in persons;
- 28
- 29 2. *Considers* the HELP initiative to be used as a powerful acting model of leadership that exemplifies a more  
30 perfect society where people are educated in Human Rights while simultaneously endorsing said rights as well;
- 31
- 32 3. *Draws attention* to funding of the HELP initiative through Volunteer Contribution and will be managed by the  
33 UNODC.





## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CCPCJ/1/6

**Committee:** The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**Topic:** The Rule of Law in the Fight against Transnational Crime and Drug Trafficking

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1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2

3 *Noting with deep concern* the violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through Transnational  
4 *Organized Crime (TOC),*

5

6 *Deeply conscious* of the purpose of the United Nations of preventing and removing threats to peace, as stated in  
7 *Article 1 in the Charter of the United Nations,*

8

9 *Recalling* Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically codifying the Rule of Law and recognizing  
10 *state sovereignty,*

11

12 *Emphasizing* the Rule of Law in addressing criminal activity and TOC,

13

14 *Underscoring* the high recidivism rates and the need for legal recourse,

15

16 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly  
17 *Resolution A/RES/55/25, which focuses on Protocols on Smuggling in Migrants and Trafficking in Persons, and*  
18 *Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,*

19

20 *Fully aware* of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted by General Assembly Resolution  
21 *A/RES/55/61 which focuses on issues of prevention, criminalization, international cooperation, and asset recovery,*

22

23 *Realizing* that information sharing is essential to success in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug  
24 *trafficking, meeting on UN Global Compact as an important tool to tackling root causes of many challenges,*

25

26 *Applauds* the UNODC for the creation of the SHERLOC database as a mechanism to assess crime prevention and  
27 *criminal justice while recognizing areas of concerns that can be expanded upon to further combat TOC,*

28

29 *Further applauds* the goAML application as a strategic response by the UNODC to Financial Intelligence Units to  
30 *counter Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering,*

31

32 *Recognizing* the Belgian non-governmental organization International Center for Missing and Exploited Children, an  
33 *existing agency, has the necessary capabilities to identify and track missing and exploited children.*

34

35 *Observing* that TOC is not just a judicial matter, but penetrates deeply into political sphere as well as the public and  
36 *private sectors through money laundering, corruption and illicit financing,*

37

38 *Alarmed by* the social and psychological consequences and ramifications of TOC through human trafficking, drug  
39 *trafficking and weapon trafficking,*

40

41 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of regional mechanisms to monitor and implement laws to confront  
42 *transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, specifically that of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan,*  
43 *Pakistan and Iran and the Canada-U.S. Cross Border Crime Forum (CBCF), which brings together law enforcement*  
44 *and justice officials to advance several cross-border issues, of which combating organized crime is a central focus,*  
45 *conducts bi-annual joint threat assessments on organized crime in North America and identify priority targets for*  
46 *joint investigation, and assesses threats on several issues, many of which are tied to organized crime, including*  
47 *organized crime threat assessment, firearms trafficking, trafficking in persons, drug smuggling and mass-marketing*  
48 *fraud,*

49

50 *Noting with approval* further regional efforts, such as the EU Drugs Strategy that provides an overarching political  
51 framework and priorities for the strategy identified by the Member States and EU institutions for the period 2013-  
52 2020 and African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control that aims at improving research, information and  
53 supervision of drug abuse and trafficking,  
54

55 *Recognizing* the efforts of INTERPOL in facilitating international police cooperation and assisting Member States in  
56 the effective law enforcement;  
57

58 *Affirming* A/RES/67/186, which calls for all Member States to enhance bilateral, regional, and international  
59 cooperation, in accordance with their national legislation, to counter the challenges posed by transnational organized  
60 crime and drug trafficking,  
61

62 *Conscious of* the role that poverty plays in the perpetuation of corruption and bribery in the illicit weapons trade, as  
63 referenced in A/RES/60/68,  
64

