Courage for peace

Compassion in action
General Assembly First Committee (GA 1)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Dominika Ziemczonek</td>
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<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Nadine Moussa</td>
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<td>Chair</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Enerel Ganbold</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Munta Alzayer</td>
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Agenda

I. The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

II. Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction

III. Cyber Security and Protecting against Cyber Warfare

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Supports all preventative measures against violent transnational organized crime, such as the proper management of public affairs and public accountability, in order to:
   
   a. Promote intergovernmental cooperation between security and military alliances by including groups such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFCO) to defend international stability and relations in the fight against transnational organized crime;
   
   b. Build a comprehensive framework of practical training for national police forces in which direct, Member State collaboration is encouraged to create a culture of international security and cooperation;

2. Urges all Member States and regional economic organizations to accede to the UNTOC if they have not already in order to:
   
   a. Encourage Member States to adopt legislation in alignment to the UNTOC that encourages the appropriate use of special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations;
   
   b. Encourage bilateral and multilateral dialogue among Member States for using special investigative techniques within the context of transnational organized crime;
3. **Recommends** that individual Member States establish active monitoring and reporting teams to:

   a. Monitor and assess the status of transnational organized crime in their specific Member State;

   b. Generate reports detailing these findings and best practices to address these issues;

   c. Utilize these reports in information sharing to assist other Member States;

4. **Expresses its hope** that Member States and regional organizations follow police training and information sharing mechanisms and protocols present in the Caribbean Basin Security Strategy (CBSI) and other regional agreements, in order to utilize the expertise of individual regions to strengthen international security measures by combatting transnational organized crime;

5. **Promotes** a multinational training system for customs and trade officials to identify illicit trading and goods, to be conducted as requested by Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by implementing currently existing programs such as the Container Control Program (CCP) for the application of international protocol at a national level;

6. **Requests** that developed Member States support the work of the UNODC by providing their technical expertise to developing Member States, with emphasis on removing all barriers to implementation for less developed Member States by supporting the creation of a review mechanism for the implementation of UNCTOC protocols and increasing bilateral and multilateral cooperation regarding best practices;

7. **Emphasizes** the role of SDG 16 in preventing the spread of transnational organized crime particularly concerning the strengthening of institutions and the development for policies of cooperative extradition in international frameworks for the purpose of sustaining cooperation towards international peace and security;

8. **Urges** Member States to be engaged and cooperative in the global fight to end transnational organized crime in order to promote peace and security.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages various regional groups, such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), Organization of American States (OAS), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Caribbean community to share information and collaborate on crime investigations across international borders, so as to enhance international security with relation to transnational organized crime;

2. Recommends that Member States consider taking action to limit the accessibility that transnational organized criminal organizations have to financing that are deemed reasonably related to international drug and human trafficking, and the illicit trade of arms;

3. Requests that, for the purposes of enhancing cooperation among Member States in combatting transnational organized crime on and across their borders, and in order to strengthen international security, the next conference on the UNCTOC consider broadening the definition of transnational organized crime:
   a. Further proposes that the Conference consider the development of an action plan to facilitate capacity-building institutions for border security operations at the regional level;
   b. Further encourages the Conference to consider the implementation and utilization of all available technologies in its discussion, such as pre-existing national frameworks and other relevant information-sharing technologies;

4. Proposes a joint session with the General Assembly Third Committee to discuss a standardized process of communication among Member States in instances of the discovery of transnational organized crime within their borders, so as to enhance their abilities to combat transnational organized crime and increase international security;
5. *Advocates* for the right of any discovering Member States to retain control over the confiscated evidence until reasonably assured of the country of origin’s intent to prosecute any and all non-state actors related to the confiscated evidence on the basis that such a right is to the benefit of the global welfare at large;

6. *Expresses its hope* that neighboring Member States foster agreements in order to fully define and secure shared borders to hinder transnational criminal activities for the advancement of international security.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges the reinforcement of border security through better educated border security officers that would safeguard against criminal organizations, illicit goods and major amphetamine-type stimulants by:

   a. Enhancing border patrol training programs and border control infrastructure, particularly through training programs in new technologies and practices, and consulting with security experts in order to raise awareness of the diverse array of new and pertinent security tactics, technologies and programs;
b. Enhancing checks on goods in order to improve counter narcotics efforts already implemented under comprehensive and complementary programs that each Member State already fosters;

2. Encourages Member States to set a framework for an international educational standard pertaining to the training of border control employees comparable to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Economic Community (EEC) frameworks and to consider the following criteria when formulating an international standard:
   a. Improving the screening process to effectively recognize and apprehend individuals carrying illegal substances;
   b. Developing advanced skills to recognize and respond to different illegal substances being smuggled across borders;
   c. Providing border control personnel with the required and updated equipment, along with the proper guidelines on its usage;

3. Calls upon Member States to implement a regional, national, and international approach to harmonize penal codes to provide a vigorous framework to prevent criminals from avoiding punishment regarding any crime they may have committed, while respecting the sovereignty of Member States:
   a. On a regional level, organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union (AU), and the European Union (EU), among others, may serve as fora to help in the harmonization of laws;
   b. On a national level, states should consider implementing targeted penalties from their respective penal codes;
   c. On an international level, Member States should apply the Legal Tools of the UNODC to facilitate the implementation of this harmonization, legal tools such as SHERLOC knowledge management portal, the Legal Library, international drugs control conventions and commentaries, directors of competent national authorities, and the International Cooperation Networks;

4. Further invites Member States to strengthen cooperation between international police organizations such as INTERPOL, Europol, Ameripol and the International Associations of Chiefs of Police (IACP), to train national police and investigative forces in order to improve border control and national security systems;

5. Invites Member States to consider the creation of a legal framework to establish and enforce international standards pertaining to the punishment of corrupt government and police officials, thereby instilling and further strengthening implementation mechanisms using the UNCTOC;

6. Further encourages the committee adopt a set of goals for each Member State within a timeline that accounts for the strengths of their respective criminal justice systems concerning organized crime which are prevalent in their country, in order to assess a comprehensive plan to progressively reduce, the risk of instability or proliferation of unrest caused by transnational organized crime and the inability of Member States to fight such crimes:
   a. These goals would also stipulate minimum standards for different practices for intercepting or tackling illicit activities, while including the sharing of best practices by Member States in areas of border control and drug confiscation;
   b. The goals would also relate to the training and enlightenment of police and investigative forces by developing countries;
Further encourages the committee to adopt a set of goals for each Member State within a timeline that pertains to the strengths of their respective criminal justice systems concerning organized crime which are prevalent in their country;

