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

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
<td>Moritz Müller</td>
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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

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<td>CCPCJ/1/1</td>
<td>Job training, domestic reform and development, collaboration with civil society organizations</td>
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<td>Combating online drug trafficking, information sharing</td>
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<td>CCPCJ/1/5</td>
<td>Human trafficking</td>
<td>10 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 19 abstentions</td>
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<td>CCPCJ/1/6</td>
<td>International database, cross-border collaboration, drug/human/weapon trafficking, piracy, border control (land/maritime)</td>
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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.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to more effectively utilize existing mechanisms such as the Statistics and Survey Section (SASS) of the UNODC to provide fellow Member States with comprehensive and current information regarding:
a. Best practices in dealing with domestic transport of drugs and trafficking through borders of Member States;

b. Notorious individuals and groups involved in criminal activities and/or drug trafficking that pose a threat to security of the region;

2. Supports the creation of a recommended timeline of 60 months in collaboration with Member States and the UNODC in which Member States attempt to meet their individual targets (up to 5%, 10%, or 20% reduction in a specified time frame) to initiate and implement their programs to eliminate trafficking while keeping in mind:

   a. The estimated number of criminal activities related to drug trafficking in a region;

   b. The unique situations of Member States depending upon their diverse political/geopolitical situations and factors that might hinder the reforms;

3. Invites Member States consider voluntarily establishing domestic agencies and encourage infrastructure development within states, responsible for coordination and collaboration between Member States and regional bodies regarding:

   a. Policy guidance regarding the best practices and research and development of new techniques to combat the evolution of manufacturing, distribution, and trafficking of drugs;

   b. The domestic agencies acting as a liaison or point of contact for the respective Member State with its responsibilities may include but are not limited to:

      i. Possibly collecting data about best practices;

      ii. Analyzing data for policy refinement by the Member State;

      iii. Voluntarily share data with the SASS in order to aid fellow Member States comprehensively combat criminal elements and address security threats;

4. Emphasizes the importance of collaboration between Member States and relevant domestic civil society organizations and encourages Member States to effectively utilize civil society organizations to implement reforms on the grass-root level;

5. Reminds the Member States to anticipate the economic impact on the manufacturers of illicit substances and the short and long-term impact on the economy of the Member State as a whole;

6. Draws attention to the importance of collaboration between Member States and relevant domestic civil society organizations suggests that Member States in collaboration with civil society organizations offer technical training in areas of:

   a. Accounting and Finance;

   b. Liberal Arts and Education;

   c. Science and Technology;

   d. Manufacturing and Engineering;

   e. Governance and Administration;

7. Recommends that Member States be willing to ask for assistance as they see fit from trusted Member States or the international community to comprehensively contain drug trafficking;
8. Further Recommends that Member States establish joint-investigations with their neighboring states and impacted Member States in addition to the information sharing on cases of transnational crime in line with their national policies;

9. Encourages Member States to identify domestic high-risk and drug route transition points and to work closely with neighboring States in order to effectively and efficiently implement comprehensive containment and border control mechanisms, while keeping in mind state sovereignty to ensure national, regional and thereby international stability;

10. Welcomes all willing and able Member States to revisit their financial contributions to the UNODC in order to systematically and comprehensively eradicate drug trafficking and transnational criminal activities in affected Member States;

11. Further encourages Member States to make every effort possible to counter the growing threat of transnational crime and drug trafficking within their borders;

12. Expresses hope that Member States will enthusiastically work upon and implement measures that could significantly contain if not eliminate the threats of drug trafficking and transnational crime.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Coordination within and between agencies of Member States;
   b. The use of a centralized approach, through which a single government agency, criminal justice agency, or national statistics agency collects, processes, and disseminates data from local level units;
   c. Information on:
      i. Supply available within the Member State;
      ii. Demand within the Member State;
      iii. Number of websites being hosted within the Member State;
      iv. Number of shipments that come through the Member State as a result of online orders;
3. **Calls for the creation of** an internationally recognized comprehensive list of illicit substances of importance to be focused on when submitting as well as receiving information through the database, using information collected by UNODC, including amphetamine type stimulants, coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates, and sedative hypnotics;

4. **Identifies** two methods of participation by Member States in the sharing of information related to the online drug trade, through:
   
a. Membership in Interpol, as identified by maintaining and staffing their own bureau;
   
b. Contributing information to the Interpol data sharing network, regardless of membership status, which in return will allow the Member State to access information as well;

5. **Encourages** participating Member States to commit to take action to remove as many criminal websites under their jurisdiction as possible with the counsel local internet service providers as well as the information received through participation in the previously mentioned transnational data-exchange program Interpol, with the utmost respect for state sovereignty;

