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

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Christopher McKenna</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. Cybersecurity 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 165 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I beginning discussion on the topic of “The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 23 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as border control; terrorism; the trafficking of persons, weapons, and goods; and strengthening anti-money laundering capacities. The delegates worked in a focused manner to facilitate debate and diplomacy while encouraging each other’s ideas. Ultimately, delegates utilized the suspensions to streamline several merges.

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

Guided by the founding principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating Article 2(7) of the Charter, which recalls the principle of non-intervention in internal state affairs and respect for sovereignty,

Stressing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the threat that all crime poses to the protection of those rights,

Reiterating the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols Thereto,

Emphasizing the importance of combating human trafficking in all its forms with a special emphasis on women and children, as well as money laundering and its affects on the funding of traffickers as well as the use of illicit monies to fund trafficking activities,

Recognizing that money laundering is an increasing threat within transnational organized crime (TOC) that does not solely have regional specific implications, but rather a larger global impact it must be internationally addressed,

Valuing extradition as a valid mechanism for international cooperation and improved efforts to ensure justice and the proliferation of voluntary bilateral extradition treaties,

Praising the work of the United States based Smuggler and Traffickers Assets, Monies, and Proceeds (STAMP) project,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/23, which stresses that criminality is both the cause and consequence of poverty,

Emphasizing the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) report on Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants, which highlights the sole root of trafficking benefit as financial profit,

Firmly believing in Security Council resolutions 2195, 1333, and 137, which call for identifying and freezing all funds used by terrorist organizations and those individuals initiating trafficking,

Reaffirming that success in preventing money laundering requires capacity building by all Member States to provide safeguards for financial institutions from organizations and individuals involved in money laundering efforts,

Alarmed that trafficking of human beings is the third largest source of income for all organized crime groups as reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Notes the efforts of all social media and media campaigns that are raising awareness of human trafficking and all areas of TOC,

Praises the efforts already implemented by all United Nations committees and commissions as well as those international and national organizations such as the Childline Foundation and NetClean, which are working to combat the affects of human trafficking among women and children,
Emphasizing the dangerous sophistication of TOC networks such as increased coordination ability, more targeted attacks, connectivity between illicit groups, and corruption,

Deeply concerned that TOC undermines democratic institutions and the rule of law, hinders social and economic development, and violates human rights,

Reaffirming the statement of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its report on Transnational Organized Crime in Fragile States, in regard to the shared responsibility of member states to combat illicit trafficking in all forms,

Fully aware that illicit trafficking is a threat to international peace and security throughout the world and that solutions of international measures, education, territorial integrity and enforcement, and secure legal frameworks may help provide progress,

Reaffirming the progress achieved by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and General Assembly resolution 69/L.80 since our world is assembled of people, animals and nature and a sustainable balance of these is severely damaged by TOC and we must pay paramount importance to these environmental damages,

Bearing in mind that illicit crop production leads to the proliferation of corruption as well as the erosion of socio-economic stability and institutional legitimacy,

Stressing that populations in developing countries require financial stability and government cooperation to escape poverty and reduce dependence on illicit economies,

1. Stresses the importance of the harmonization of all United Nations definitions that fall under TOC to further assist the international community in combatting TOC;

2. Further stresses the importance of involving all Member States involved in the creation of such definitions;

3. Proposes the expansion of the current UNODC Sharing the Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) database to include a section emulating the Ma3tch program currently in place in European countries including:
   a. The free sharing of “anonymization” algorithms with Member States to allow for making anonymous criminal database information currently held by Member States for sharing of information while respecting privacy and sovereignty;
   b. Algorithms that include processes that include:
      i. The removal of names, personal information, and any other specific individual identifiers from records;
      ii. Formatting integration to ensure the effective operation of the program;
      iii. Full control to be maintained by individual Member States of any shared information;
   c. Infrastructure for the uploading of anonymous information for purposes of information sharing;
   d. An international database of anonymous information to match together countries profiles to allow for enforcement coordination;
   e. A firm cyber-security establishment to effectively protect the database and information;
   f. A system to inform “matched” countries to allow them to coordinate enforcement;

4. Recommends that in an effort to ensure national security we call upon all able and willing Member States to utilize the full capacity of the STAMP project, which works to improve national anti-money-laundering projects by:
a. Partnering with national legislative authorities to implement those penalties that are lawful within host countries to help prevent the continuation of human trafficking and work to protect homelands by shutting down organizations that profit from money laundering trafficking operations;

b. Collaborating with the financial sector to flag financial indicators related to money laundering in order to potentially map out trafficking rings within the host area and ask those sectors to report those geographical areas involved in suspicious financial indicators to their host governments and local police forces to further improve the time frames in which traffic rings are found and shut down;

c. Raising awareness of the already existing social media network, ThreatExchange, created by Facebook, and encouraging international dialogue regarding this network with an effort to further:

i. Share information in the areas of threat and money trafficking efforts involving small and large business and corporations;

ii. Implement an atmosphere of cooperation and advancement across the international community;

iii. Harmonize corporate advancements and combat efforts involving the profiting of and or circulation of illicit funds;