Encourages Members States who have not acceded to the UNCTOC and its protocols to do so, as cooperation is imperative for maintaining international security and to develop a global response to tackle transnational organized crime;

Further invites Member States to support projects that explore the development of new technologies to prevent illegal narcotics and small firearms from crossing borders.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Strongly recommends the following topics to be highlighted in the next Conference of the States Parties to the UNCTOC and the Protocols Thereto, to include:

   a. Facilitating communication that may lead to the creation of additional protocols that clearly and explicitly state international crime laws and proper response measures in the hopes of strengthening international peace and security;

   b. Serving as a transnational forum to discuss jurisdiction over transnational organized crime as well as enhanced discussion regarding reconciling extradition and jurisdictional disputes;

   c. Discussing the need for regional and international task forces for the purpose of addressing issues that plague Least Developed Countries (LDCs);

   d. Raise national awareness on possible measures including but not limited to an expanded version of the UNODC Youth Initiative, so as to target at-risk communities, focus on the measures countries can take to prevent the initial rooting of transnational organized crime and work with regional bodies to specialize measures taken within their jurisdiction to maintain effectiveness;

2. Encourages all Member States to further research transnational organized crime in their respective regions and its link to international peace and security for the purpose of facilitating global transparent discussions to allow regional organizations to better understand the status of transnational organized crime efforts within their jurisdiction;

3. Further invites all the Member States to continue engaging in annual meetings held by UNODC, in order to update the international community on developments in transnational organized crime, and invites nations to update their reports and protocol according to those developments;
4. **Urges** Member States to seek further involvement and cooperation with the World Customs Organization programs to facilitate in the enforcement of international law in order to maintain high levels of international security by:

   a. Providing thorough transparency through the entire process utilizing existing measures such as the UNODC Global Programme on Building Effective Networks Against Transnational Organized Crime (BENATOC) which aims to strengthen anti-transnational organized crime measures through the “Networking the Networks” Initiative;

   b. Provide personalized structural plans for any Member State which asks;

   c. Collect and analyze data in order to promote a network of law enforcement training and educational institutions and to strengthen capacities;

5. **Urges** the incorporation of organizations, both public and private, and 501(c)(3)s to aid developing Member States in achieving the following:

   a. Properly training local authorities in appropriately reacting to the ramifications associated with transnational organized crimes;

   b. Establishment of appropriate infrastructure to facilitate autonomous development and institutional empowerment to further security;

   c. Filling in technological and resource-based gaps so as to appropriately respond to the criminal exploitation of commercial industries and financial systems;

   d. Increasing participation of civil society to identify creative solutions, encourage debate, provide an external view regarding local and regional performance, and deliver critical services that augment scarce or shrinking state resources;

   e. Population mobilization through the increase of awareness of issues pertaining to transnational organized crime and international security;

6. **Recommends** further assessing and refining international initiatives through regional and local cooperation for the betterment of coordinated international security:

   a. Utilizing previously existing and successful regional conventions, including, but not limited to, the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI);

   b. By facilitating the collection, local centralization, management, and analysis of local police information emanating from all relevant domestic national law enforcement agencies;

   c. To give access to frontline security agents, such as border security forces, to help stop transnational crime at the borders of participating Member States;

   d. To serve as pilot programs that can be expanded to other regions depending on their success and implementation.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the pervasiveness of what is known as the illicit trade in cultural property,

Taking into consideration the tendency for conflict to exacerbate the cultural properties trade,

Welcoming the support of any and all Member States in combating the illegal procurement and sale of cultural artifacts,

Acknowledging the use of cultural items for the funding of terrorism, human trafficking, and the global illicit substance trade,

Recognizing diminished capacities of Member States to adequately address issues such as this due to international conflict and regional instability,

Bearing in mind the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) decision on Prosecutor v. Krstic, which created a connection between cultural acts and the crime of genocide, which is a violation of international law and a threat to security,

Recognizing section 6.6 of the Secretary-General’s Bulletin of 1999, in which the United Nations (UN) prohibited Member States from attacking monuments of art, architecture or history, archaeological sites, works of art, places of worship and museums and libraries which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples,

Acknowledging Article 22(2)(f) of the International Law Commission (ILC) Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind submitted through the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on its forty-eighth session, which states that purposeful attacks on properties of religious, historical or cultural value constitute exceptionally serious war crimes,

Reaffirming Articles 1(2) and 12(1) of the revised Lauswolt Document, which prohibits any acts of hostility directed against cultural property during international and national armed conflict,

Recalling the UN Transitional Administrations in East Timor “Regulation No. 2000/15” which seeks to prevent “[i]ntentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, [or] historic monuments … provided they are not military objectives” constitutes a war crime in both international and non-international armed conflict,

Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/196, which outlines International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property,

Taking into account that GA resolution 70/177 states that the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), within its mandate, continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programs to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of cultural heritage by transnational organized criminal groups,

Acknowledges that, upon Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2013/31, the GA requested Member States to continue their efforts to effectively strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, including within the framework of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),
Further expanding on the restrictions enacted in Security Council resolution 2199, which banned the sale of all cultural properties illegally obtained in Syria since 2011 in the interest of international security and counterterrorism,

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

1. **Strongly endorses** the definition given by the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict* (CPCPEAC), about what cultural and historical property shall cover:
   a. Movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people;
   b. Buildings whose main purpose is to preserve or display movable cultural property;
   c. Centers containing a large amount of cultural property, to be known as centers containing monuments;

2. **Deplores** the selling and buying of cultural artifacts, that of which are vulnerable to attack and abuse as financial gain for non-state actors that contribute to the deterioration of regional stability and international security;

3. **Suggests** Member States consider giving special protection when transferring cultural and historical artifacts to the territory of another country, especially during times of great turmoil and conflict in order to protect the items and prevent their manipulation and theft by non-state actors;

4. **Encourages** all Member States to consider acceding to the CPCPEAC in order to protect cultural and heritage from any kind of attacks;

5. **Further encourages** all Member States to consider accepting the *Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments*, with the purpose of promoting the protection of historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions due to the fact that it shall be considered as neutral sites, and therefore respected and protected from organized groups;

6. **Trusts** that the aforementioned clauses will limit a rising source of financing for terrorist organizations.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reiterating the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the European Police Office (Europol), the African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), the Police Community of the Americas.
(Ameripol), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) and other regional organizations in fighting terrorism and transnational crime through effective border management,

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

   a. Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal;
   
   b. Cybercrime Repository;
   
   c. The Legal Library;
   
   d. Human Trafficking Case Law Database;
   
   e. International Drugs Control Conventions and Commentaries;
   
   f. Directories of Component National Authorities;
   
   g. Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool;
   
   h. Model Laws and Treaties;
   
   i. International Cooperation Networks;