6. **Recommending** that, once Member States have access to the information provided and has gained knowledge of the scope of the issue of online drug trafficking, they should take action against the threats.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Having examined the precedent established by the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism in A/RES/54/109,
Acknowledging the responsibility of combatting transnational organized crime falls within the jurisdiction of national government capacities,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Cases in which a Member State faces the probable possibility of a noticeable economic decline and implores:
   i. Assistance funds to be offered to boost the economy through promotion of legal replacement economies based on local circumstances;
   ii. Additional funds offered to accommodate educational programs which will promote long-term development through emphasizing the benefits of transferring to legal sources of income, such as greater security for youth in the area;
   iii. Agricultural assistance be given to former drug producers in the form of education to local farmers on different growing practices;

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

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

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

b. Frameworks resembling the Merida Initiative of the United States and Central America by adapting the pooling of voluntary regional funds in order to upgrade and develop technological resources in the
region, including the potential utilization of:

i. Domestic aerial surveillance;

ii. Sonar monitoring of shorelines, up to twelve nautical miles, to detect and observe suspicious maritime behavior;

iii. Canine units at harbors and border crossings;

iv. Explosive and drug trace detection swabs at ports of entry;

v. State-of-the-art cargo screening processes to ensure more accurate manifests;

vi. Regional alert systems to coordinate tracking and apprehension of international criminals;

5. Invites Member States to cooperate more fully with international monitoring and data collecting systems such as the UNODC in order to monitor and evaluate progress as well as drug data collection;

6. Recommends the UNODC explore the possibility of expanding coordinated advanced technological communication systems, specifically expanding the SHERLOC database to include the following functionality and technology:

   a. Creating a new form of IT that is put specifically on the most secure form of ID, the passport, and allows for all states to be able to quickly and efficiently perform criminal background checks from a sensor placed within the pages of the passport;

   b. Allows for all governments that have decided to implement this technology to allow access to the new SHERLOC capabilities, in order to gain information from linked international criminal records quickly, and to enforce stricter monitoring and tracking systems in all consenting Member States;

7. Further Suggests reallocating existing funds provided by the CCPCJ in a manner proportionate to the priority level, in order to more effectively limit the influence of drug producers and traffickers, by focusing on countries highlighted in the 2014 UN Drug Report for the purpose of improving efficiency of current funds with the following specificities:

   a. Financial support through accountability and transparency initiatives to ensure that funds are utilized effectively for their intended purpose;

   b. Member States seeking or needing extraordinary financial assistance, as mentioned above, should ratify and adhere to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to ensure that United Nations funds are responsibly used;

8. Endorses any establishment of legal or financial penalties for bankers knowingly housing laundered funds without reporting such funds to the proper national or international authorities;

9. Further invites discussion of potential policies to incentivize the reporting of money laundering and other organized crime to address distribution of seized assets including the following possibilities:

   a. Allocating funds to be used to continue the international effort against organized crime;

   b. Awarding a portion of the funds seized to any persons primarily responsible for their seizure, as mentioned for example in A/RES/54/109.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deeply concerned by the potential dangers and negative health effects that individuals may experience from using and abusing drugs in developing regions,
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;
9. Encourages the international community to welcome and follow non-governmental organizations’ initiatives to implement educational programs, through school curriculum, non-formal education and Internet media in order to raise awareness on:
   
a. The consequences of drug trafficking on human health,

b. The legal danger of drug trafficking via programs such as DARE,

c. Awareness of corruption in civil society and government institutions with undermines the rule of law and effectiveness of law enforcement;

10. Encourages the UNODC to consider establishing rehabilitation and clinical services in all Member States which shall provide assistance to drug abusers and prevent relapse;

11. Condemns any corrupt activity or organization that undermines the rule of law;

12. Endorses closer collaboration between national police forces and border agencies to combat transnational corruption;

13. Encourages a focus on educating and training police forces, particularly in rural areas, to increase their effectiveness in addressing corruption and allow for greater awareness of corruption internally;

14. Encourages Member States to create vocational training programs that will give economic options to those who might otherwise enter the drug trade.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls to improve transparency on trafficking in persons to prevent, protect and prosecute effectively, by sharing information that pertains and is relevant to the issues of transnational organized crime and activity actors may do in the realm of trafficking in persons;

2. Considers the HELP initiative to be used as a powerful acting model of leadership that exemplifies a more perfect society where people are educated in Human Rights while simultaneously endorsing said rights as well;