65 *Recalling* Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolution 19/1, 19/2, and A/RES/22/2  
66 and the lack of the insufficient data and information regarding criminal information and the subsequent need for  
67 increased information sharing, accessibility, and improvement of the political and financial situation of the UNODC,  
68

69 *Noting* that resolution S/RES/68/119 calls for UNDOC to facilitate the cooperation of all Member States to prevent  
70 and suppress terrorist acts posed by dangerous terrorist organizations, as well as utilizing existing institutions within  
71 the UN such as The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce (CTITF),  
72

73 *Recalling* Resolution S/RES/2199 states that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most  
74 serious criminal threats to international peace and security,  
75

76 *Fulfilling* the duties indicated in S/RES/2001/1373 to freeze funds and financial assets for those suspected of  
77 committing, attempting, or facilitating terrorist attacks,  
78

79 *Recalling* CCPCJ Resolutions 20/3, 20/4, 21/3, 22/5, 22/6, 22/7, 22/8, 23/1, and CCPCJ Decision 19/1 highlighting  
80 human trafficking, weapons trafficking, drug trafficking, trends in TOC, maritime piracy, cyber crime,  
81 environmental crime, capital flows and money laundering,  
82

83 *Noting* TOC is a multifaceted issue that can be addressed through both criminal incarceration and rehabilitation  
84 services, for example in the area of drug abuse, consumption, and trafficking, where distinguishing between affected  
85 individuals is necessary such as but not limited to consumers, producers, and distributors,  
86

87 *Mindful* that there is no international standard definition of terrorism as it differs depending on the various national  
88 and cultural contexts,  
89

90 *Alarmed by* the potential for the further propagation of transnational crime and terrorist organizations and the  
91 extreme danger posed by the danger these groups pose to national security,  
92

93 *Emphasizing* the need for global cooperation to battle TOC,  
94

- 95 1. *Reminds* Member States of the significance and universality of adhering to the Rule of Law;  
96
- 97 2. *Encourages* cross-border collaboration among all nations in fighting TOC, especially exchanging of best  
98 practices and assistance between Member States with differing levels of human trafficking, weapons trafficking,  
99 drug trafficking, trends in TOC, maritime piracy, cyber crime, environmental crime, capital flows and money  
100 laundering;  
101
- 102 3. *Recommends* the expansion of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) project Sharing  
103 Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), as an existing international database, to address a  
104 broader scope of TOC issues, including but not limited to record and report on the issues of digital and  
105 environmental crime, piracy and trafficking of humans, drugs and/or weapons;