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

   a. Introduce a profound guideline for routine investigations;
   
   b. Modernize police and investigation procedures;
   
   c. Provide law enforcement personnel with legal background knowledge about national and international law, especially concentrating on the implementation of human rights;
   
   d. Introduce technical assistance, training and appropriate equipment to law enforcement and border security provided by regional organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, ASEAN, the Pacific Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Arab League, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), and the Organization of America States (OAS);
   
   e. Share information concerning organized crime groups and how to recognize signs of illicit activities related to transnational organized crime;
   
   f. Encourage harmonious relations between law enforcement, police and civil society on the other side;
   
   g. Use various forms of intelligence sharing;
   
   h. Facilitate cooperation with all relevant international actors, among them INTERPOL, AFRIPOL, and other regional organizations;
   
   i. Establishing an annual review process on the implementation regarding this manual;
3. **Encourages** all Member States to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among border control agencies through the United Nations Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking;

4. **Expresses** its support to the Integrated Border Management (IBM) Strategy of the EU, the Border Security Initiative taking place in Africa, as well as the Central Asian Border Security Initiative in order to:

   a. Enhance border management structures and procedures such as integrated border management, identity management and risk analysis;
   
   b. Improve international cooperation and support harmonization of national policies and practices within regional context towards common international norms and collaboration;
   
   c. Encourage Member States to adopt pre-existing IBM strategies as possible frameworks for further actions in this regard;

5. **Promotes** the refinement of intra-service, inter-agency, and international cooperation of Member States following the example of the Integrated Border Management Strategy of the European Union;

6. **Reaffirms** the importance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and its Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in its efforts to tackle transnational organized crime and secure borders through the Border Security Initiative (BSI);

7. **Suggests** the World Custom Organization Capacity Building Committee, in cooperation with the regional integrated border management programmes and regional laws, establish supplementary professional formations and trainings of expertise to border control employees, according to the manual that is to be drafted, giving specifically to:

   a. Providing information concerning organized crime groups and how to recognize signs of illicit activities related to transnational organized crime at borders;
   
   b. Promoting innovative detecting technologies in performing border control;
   
   c. Sharing expertise regarding the training of border and law enforcement employees at regional workshops and seminars;
   
   d. Transferring knowledge regarding police work, law enforcement and effective border protection;

8. **Advocates** for international police organizations such as INTERPOL to work more closely with regional national police organizations, particularly in regard to the proliferation of crucial information and training methods to effectively fight transnational organized crime;

9. **Further advocates** that additional support such as voluntary financial contributions, technical assistance, and sharing of information from Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies, is allocated in order to improve the INTERPOL National Central Bureau as well as Regional Bureaus in an effort to build upon the coordination of law enforcement agencies to promote international cooperation in border security.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

Acknowledging that SALW are the main tools used in today’s conflicts and result in the displacement of over 26 million people,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing Article 13 of the PoA SALW, that “governments remain primarily responsible for providing security and protecting their populations,”

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

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

1. Encourages Member States who have not yet done so to consider acceding to the ATT, the PoA SALW and the ITI, as they represent much of the defining policy on combating the trafficking of illicit SALW across borders;
2. Approves the definition of SALW as outlined in Article 4 of the ITI and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Components and Ammunition;

3. Strongly desires Member States participating in the PoA SALW be more diligent concerning their annual national reports on the status of SALW flows, so that the Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) regarding the implementation of the PoA will have a more accurate measure for policy-building;

4. Encourages states to participate in multiple frameworks, both internationally and regionally, as they tend to mutually reinforce each other and will provide more support for states requiring aid implementing relevant instruments;

5. Recommends that Member States implement standards for the promotion of cooperation and transparency in order to:
   a. Communicate directly with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) secretariat, or through an established regional body or framework;
   b. Work cooperatively with surrounding states to establish a Point of Contact (PoC) where relevant information can be compiled and shared;
   c. Create a system of measures and indicators for detecting and monitoring illicit SALW with help from bodies such as UNODA or the PoA;
   d. Cross-reference methodology and data with specialized non-government organizations, such as Transparency International;

6. Encourages the implementation of a framework similar to the ITI in order to adopt better methods of tracking SALW by:
   a. Creating a licensing method for nationally based producers, for the purpose of identifying SALW;
   b. Creating an efficient and transparent process of documentation and appeal;
   c. Setting standards for acceptable behavior relative to the obligations of particular Member States to binding agreements or organizations;

7. Encourages Member States to implement a voluntary reporting system to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) comprising of the following tenants:
   a. Member States whose exports include SALW and SALW-related commodities submit comprehensive production and export volume reports as well as recipients of sales and exports;
   b. Member States obtain and submit records of the origin and destination of SALW shipments that cross their borders;

8. Strongly suggests Member States consider the standardization of procedures for the management and security of stockpiles in cooperation with regional organizations;

9. Re-emphasizes the importance of establishing guidelines for national legislation that implements harsher penalties and sanctions in order to deter the sale and purchase of illicit SALW;

10. Suggests Member States increase multilateral cooperation by:
    a. Increased coordination amongst themselves to ensure that existing policies are still applicable;
    b. Eliminate financial ties from financiers, traders and arms dealers to the black market;
c. Formation of a global framework that attempts to regulate and disperse black markets;

11. Encourages research into innovative technologies, such as radio-frequency identification, for the purpose of mitigating illicit SALW trafficking across border crossings;

12. Further encourages research into the benefits of implementing incentives for cooperating governments;

13. Discourages Member States from authorizing arms sales which would violate international treaties or arms embargoes;

14. Also discourages the authorization of arms should there be knowledge that the weapons would be used in crimes against humanity;

15. Stresses for an international public-private partnership (PPPs) between members states and private law enforcement agencies, private software engineering companies and private military contractors vowing to make the technological materials and capacity made accessible to all members states in order to:

   a. Keep the recent border control technologies and innovations updated in order to maximize border control efficiency with the help of technological materials;

   b. Communicate between neighboring states in order to share information concerning the control and the census of SALW;

16. Encourages Member States to examine their individual legal systems to ensure that there are no loopholes for otherwise illicit SALW and SALW-related commodities to enter and exit Member States’ borders.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to recognize and adhere to their domestic immigration protocols delineated within national codification to reinforce their own borders;