3. Draws attention to funding of the HELP initiative through Volunteer Contribution and will be managed by the UNODC.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Viewing with appreciation the work of regional mechanisms to monitor and implement laws to confront transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, specifically that of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and the Canada-U.S. Cross Border Crime Forum (CBCF), which brings together law enforcement and justice officials to advance several cross-border issues, of which combating organized crime is a central focus, conducts bi-annual joint threat assessments on organized crime in North America and identify priority targets for joint investigation, and assesses threats on several issues, many of which are tied to organized crime, including organized crime threat assessment, firearms trafficking, trafficking in persons, drug smuggling and mass-marketing fraud,
Noting with approval further regional efforts, such as the EU Drugs Strategy that provides an overarching political framework and priorities for the strategy identified by the Member States and EU institutions for the period 2013-2020 and African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control that aims at improving research, information and supervision of drug abuse and trafficking,

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

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

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

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

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

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 human trafficking, weapons trafficking, drug trafficking, trends in TOC, maritime piracy, cyber crime, environmental crime, capital flows and money laundering,

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for global cooperation to battle TOC,

1. Reminds Member States of the significance and universality of adhering to the Rule of Law;

2. Encourages cross-border collaboration among all nations in fighting TOC, especially exchanging of best practices and assistance between Member States with differing levels of human trafficking, weapons trafficking, drug trafficking, trends in TOC, maritime piracy, cyber crime, environmental crime, capital flows and money laundering;

3. Recommends the expansion of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) project Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), as an existing international database, to address a broader scope of TOC issues, including but not limited to record and report on the issues of digital and environmental crime, piracy and trafficking of humans, drugs and/or weapons;
4. Suggests the UNODC to encourage willing and able Member States to record and report the following within the expansion of SHERLOC;

a. Instances of drug trafficking;
   i. Promote national, regional and international coordination, discussion, policy, and legislation, research, as well as public education and awareness related to the trafficking of drugs and drug growing operations;
   ii. Coordinate and identify on known traffickers and the original location of sources;
   iii. Identify regional drug classification, as laid out in annually published UNODC World Drug Report;

b. Instances of missing, trafficked, kidnapped persons (human trafficking);
   i. Classify targeted victim populations as well as the intended destination location for instances of human trafficking;
   ii. Identify criminals who commit human rights violations and participate in the instances of human trafficking;
   iii. Emphasize regions with similar activity who share geographical or oceanic borders and are in need of greater maritime security systems;
   iv. Encourage agency coordination to increase communication and dialogue as underscored in the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;

c. Instances of weapon trafficking;
   i. Identify and sharing of information regarding known suppliers to crime organizations, recognizing the work done by the UNODC Global Firearms Programme, which was created to assist states in building adequate criminal justice systems to effectively respond to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to trafficking in firearms its parts and components;
   ii. Research and analyze the use of illegal weapons within the framework of the crime organizations;
   iii. Discuss and share information on those organizations possessing and purchasing illegal weapons, applauding the efforts of the Project Geiger database, used to collate and analyze information on illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities involving radiological and nuclear materials and combine data from the International Atomic Energy Agency, open-source reports and law enforcement channels;
   iv. Identify weapons seized from organized crime groups, require mandatory recording of all weapons confiscated, relocation of weapons falls under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs including, but not limited to, relocation of weapons to military systems or destruction of weapons, small arms and light weapons, and weapons of mass destruction as provided by the Program of Action and the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty;

d. Instances of piracy;
   i. Identify vulnerable ports and water access areas as targets for smuggling, importation, exportation, and the fostering of criminal activity;
   ii. Provide international cooperation in maritime law and jurisdictional transfers to track criminal activity and movements and promote maritime security such has been seen in the UNODC - Container Control Program (CCP), which strives to enhance port security through capacity building and technical assistance focusing on strengthening national border control through targeting all illegal contraband and illicit drugs within the commercial freight as well as receiving specialized training and operations equipment, the CCP allows respective national authorities to create a network of ports to successfully work together to stop illicit trafficking by sea;
   iii. Utilize the International Maritime Organization to provide the necessary protocols, regulations and policies to protect and promote the safety of international trade;

e. Instances of environmental crime;
i. Classify industries necessitating resource exploitation and resource consumption;

ii. Identify locations of destruction of particular vulnerability, especially areas in Latin America and Africa rich with biodiversity and resources;

iii. Provide and international strategy against the illegal exploitation of the world’s flora and fauna, like is seen in the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme, which coordinates regional and global operations through intelligence-driven policing, used to dismantle criminal networks behind environmental crime, working with the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee to assist with direction and strategies for nations;

iv. Utilize the United Nations Environment Program and the United Nations International Development Organization to ensure better management practices, environmental program, and incorporating UNIDO’s existing statistical information;