- 106  
107 4. *Suggests* the UNODC to encourage willing and able Member States to record and report the following within  
108 the expansion of SHERLOC;  
109  
110 a. Instances of drug trafficking;  
111  
112 i. Promote national, regional and international coordination, discussion, policy, and legislation, research,  
113 as well as public education and awareness related to the trafficking of drugs and drug growing  
114 operations;  
115 ii. Coordinate and identify on known traffickers and the original location of sources;  
116 iii. Identify regional drug classification, as laid out in annually published UNODC World Drug Report;  
117  
118 b. Instances of missing, trafficked, kidnapped persons (human trafficking);  
119  
120 i. Classify targeted victim populations as well as the intended destination location for instances of human  
121 trafficking;  
122 ii. Identify criminals who commit human rights violations and participate in the instances of human  
123 trafficking;  
124 iii. Emphasize regions with similar activity who share geographical or oceanic borders and are in need of  
125 greater maritime security systems;  
126 iv. Encourage agency coordination to increase communication and dialogue as underscored in the United  
127 Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;  
128  
129 c. Instances of weapon trafficking;  
130  
131 i. Identify and sharing of information regarding known suppliers to crime organizations, recognizing the  
132 work done by the UNODC Global Firearms Programme, which was created to assist states in building  
133 adequate criminal justice systems to effectively respond to the challenges posed by organized  
134 criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms its parts and components;  
135 ii. Research and analyze the use of illegal weapons within the framework of the crime organizations;  
136 iii. Discuss and share information on those organizations possessing and purchasing illegal weapons,  
137 applauding the efforts of the Project Geiger database, used to collate and analyze information on illicit  
138 trafficking and other unauthorized activities involving radiological and nuclear materials and combine  
139 data from the International Atomic Energy Agency, open-source reports and law enforcement channels;  
140 iv. Identify weapons seized from organized crime groups, require mandatory recording of all weapons  
141 confiscated, relocation of weapons falls under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Office on  
142 Disarmament Affairs including, but not limited to, relocation of weapons to military systems or  
143 destruction of weapons, small arms and light weapons, and weapons of mass destruction as provided by  
144 the Program of Action and the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty;  
145  
146 d. Instances of piracy;  
147  
148 i. Identify vulnerable ports and water access areas as targets for smuggling, importation, exportation, and  
149 the fostering of criminal activity;  
150 ii. Provide international cooperation in maritime law and jurisdictional transfers to track criminal activity  
151 and movements and promote maritime security such has been seen in the UNODC - Container Control  
152 Program (CCP), which strives to enhance port security through capacity building and technical  
153 assistance focusing on strengthening national border control through targeting all illegal contraband and  
154 illicit drugs within the commercial freight as well as receiving specialized training and operations  
155 equipment, the CCP allows respective national authorities to create a network of ports to successfully  
156 work together to stop illicit trafficking by sea;  
157 iii. Utilize the International Maritime Organization to provide the necessary protocols, regulations and  
158 policies to protect and promote the safety of international trade;  
159  
160 e. Instances of environmental crime;  
161

- 162 i. Classify industries necessitating resource exploitation and resource consumption;  
163 ii. Identify locations of destruction of particular vulnerability, especially areas in Latin America and Africa  
164 rich with biodiversity and resources;  
165 iii. Provide and international strategy against the illegal exploitation of the world's flora and fauna, like is  
166 seen in the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme, which coordinates regional and global  
167 operations through intelligence-driven policing, used to dismantle criminal networks behind  
168 environmental crime, working with the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee to  
169 assist with direction and strategies for nations;  
170 iv. Utilize the United Nations Environment Program and the United Nations International Development  
171 Organization to ensure better management practices, environmental program, and incorporating  
172 UNIDO's existing statistical information;  
173
- 174 5. *Underscores* the CCPCJ Resolution 23/3 which highlights the concern of combatting money laundering,  
175 financing of terrorism, corruption and transnational organization underscoring;  
176
- 177 a. The work of the Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of the UNODC;  
178  
179 b. The isolation of accounts within financial institutions to hinder the profitability of TOC;  
180  
181 c. The goAML system under the Information and Technology Service of the UNODC to provide access to  
182 software data;  
183  
184 d. Setting up a special task force to monitor and evaluate information from the database on illicit capital flows  
185 and to promote efforts to eliminate illicit financing including;  
186
- 187 6. *Suggests* the UNODC encourage able Member States to abide by the four pillar system put in place by the  
188 CTITF;  
189
- 190 a. To address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;  
191  
192 b. To take measures to prevent and combat terrorism;  
193  
194 c. To make efforts to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the  
195 UN system in that regard;  
196  
197 d. To ensure respect for human rights for all, and the Rule of Law as the fundamental basis for the fight  
198 against terrorism;  
199
- 200 7. *Recommends* the UNODC emphasize collaboration between Member States upon invitation by both bordering  
201 states and inter-agency coordination to increase their communication efforts in order to bolster their border  
202 control and strengthen overall regional cooperation with the ultimate goal of containing the scourge of  
203 transnational organized crime and terrorism while;  
204
- 205 a. Reaffirming the sovereignty of each nation;  
206  
207 b. Improving regional communication between Member States with additional support from NGOs;  
208
- 209 8. *Encourages* the UNODC to focus on preventing the funneling of money abroad to terrorist groups by requesting  
210 the tracking of international transactions by discretion of the UN in collaboration with individual Member  
211 States as evident in Nigeria's S/2002/69 report presented by the Counter Terrorism Committee;  
212
- 213 9. *Suggests* the UNODC work collaboratively with the UNODA to implement collective security and preventative  
214 measures against corruption and bribery, similar to the Zimbabwe's Anti-Corruption Commission, as a means  
215 of dissuading transnational organized crime within its borders;  
216