2. Requests the strengthening of domestic guidelines by Member States through respective national task forces, specifically aimed at addressing border-related issues and designed to supplement the existing framework of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and equipped at enabling and encouraging Member States to reinforce their own borders through the use of patrol and security forces, according to the practices and regulations of their respective immigration and security-related laws:

   a. Recognizing disparities amongst national and internationally-delineated regulations, these forces would seek first and foremost to encourage cooperative, non-binding and non-retroactive action between border security forces international diplomatic authorities;

   b. Encouraging voluntary universal adherence to widely accepted immigration-related tenets, with certain flexibilities given varying characteristics of Member States;

   c. Recognizing and determining not to infringe upon existing transnational organizational guidelines;

   d. Understanding that each Member State deals with varying points of vulnerability along its borders, each Member State’s task force would focus upon their particular challenges and minimizing those border weaknesses;

   e. Regarding the issues of upmost importance to each Member State’s respective borders and the methods to most effectively combat transnational organized crime, encouraging Member States to create an accessible database, the form and context contained to be discussed at further meetings of individual nations;
f. Valuing the existence of other, private support options which come directly from willing
individual Member States, determining to seek out and take advantage of such resources to
mitigate the overall program cost;

3. Requests from Member States the formulation of specific plans, utilizing the support of the UNODC, to fight
transnational organized crime and criminal organizations from the bottom up, according to the precedent of the
2000 UN Global Compact:

a. Collaborating between respective police departments and national security forces to give information
on particular criminal organizations between that force’s national borders to INTERPOL and other
UN-related organizations for the purpose of increasing effectiveness in fighting criminal activity on an
international scale;

b. Encouraging Member States to use information in thwarting criminal activity to target the leader(s) of
transnational criminal organizations, while following preexisting protocols to protect law enforcement
that are therein involved;

4. Further recommends an exhaustive and indiscriminate campaign to burgeon internal security forces on an
international scale, which have been established and recognized by this body or their respective governmental
heads, for the purpose of providing much-needed support to domestic anti-criminal efforts:

a. Encouraging Members States to host law enforcement training sessions designed to strengthen
domestic law enforcement agencies, which will decrease the flow of illegal substances, such as arms,
and other entities that have a negative impact on the peace and security of domestic borders and
societies;

b. A public awareness campaign specifically designed to educate legislators on assisting task and security
forces in their anti-criminal activities, including messaging to cover, not exclusively, the topics of
corruption, bribery, civil adherence and deference to state-appointed authority, to foster cooperation
and mutual respect between lawmakers and law enforcement;

5. Strongly recommends Member States to consider prioritization of internal security forces in lieu of automatic
deerence to regionally-structured bodies or other international entities, and utilizing the resources existent
within these security forces’ purview to combat the significant and ever-present existences of graft, tariff
intervention, bribery and state-sponsored cronyism:

a. Recommends that Member States research and report to the General Assembly on the domestic
consequences of transnational organized crime, which threaten the legitimacy and security of Member
States, specifically those that stem from the illegal distribution of weapons, and potential solutions
which will aid other Member States in effectively addressing the global problem of transnational
organized crime.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Encourages** Member States to consider the increased cooperation on crime and security threat prevention through regional cooperation by:
   a. Building capacities among other regional states;
   b. Considering cooperating with regional organizations in order to process reports and facilitate greater dissemination of these process and reports;
   c. Taking cognizance of the impact of local grassroots solutions to global transnational organized crime issues;
   d. Respecting the sovereignty of other member states, and trust member states to provide honest and comprehensive reflection;

2. **Urges** Member States to consider enhancing efforts for the continued process of research in the region, to efficiently monitor the global progress in tackling transnational organized crime, in order to facilitate transparent discussions for the purpose of adapting stronger security tactics;
3. **Recommends** Member States consider increasing funding for pre-existing United Nations (UN) supported programs and organizations that facilitate information sharing networks within the realm of transnational organized crime in order to further promote international security, which will:

   a. Encourage easier accessibility to strategies and practices as well as ensure more continued, updated, and transparent self-reported information;

   b. Transparently share information in real time on new and existing criminal records, statistics, and any data pertaining to transnational organized crime;

   c. Invite Member States that take part in the annual meeting on the UNCTOC to further aid Member States in discussion of updating response processes to keep up with developments in transnational organized crime and provide them with the ability to identify new local mechanisms on combating these threats for present threats;

   d. Have a special focus on bringing Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with limited access to the internet up to speed to take part in the sharing of information;

   e. Work with regional bodies to increase access to information and monitor the status of transnational organized crime protocols for Member States in their jurisdiction;

4. **Urges** that Member States, in the wake of the success of the regional Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), consider a parallel program that can expand to other regions in order to:

   a. Help coordinate information sharing on transnational organized crime;

   b. Enhance the integrated development of information sharing through collaboration and on-the-ground actions;

   c. Continue to test the role that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have in these regions and thus continue bridge the information gap on transnational organized crime occurring in order to hinder the possibility of security breaches;

5. **Recommends** that Member States consider emulating a parallel organizational framework to the already established Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) that addresses the regional concerns of transnational organized crime and internal security; this framework should:

   a. Help the body coordinate strategies to facilitate interaction amongst intelligence services and exchange of information on common security threats;

   b. Call attention to the fact that the region's political organs need to be furnished with credible intelligence in order to make informed decisions;

   c. Encourage internal crime prevention organizations to consider working in conjunction with this framework, in order to provide the necessary training, advising, and resources with the hopes of promoting, in an effective manner, the expeditious entry into force of the UNCTOC;

   d. Promote the purpose of serving as a platform for information sharing to similar organizations outside of Africa;

6. **Suggests** Member States consider creating a new momentum in promoting regional information sharing networks to ensure peace and security through:

   a. Integrating and streamlining drug control, crime prevention, and security threats into regional development;
b. Taking into consideration regional frameworks, such as the one established in the Arab League programme from 2011-2015;

7. **Recommends** the cooperation between different regional enforcement agencies and the UN in order to work closer, share information and work together to fight transnational organized crime and security threats through:

   a. Acknowledging the strides made in International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Seventh South American Executive Policing Conference, that fights in conjunction with other countries in the region against transnational crime in the Western Hemisphere should be mirrored throughout the international community;

   b. Continuing to be in agreement that nations proceed with a renewed commitment toward cooperation and information sharing;

8. **Suggests** protocols and practices of regional groups as well as work done by the UN system to increase awareness and proper security measures are sufficiently being executed and combatting organize crime on a regional and international level;

9. **Encourages** meetings between Member States in order to coordinate activities, share information, and monitor security trends within each specific regional framework of UN subsidiary bodies:

   a. Sessions in which all Member States attend and submit recommendations regarding information sharing strategies;

   b. Tracking trends and countermeasures.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Understanding the complexity of global conflicts that affects international security and its direct relation to human trafficking,

Observing the need for standardized border control in order to prevent more incidents of human trafficking,