5. Underscores the CCPCJ Resolution 23/3 which highlights the concern of combatting money laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption and transnational organization underscoring;

   a. The work of the Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of the UNODC;
   b. The isolation of accounts within financial institutions to hinder the profitability of TOC;
   c. The goAML system under the Information and Technology Service of the UNODC to provide access to software data;
   d. Setting up a special task force to monitor and evaluate information from the database on illicit capital flows and to promote efforts to eliminate illicit financing including;

6. Suggests the UNODC encourage able Member States to abide by the four pillar system put in place by the CTITF;

   a. To address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
   b. To take measures to prevent and combat terrorism;
   c. To make efforts to build states’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN system in that regard;
   d. To ensure respect for human rights for all, and the Rule of Law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism;

7. Recommends the UNODC emphasize collaboration between Member States upon invitation by both bordering states and inter-agency coordination to increase their communication efforts in order to bolster their border control and strengthen overall regional cooperation with the ultimate goal of containing the scourge of transnational organized crime and terrorism while;

   a. Reaffirming the sovereignty of each nation;
   b. Improving regional communication between Member States with additional support from NGOs;

8. Encourages the UNODC to focus on preventing the funneling of money abroad to terrorist groups by requesting the tracking of international transactions by discretion of the UN in collaboration with individual Member States as evident in Nigeria’s S/2002/69 report presented by the Counter Terrorism Committee;

9. Suggests the UNODC work collaboratively with the UNODA to implement collective security and preventative measures against corruption and bribery, similar to the Zimbabwe’s Anti-Corruption Commission, as a means of dissuading transnational organized crime within its borders;
10. *Considers* the expansion of the SHERLOC database to track suspicious transactions thereby disallowing citizens to send money abroad to fund terrorist groups;

   a. Similar to Nigeria’s Security Tracker system, which exists under the purview of the African Program at the Council of Foreign Relations, and uses statistical data based off of weekly surveys of Nigerian and international media and the press to measure the prevalence of violence and determine trends and correlations that could result in new counter-terrorism initiatives;

   b. Noting that there is a possibility of inaccurate reporting if one does not seek sources across multiple platforms;

11. *Suggests* upon the invitation of all consenting Member States to monitor the trafficking and transportation of firearms, under the supervision of the UNODA, by;

   a. Searching vehicles at border checkpoints;

   b. Labeling firearms with serial numbers;

   c. Conducting more expansive airport/mass transit security measures;

12. *Kindly Asks* the UNODC to encourage Member States participate in bilateral cooperation in order to increase their respective border and marine border controls in an effort to minimize the import and export of drugs, as has been seen in the Southern African Development Cooperation;

13. *Calls upon* the UNODC to facilitate the establishment of a rehabilitation, education, and reintegration program (RER), using the international database to effectively and constantly reflect on the changing circumstances of TOC, such as;

   a. Creation and enhancement of rehabilitation programs within nations, to assist victims of;

      i. Drug abuse;

      ii. Sexual exploitation;

      iii. Mental and/or physical trauma caused by TOC organizations;

   b. Encourages the United Nations to incorporate participation with private and non-profit sectors, similar to the UN Global Compact initiative, to facilitate reintegration for ex-crime offenders that have previously lacked opportunity to integrate into society, which includes providing;

      i. Job opportunities, within different sectors, such as vocational training through preexisting facilities as well as programs created by non-profit organizations, and Member State sponsored programs, with funding being requested from UNESCO’s Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) organization;

      ii. The establishment by the UNODC of an Alternative Development Find which provides financial aid and educational support to regions previously economically reliant upon drug production, by promoting legal economic branches as a replacement based on local needs and circumstances, as well as supporting individuals previously involved in the drug production process by giving agricultural assistance in the form of education on different growing practices to local farmers;

      iii. Relocation, such as that seen in the United States Witness Security Program, which sees potential victims and those experiencing threats from crime organizations being relocated to avoid relapse, harm, and or death;

   c. *Suggests* the introduction of educational programs under the guidance of the United Nations Development Program to;

      i. Raise awareness and increase understanding on all areas of TOC;

      ii. Assist citizens in avoiding involvement with TOC;
iii. Help citizens become aware of crime organizations within their nation and regions, and ways to avoid and identify known individuals within these programs;

14. Suggests an expansion of the Anti-Drug Liaison Official’s Meeting, held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in cooperation with UNODC, to further tackle the entire problem of transnational organized crime, to monitor efforts, to discuss the progress of tackling the issue and maintain the relevance and actuality of SHERLOC.