- 217 10. *Considers* the expansion of the SHERLOC database to track suspicious transactions thereby disallowing  
218 citizens to send money abroad to fund terrorist groups;  
219
- 220 a. Similar to Nigeria’s Security Tracker system, which exists under the purview of the African Program at the  
221 Council of Foreign Relations, and uses statistical data based off of weekly surveys of Nigerian and  
222 international media and the press to measure the prevalence of violence and determine trends and  
223 correlations that could result in new counter-terrorism initiatives;  
224
- 225 b. Noting that there is a possibility of inaccurate reporting if one does not seek sources across multiple  
226 platforms;  
227
- 228 11. *Suggests* upon the invitation of all consenting Member States to monitor the trafficking and transportation of  
229 firearms, under the supervision of the UNODA, by;  
230
- 231 a. Searching vehicles at border checkpoints;  
232
- 233 b. Labeling firearms with serial numbers;  
234
- 235 c. Conducting more expansive airport/mass transit security measures;  
236
- 237 12. *Kindly Asks* the UNODC to encourage Member States participate in bilateral cooperation in order to increase  
238 their respective border and marine border controls in an effort to minimize the import and export of drugs, as  
239 has been seen in the Southern African Development Cooperation;  
240
- 241 13. *Calls upon* the UNODC to facilitate the establishment of a rehabilitation, education, and reintegration program  
242 (RER), using the international database to effectively and constantly reflect on the changing circumstances of  
243 TOC, such as;  
244
- 245 a. Creation and enhancement of rehabilitation programs within nations, to assist victims of;  
246
- 247 i. Drug abuse;  
248 ii. Sexual exploitation;  
249 iii. Mental and/or physical trauma caused by TOC organizations;  
250
- 251 b. Encourages the United Nations to incorporate participation with private and non-profit sectors, similar to  
252 the UN Global Compact initiative, to facilitate reintegration for ex-crime offenders that have previously  
253 lacked opportunity to integrate into society, which includes providing;  
254
- 255 i. Job opportunities, within different sectors, such as vocational training through preexisting facilities as  
256 well as programs created by non-profit organizations, and Member State sponsored programs, with  
257 funding being requested from UNESCO’s Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)  
258 organization;  
259 ii. The establishment by the UNODC of an Alternative Development Fund which provides financial aid  
260 and educational support to regions previously economically reliant upon drug production, by  
261 promoting legal economic branches as a replacement based on local needs and circumstances, as well  
262 as supporting individuals previously involved in the drug production process by giving agricultural  
263 assistance in the form of education on different growing practices to local farmers;  
264 iii. Relocation, such as that seen in the United States Witness Security Program, which sees potential  
265 victims and those experiencing threats from crime organizations being relocated to avoid relapse,  
266 harm, and or death;  
267
- 268 c. Suggests the introduction of educational programs under the guidance of the United Nations Development  
269 Program to;  
270
- 271 i. Raise awareness and increase understanding on all areas of TOC;  
272 ii. Assist citizens in avoiding involvement with TOC;

- 273           iii.    Help citizens become aware of crime organizations within their nation and regions, and ways to avoid  
274           and identify known individuals within these programs;  
275
- 276 14. *Suggests* an expansion of the Anti-Drug Liaison Official's Meeting, held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in  
277           cooperation with UNODC, to further tackle the entire problem of transnational organized crime, to monitor  
278           efforts, to discuss the progress of tackling the issue and maintain the relevance and actuality of SHERLOC.