Recognizing that human trafficking occurs through a variety of channels,

Bearing in mind the efforts made by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the Trans-Regional Training Workshop on Preventing and Combating the Smuggling of Migrants by Sea affecting the Mediterranean Region,

Acknowledging the progress of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons and its efforts to encourage member state cooperation in providing assistance to victims,

Taking into consideration the 2015-2017 Work Plan submitted by the Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in Persons,

Recognizing the inconsistency when carrying out laws regarding human trafficking, negatively affecting states’ abilities to prosecute in the area of human trafficking,

Emphasizing the need of effective law training for judicial and prosecuting officers in the field of transnational organized crime,

Remembering the testimony of Hon. Christopher H. Smith, before the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which stated that human trafficking contributed to government corruption as well as funding organized crime activities such as trafficking arms and drugs,

Realizing that human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and forced labor are direct threats to human security, which is emphasized in the 2005 World Summit Outcome entitled Human Security, undermines rule of law, the development of communities, and ultimately creates cross-cultural, transnational conflicts and insecurity,

Taking into consideration General Assembly (GA) resolution 67/145, which addresses the possibility of a connection between humanitarian aspects and international security aspects of human trafficking,

Declaring that human security is firstly determined by physical safety as well as fundamental freedoms, human rights, good governance, sustainable development, and social equity which are all integral to global security, as advocated by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS),

Recalling the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 that prohibits all forms of trafficking for adults and children and prescribes penalties up to 15 years imprisonment for convicted offenders therefore removing these offenders who threaten human security,

Recalling GA resolution 46/51 pointing out that effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism and combat transnational organized crime may be brought to an end,
1. Encourage Member States to consider the creation of border control standards that encourage collaboration with international police bodies:
   a. Draws attention to the importance of strengthening border security by soliciting the support of the UNODC in states where entry and exit points present a lack of control and security;
   b. Encourages stronger state collaboration with international police bodies such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL), European Police Organization (Europol), ASEANPOL, among others to educate domestic border police in order to recognize signs of human trafficking;
   c. Recommends the review of existing border security measures of each Member-State in order to ensure that these international standards are met with the goal of strengthening identification processes in order to allow states to better screen those crossing their borders similar to the Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT) supported by the National Institute of Justice;

2. Recommends Member States to take into account the following sub clauses in sentencing and charging criminals accused of transnational organized crimes:
   a. If there is involvement of drugs;
   b. If the victim is a minor;
   c. If the victim suffered permanent physical or mental harm;

3. Encourages collaboration with the GA Third Committee in order to more completely deal with human trafficking in the near future and focus on the human security aspects;

4. Requests the UNODC to report on the effectiveness of the Trans-Regional Training Workshop on Preventing and Combating the Smuggling of Migrants by Sea affecting the Mediterranean Region, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of these practices and whether the practices of the workshop should be renewed and implemented in areas with similar situations;

5. Urges every Member State to accede to the UNOTC Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

6. Encourages Member States to consider the implementation of bilateral, regional, multilateral and international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, as proposed by the 2014 Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime;

7. Calls for the creation of state forums, similar to the implementation of the World Education Forum, in order to educate judicial and prosecution forces of Member States for the purpose of said officials correctly carrying out their duties in the area of human trafficking;

8. Further calls for the formulation of border control standards that impede the actions of transnational organized crime which undermine domestic governance, which further threatens international security;

9. Recommends Member States to work among judicial bodies to share the relevant information of human trafficking, extradition and the laws related to those crimes according to their region;

10. Strongly encourages developed states to handle issues of human trafficking as critical to international development for the sake of human security for the safety and stability across borders;

11. Calls upon developing Member States to securitize and address the problem of human trafficking not just as a social issue, but also as one of national security by focusing on regional integration regarding legal and economic development;
12. Suggests that each Member State considers issuing a report on the progress of combatting human trafficking to the GA First Committee every two years.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Suggests that Member States with vague and ambiguous government programs, agencies, mechanisms, and departments adopt and implement legislative measures to strengthen their government’s structural integrity by having:
a. The international community support a body or organization by conducting a study on the structural elements of government that most lead to corruption;

b. Encouraging organizations, bilateral, and multilateral efforts working towards capacity building to act on the recommendation of the study;

2. **Encourages** Member States to develop a system of government oversight that will thwart government corruption:

a. By referring to Security Council resolution 2195, which calls upon Member States to assist less developed Member States, upon their request, to develop the capacity to internally investigate and to replace corrupted parts of the government;

b. Through Member States seeking the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide logistical support, upon request, to Member States to aid in combating transnational organized crime that occurs due to weak governmental structure;

3. **Calls upon** States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) to fully implement the convention;

4. **Further calls upon** States Parties to the UNCAC to implement article 65, which urges Member States to adopt legislation as necessary to establish corruption as a criminal offense;

5. **Encourages** Member States to develop a standardized investigation process that can be implemented in all circumstances, emphasizing that:

a. Member States ought to adopt said plan, and to work with the UNODC to develop specific investigatory processes addressing their country’s corruption issues;

b. Each plan can be tailored to the particular nation state in order to address the specific nuances of each government, and therefore necessarily address the specific corruption in that government;

6. **Endorses** Member States to establish mechanisms for reporting government officials’ incomes to surveil and track potential monetary corruption, and urges that:

a. Member States ensure that this mechanism allows for the release of said incomes to the public through the media;

b. The information and data provided is voiced in a medium that is easily understandable for the majority of the country’s population;

7. **Encourages** cooperation with existing anti-corruption agencies set in place by the UN and similar non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Transparency International, and the Financial Action Task Force (FAFT) to mitigate corruption worldwide through:

a. Promoting the usage of technological resources such as the Internet and specialized financial software to keep track of all financial transactions made by governmental organizations;

b. Encouraging the installation of security protocol (i.e. cameras) within government offices to increase functional transparency through establishing a means of monitoring all activity conducted by government officials within the workplace settings;

c. Emphasizing that participating Member States encourage a proportional distribution of power amongst a variety of governmental branches as well as a physical system of accountability preserved through records kept on paper or the web;
8. *Further invites* NGOs to promote public awareness through grassroots campaigns, and other means, in order to address the problem of uninformed populace;

9. *Encourages* NGOs to connect ‘whistleblowers’ with appropriate and adequate legal representation to protect them from persecution of the government;

10. *Further requests* that Member States maintain active participation in their respective regionally based anti-corruption organizations such as European Partners Against Corruption, African Parliamentarians Against Corruption, and African Development Bank (ADB)/Organisation for the Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED) Anti-Corruption Initiative;

11. *Recommends* Member States to join the IATI and implement their framework for publishing data relative to aid information, ensuring that funds are being directed the right way by public accountability following the IATI Standard such ensuring aid is not being rerouted through corruption.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) as well as its three protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition,

Further recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges,

Acknowledging that the threat posed by transnational organized crime to international security respects no geographic, ethnic, economic or social boundaries,

Noting with concern the dynamic of funding transnational criminal organizations through illicit drug trafficking by criminal organizations, particularly in cities, also outlined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Report on the Destabilizing Influence of Drug Trafficking on Transit Countries,

Recognizing previous and recent regional efforts to combat transnational organized crime, such as, but not limited to, the Hemispheric Plan of Action against Transnational Organized Crime by the Organization of American States and the West African Coast Initiative by the Economic Community of West African States,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 67/186, which outlines the need for strong criminal justice institutions and the rule of law in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16,

Bearing in mind SDG 11, which points to the building of sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 9, aiming to improve industry, innovation and infrastructure,

Stressing that large cities and metropolitan often serve as centers of transnational interaction for organized crime endangering international security, through links to terrorism, the proliferation of weapons, and the organization of civil wars,

Noting with concern the devastating impact of transnational organized crime on local communities, especially city compounds and peripheral areas,

Further stressing that cities are often plagued by transnational criminal organizations’ actions which threaten international security, such as, but not limited to, terrorist acts, smuggling of weapons and humans, as well as civil wars,

Emphasizing that cities often have more similarities between them than within states as a whole, thus, addressing transnational organized crime at the city level would make the fight against it more targeted and therefore more efficient,

Noting with appreciation Mexico’s programs addressing gang violence at local levels, such as Todos Somos Juarez, a program in which the citizen participation was emphasized as being a key starting point followed by comprehensive public policies and its successes in dropping the homicide rate by seventy percent,

Observing that especially large cities that serve as economic, political, cultural, educational, and civic centers of societies largely affected by these phenomena, transnational organized crime could destabilize domestic governments through the proliferation of crime and through maximizing the reach of transnational organized crime, undermining international security,
Guided by General Assembly resolution 2028 (1965), which stresses the need for town pairing as a means for international cooperation, and SDG 17, which underlines the importance of global partnerships for the success of the goals,

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

1. Calls upon Member States to consider twin cities in other areas such as, but not limited to, cultural exchange or environmental governance, as role models for future regional and international cooperation regarding the fight against transnational organized crime;

2. Expresses its belief that cooperation between two cities should form the basis of the initiative outlined hereinafter, which would eventually lead to a net of partner cities spanning across sub-regional, regional, and international distances;

3. Expresses its hope that this initiative will overcome intergovernmental non-cooperation through focusing on the threat of transnational organized crime to international security evolving from large centers of national and regional instability;

4. Recommends that cities find possible twin cities based upon similarities regarding the nature of crime mainly affecting the cities, such as, but not limited to, illicit trade in narcotics, proliferation of small-arms, light weapons, human trafficking, child labor, corruption, money-laundering and large-scale theft of financial and cultural assets, similar severity of crime, similar police service organization, as well as similar population size;

5. Further recommends to cities to take into account the possibility of partnerships between cities from developing and developed countries;

6. Further recommends to cities to cooperate with UNODC in designing joint actions and frameworks in order to tailor them to the specific needs of the regions in which the cities are located and to improve the security of the respective citizens;

7. Proposes to focus the cooperation between cities on the following areas crucial to the fight against threats posed by transnational organized crime to international security through:
   a. The exchange of best practices and mutual training of security forces, such as, but not limited to, police or neighborhood security;
   b. The exchange of best practices and successful policies, such as public surveillance with respect to the right to privacy, tracking of previously convicted criminals with respect to their human rights, and the involvement of citizens, with regard to the prevention of criminal organization by citizens;
   c. Legislative and judicial procedures strengthening the rule of law through the exchange of legal information, expertise, and best practices regarding criminal cases and cases of prosecution, digital and material evidence, and the role of witnesses;
   d. Other relevant focus areas considered by cities to be of importance for the elimination of threats posed to international security by transnational organized crime;

8. Further suggests that cities involved in these partnerships hold bi-annual meetings between twin cities’ councils and/or mayors, with the participation of NGOs, members of the private sector, and security experts evaluating the progress relating to the aforementioned issues relevant to transnational organized crime as well as discussing their continuing impact on international security;
9. Encourages Member States that have cities participating in the initiative to adapt bureaucratic structures in order to facilitate the spread of the aforementioned shared experience and practice to smaller cities and rural areas where applicable.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deeply disturbed by the fact that the 2012 International Narcotics Control Strategy Support (INCSR) found 1115 individuals have been detained for drug consumption in 2011 in Angola,
Making note of the INCB’s mention that, “illicit trafficking in drugs [being a continual] threat to the political, economic and social stability” of a nation,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Educate governmental bodies and corporations between countries and citizens on the effects of drugs and rehabilitation methods in order to improve international security;

   b. Increase the accessibility of information on the effects of drugs, both long-term and short term for Member States where drug trafficking has infringed upon their sovereignty;

   c. Suggest Member States invest in educational materials for the people of nations to educate them on the consequences of entering the illicit trade and use of drugs, which would inform them of the possible national and international security impacts these actions may have;

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

   a. Controlling the influence that drug traffickers have on the decision-making capabilities of individuals in regards to their own personal security, which has the potential to damage state and international security;

   b. Suggesting Member States take responsibility for their citizens actions in the event of transnational organized crime and take responsibility for the punishment of drug trafficking criminals;

   c. Strongly urging Member States to cooperate with each other in trying drug trafficking offenders in the Member State, where the offender is a citizen according to arrangements and limits of jurisdiction in the prosecution of these crimes;

3. Recommends that Member States consider researching various information sharing strategies and preventative measures where they have the option to share whatever they want to share;
3. **Emphasizes** the need for Member States to identify and control the production of drugs by heuristically determining the combinations in which they can be procured and sold, and:

   a. Closely monitor the use of chemicals that may be used to manufacture illicit substances in order to enhance preventative measures against the creation of illicit substances in Member States by identifying and tracking natural materials that can be used to harvest drugs and other illicit substances;

4. **Highlights** the concern around the usage of drugs as a medium to source funding for transnational criminal activities, and:

   a. Be informed of the fact that drugs can be used as a “bartering tool” in several places to finance the channels that deal with the sale of arms and ammunition;

   b. Closely monitor the purchase of real estate and the mediums used to fund such purchases, ensuring that the intent of the purchase is clearly established, as a preventive measure to curb criminal activity.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states the purpose of the United Nations (UN) as promoting international peace and security,

Acknowledging the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) in promoting cross-border cooperation in tackling transnational organized crime,

Alarmed by the rampant prevalence of cyber-crime in Member States with low-performing Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Noting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 16, which aims to combat all forms of organized crime,

Recognizing the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which targets the problem of corruption by encouraging multilateral collaboration between Member States,

Taking into consideration the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and its widely accepted principles and implementation, and highlighting its aim of unifying national laws and improving information sharing,

Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) resolutions 70/237 and 53/70, which emphasize the developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

Reaffirming GA resolution 68/193 which emphasizes the strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its technical cooperation capacity,

Commending the work of the UN Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) Special Event on Cybersecurity and Development, which highlights the importance of education and public awareness in combating cyber crime.

Applauding the Wales Summit Declaration, which affirms the belief that international and humanitarian law applies to cyberspace,

Noting that the world-wide cybercrime prosecution specialization level, at 60 percent, as noted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) “Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime”, is inadequate, and implies the need for a more clearly defined international framework,

Acknowledging the successful work of the UN International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats which facilitates multilateral cooperation between national and international institutions,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime and its commitment to achieve a global position against transnational organized crime,

Expressing concerns that information and telecommunications technologies can potentially be used inconsistently with the principles of ensuring international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of Member States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,

Recognizing GA resolution 65/201, which encourages the establishment of international norms on the use of cyber space for criminal activities, and that interconnected networks necessitate concerted transnational responses,
Observing the necessity of universal definitions for terms pertaining to cyber security, the likewise protection of Member States thereof, and the grounds for seeking prosecution of non-state actors engaging in activities breaching cyber-secure networks of Member States and any legally operating businesses or organizations held within them,

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to foster initiatives to develop a skilled workforce in cyber security by implementing cyber security in all levels of education through computer science classes to insure Member States are better able to protect against cybercrime by increasing the number of trained cyber security specialists employed in government and private entities;

2. Emphasizes the need to increase public and private sector awareness on cybercrime techniques used by criminals which should aim to educate the public on common cybercrime techniques to promote safe and smart internet usage, and stress the importance of protecting personal data against fraud by:
   a. Conducting awareness campaigns to share knowledge;
   b. Conducting workshops in coordination with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);

3. Encourages Member States to acknowledge, ratify, and accede to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties regarding their crucial role in international security and promoting security;

4. Encourages Member States to develop and promote a public-private partnership aimed at corporate intelligence sharing which provides:
   a. A common database to the investigating authorities;
   b. Aid in the protection of key transnational corporations such as, but not limited to, the financial services sector, the banking sector, and the tourism industry;
   c. Help for governments to quickly respond to transnational cyber crimes;
   d. A board of this partnership would be represented by stakeholders of all concerned parties such as international organizations, governments and private corporations with their experts;

5. Encourages other private corporations such as telecommunication companies, law firms, audit firms, social networks, and server providers to partner other multilateral organizations in the fight against transnational organized crime;

6. Encourages the facilitation of a global bi-annual summit held in Geneva in the spring or fall of 2017 in order to provide a forum for discussing and cooperation between the private and public institutions in order to combat crimes;

7. Emphasizes that the alignment of, and coordination between, national and international legislation is crucial for combating transnational organized crime;

8. Recommends Member States collaborate on regional levels and form joint cyber crime investigation teams in order to:
a. Facilitate cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors from different states in order to improve work efficiency and develop trust among regional actors;

b. Exchange information between different law enforcement agencies;

b. Strengthen the ability to initiate simultaneous investigation actions among the regional actors;

9. **Recommends** Member States discuss the establishment of a cyber security capacity building initiatives, where:

a. Application of initiatives is open to all capacity building programs that evidently enhance cyber security;

b. Applications will be reviewed by a group of cyber security experts from the concerned Member States;

10. **Invites** Member States to facilitate scientific knowledge gathering and the tools to prevent and detect cyber threats through partnering with private corporations with relevant information related to cyber security in order to protect states and their integrity from malicious cyber attacks;

11. **Calls** upon Member States to implement the ITU toolkit for cyber crime legislation and to comply with these standards;

12. **Recommends** that Member States study and evaluate the impact of cyber techniques on existing transnational organized crime and their consequences on international security;

13. **Encourages** Member States to work more regularly with the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and cover topic such as but not limited to: cyber infrastructure, cyber crime prevention and evolving new technology that is relevant to cyber crimes;

14. **Recommends** that the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) continue to strengthen human capital empowerment through its Centre for Training & Skills Development, and be aware of different backgrounds and needs of different Member States during the training;

15. **Suggests** IMPACT establish regional offices under the Centre For Security Assurance and Research and the Centre For Policy and International Cooperation in order to increase the response time in the event of a cyber attack;

16. **Recognizing** that refining the definition of cyber crime will improve the ability to combat this form of transnational crime, recommends to:

a. Clarify the definition of cyber crime and cyber warfare;

b. Enable the implementation of relevant security solutions within the subject of Transnational Organized Crime;

17. **Encourages** Member States to implement national Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) and cooperate with CERT of other states to share information and knowledge on cyber crime techniques;

18. **Further encourages** that CERT should also include Cyber Security Sharing Partnership (CiSP) between government and the private sector to share information and manage incidents in order to ensure a more secure cyberspace.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply concerned with the growing connection between transnational organized crime and terrorism and its ability to undermine the principles of international peace and security put forth by the United Nations (UN),

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its efforts as the primary international instrument that combats transnational organized crime,

Further recalling the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and its recommendations encouraging Member States implement strong national policies against terrorist financing,

Recognizing the positive impact and objectives of the Financial Action Task Force (FTAF) 40+9 internationally endorsed recommendations for global standards against money laundering and terrorist financing,

Noting the importance of aligning various national legislation in fighting transnational money-laundering,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1373 and its reaffirmation of the necessity to suppress the financing of terrorism,

Noting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 that aims to promote peaceful societies and encompasses combating transnational organized crime in all its forms,

Noting the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime with the objectives of strengthening and improving national capabilities, of promoting international cooperation, of laying the foundations for concerted and effective global action, and the prevention further expansion of transnational organized crime,

Taking note of the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime as a follow up of the Naples Convention,

Deeply disturbed that money laundering activities in Member States are connected to the proceeds of drug, armament, human, and all other types of trafficking, as well as terrorist financing,

Noting that terrorism is reliant on finances received through money laundering and transnational organized crime as stated in Security Council resolution 2195,

Acknowledging the importance and direct influence of the frameworks and risk based legislation introduced by the 2000 Palermo Convention and the 2012 FATF recommendations,

Appreciating the efforts of FATF and its regional groups in monitoring the connection between terrorism and anti-money laundering,

Noting with approval the actions undertaken by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international institutions in order to curb the effects of money laundering,

Acknowledging that Member States without extradition processes act as safe havens to those engaged in transnational organized crime,

Approving the positive results accomplished through the sharing of information on suspicious activity reports by Financial Intelligence Units in the Edgmont group,
Convinced that financial intelligence is underused in anti-money laundering initiatives and that innovation in the way Member States and the private sector share information is needed,

Recognizing the discrepancy of anti-money laundering legislation and enforcement capacities among Member States,

Affirming that capacity building on anti-money laundering initiatives will be beneficial to all Member States and an important step towards mitigating the effect of transnational organized crime in international security,

Acknowledging that rapid technological progress requires continuous intensive cooperation between Member States in order to effectively implement anti-money laundering measures,

Noting with concern that money laundering has repeatedly occurred under the cover of legitimate business entities, rendering the investigation process more difficult and extensive,

Recognizing the potential for information sharing on anti-money laundering between states and the private sector as well as corporate intelligence sharing within the private sector on common platforms like United Kingdom’s pilot program Joint Money Laundering Information Taskforce (JMLIT), and the Swiss ECUREX,

Expressing satisfaction with the level of inter-state collaboration on the issue of combating money laundering affiliated with transnational organized crime manifested in the creation of FATF regional organs,

1. Invites all Member States to promote the application of a risk-based approach to financial assessment as set out in the FATF recommendations in order to ensure the compliance of the national anti-money laundering legislation to address shifting challenges by preventing the financing of transnational organized crime;

2. Designates a risk-based approach as a national system of dynamic assessment and review of financial risks, including those in the sphere of money laundering with the end to efficiently prevent or mitigate money laundering with enforcement instruments available within the Member State;

3. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that policy-makers, financial intelligence units, law enforcement authorities, and other relevant competent authorities have effective mechanisms in place that enable them to cooperate and coordinate domestically and at the interstate level in developing and implementing anti-money laundering policies, supported by the following practices:

   a. Conducting regular audits of financial institutions to investigate money laundering schemes in case of suspicious activity;

   b. Creating financial intelligence units to treat suspicious transaction reports produced by the private sector according to the FATF recommendations;

   c. Joining the Edgmont Group for sharing suspicious transactions reports in an already existing format;

   d. Reviewing and abiding by the international extradition guidelines on the basis of the obligation to either extradite or prosecute individuals or groups guilty of transnational organized crime, which is a crime with erga omnes liability;

4. Recommends that Member States re-evaluate the way they approach financial intelligence to include the private sector in a more inclusive fashion to promote information sharing in real time between the private and public sector as well as corporate intelligence sharing within the private sector itself in appropriate forums and platforms;

5. Proposes that aforementioned forums and platforms should have the following objectives:
a. Facilitating the discussion of anti-money laundering risks, typologies, and methodologies with an emphasis on wider information sharing in order to limit the impact of transnational organized crime on international security;

b. Focusing operationally on tactical intelligence and data sharing in real time as it relates to transnational organized crime;

c. Circulating assessments, trend reports, non-sensitive intelligence, and all other relevant data that is relevant to the connection between finances and transnational organized crime;

6. Encourages Member States to adopt best practices relying on the principles of liability of financial institutions that are:

a. Knowingly taking part in any money-laundering scheme or for doing so without prior knowledge in case said institutions fail to report suspicious activities when in doubt

b. Lacking in cooperating with state authorities on uncovering and eradicating such crimes;

7. Recommends Member States enhance and promote mutual legal assistance in the field of information sharing in order to identify the illicit money laundering behaviors and to cooperatively and efficiently implement capacity building;

8. Appeals for Member States and relevant legal entities to submit accurate and up-to-date information on the beneficial owner of corporations in order to trace criminals who might otherwise hide their identity behind a corporate structure, while respecting the rights of these entities and maintaining confidentiality;

9. Calls upon all existing members of the FATF to reinforce their commitment to the FATF 40+9 internationally endorsed recommendations for global standards against money laundering and terrorist financing ensuring the standardization of practices to suppress the financing of terrorism through money laundering in order to prevent its proliferation at all levels;

10. Requests that Member States and regional bodies that have not yet implemented FATF recommendations do so in the most urgent manner;

11. Encourages Member States to share effective implementation measures of the FATF anti-money laundering recommendations with the purpose of compiling a best practice guide;

12. Further encourages those Member States that are not yet members of the FATF and its regional bodies to consider joining them in a timely manner to permit stronger, more effective, and consistent legislation;

13. Urges all Member States to strengthen national anti-money laundering and financial sector legislation and its implementation by:

a. Further strengthening existing national agencies that monitor national and international money transfer;

b. Criminalizing money laundering activities and prosecuting violations of financial crime to stop the financing of organized crime and terrorism;

c. Improving the efficiency of investigation of illegitimate capital flows;

d. Forming partnerships between private financial sectors and state agencies to cooperate on this issue;

14. Calls upon Member States to cooperate with the International Money-Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) in order to provide information about national legislation on countering money-laundering and financing of terrorism, as well as to regulate interstate assistance;
15. *Applauds* the sharing and collaboration, that groups such as International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) exchange including best practices in anti-money laundering.

16. *Invites* national programs to cooperate and coordinate internationally for effective implementation of said practices and to promote stronger law enforcement capabilities;

17. *Suggests* that willing Member States should establish or fully implement the Regional Joint Investigation Teams to protect the national security through combating money laundering in order to:

   a. Prevent the immediate threats to the security of regional finance,

   b. Provide a platform for anti-money laundering law enforcement officers and prosecutors from different Member States together to improve work efficiency and facilitate trust among regional actors,

   c. Strengthen the ability to initiate simultaneous investigation actions among the regional actors;

   d. Utilize special investigative techniques that should be regulated by national and international legal frameworks;

18. *Further emphasizes* the need to continuously improve upon the breadth of inter-state communication channels and recommends the establishment of an annual summit for representatives of nations legislations, financial institutions, relevant corporations, and international institutions with a purpose of the exchange of knowledge concerning technological and legislative innovations in reducing money laundering, as well as the establishment of bilateral finance sector cooperation agreements;

19. *Encourages* Member States to share experiences and enhance supervising approaches aimed at modernizing technology, as well as to achieve the compliance of said entities and organizations with anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing rules to prevent further utilization of modern technologies in forms of money laundering;

20. *Suggests* that developed Member States work in cooperation with developing states to ensure effective capacity building in technical and monetary assistance to support the implementation of these agreements and practices;

21. *Encourages* capacity building on a voluntary basis through the means of existing channels as well as bilateral, multilateral, and regional agreements between Member States.