5. Affirms that strengthening the borders is an important implement to be considered when fighting TOC and that international illicit trafficking roads by land, sea and air must be given more attention through programs such as:

a. Shared information about the most important trafficking routes in an international database through UNODC;

b. Regional land and maritime border cooperation between customs, police officers, intelligence services and the army, operating through joint patrols, mutual control and regular meetings to share knowledge and synchronize actions;

c. Reinforced cooperation between regional police and intelligence forces such as EUROPOL and INTERPOL;

d. Reinforced cooperation within the International Maritime Organization;

6. Suggests that willing Member States increase general bilateral humanitarian cooperation through techniques such as:

a. Increasing investigations of internationally bound vessels deemed to be significantly deviating from their predetermined course;

b. Cooperating to increase protection for migrants especially as they cross dangerous seaways;

c. Inviting other states in increasing possible coordination from the departure and transit ports to help ensure maritime security through monitoring;

7. Recommends that willing Member States further support UNODC training programs in order to strengthen law enforcement on drug trafficking and corruption and to train experts on this topic through:

a. Cooperation with international organizations such as INTERPOL, including the proposed multilateral program under INTERPOL purview, action against the bonded labor of migrant workers;

b. Encouraging government to provide training on human trafficking to law enforcement officials, immigration officials, diplomats, and legal officials;
c. Creating more study programs and seminars in the field of detection of transnational crimes and international law;

d. Educating:
   i. Judges;
   ii. Prosecutors;
   iii. Police forces;
   iv. Customs officers;

e. Sharing of expertise and best-practices between the academies, especially between developed and developing countries;

f. A fund through UNODC willing Member States and those where it operates;

g. The UNODC Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessments (SOCTA) Handbook;

8. Encourages willing Member States to emphasize the following as recommended by the UNODC’s Blue Heart Campaign against human trafficking:

   a. Providing citizens with a comprehensive and solid foundation in education so that their life skills remain relevant in the globalized worth, thereby preventing the need for them to turn to crime for a living;

   b. Using state to state diplomatic communication channels to promote the dangers of illicit trafficking through:
      i. Anti-trafficking videos and posters in public transportation, warning travelers of the legal consequences of engaging in trafficking activity;
      ii. Anti-drug and illicit trafficking advertisements on television and radio channels;

   c. Intervention in schools and workplaces to inform people about the risks of drug use and addiction;

9. Asks that media campaigns be initiated to raise awareness and preventative measures coinciding with all areas of human trafficking and post-trafficking affects through the following processes including:

   a. Educational campaigns initiated by United Nations bodies that are already in existence;

   b. Social media platform initiatives;

   c. All other charity and broadcasting events and specials;

10. Calls for the strengthening of UNODC protocols for former criminals and victims to enable their social and professional reintegration and effectively reduce drug addictions by offering guidance on:

    a. Rehabilitation, school and professional assistance programs for former criminals and victims by trained experts of the UNODC, the World Health Organization (WHO) and local entrepreneurs;

    b. Separate treatment for drug consumers in specific health centers to reduce the risks of disease infections;

    c. Psychological aid to victims of trafficking, encouraging the bonding link between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and WHO;

    d. Information on possible alternative ways to earn their living without relapsing in drug trafficking;
e. Cooperation within research programs between different laboratories around the world gathering scientists and social workers in the UN University twice a year in order to share knowledge;

11. **Recommends** that the Economic and Social Council support countries and regions under stress of TOC with economic and institutional development programs with respect to sustainability;

12. **Encourages** all Member States to address the environmental damages made by TOC to endangered animals, forests, and environmental health overall for which the following measures can be taken:

   a. The inclusion of laws encouraging environmental stewardship;
   
   b. Strengthening punishment for environmental damages;
   
   c. Promoting sustainable and fair agriculture in the areas affected by TOC;

13. **Values** the implementation of mechanisms that would more closely protect against the proceeds of narcotic trade in the financing of terrorist activities;

14. **Further recommends** the improved protection of the needs of trafficking victims by national action such as:

   a. Legislation to ensure the increased participation of governmental institutions, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in trafficking related dialogue through conferences such as the Asia-Europe Meeting Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
   
   b. Strengthening training programs for involved parties working with victims of trafficking through increased cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations such as the Human Rights Watch;
   
   c. Encouraging regional-specific education programs aimed at informing the civilian populations on awareness and preventative strategies through the use of social media and public information campaigns;

15. **Stresses** the importance of recognizing women and children as vulnerable victims of human trafficking in all its forms and calls upon all Member States to continue to use and improve programs and policies that fall in the areas of women and children protection proceeding trafficking incidents;

16. **Calls for** the voluntary recognition and possible establishment of the Childline Foundation’s toll-free phone service for street children in need of assistance to act as a one-point contact and link for these children;

17. **Solemnly affirms** that the implementation of the efforts and programs involved in the Policy, Prevention, and Protection (PPP) Project, MA3TCH, and other policies to protect against TOC will work to harmonize cooperation and applications in the international community within all areas of human trafficking.
**Code:** GA1/RES/1/2  
**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee  
**Topic:** The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

Noting with Concern that developing countries with developing security capabilities are vulnerable to criminal activities,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. Aid Member States in their efforts to educate all persons on matters relating to cyber security;

   c. Facilitate communication between international and state level institutions;

   d. Engage in open event source databases which increase collection of information from media;
2. **Recommends** the creation of a general framework for Member States to rely on for the identification of transnational organized cyber crime in order to address all aspects of TOC, referring to CODE, by:

   a. Encouraging state and regional tailored approaches to address the issues;

   b. Endorsing the creation of an information infrastructure for Member States to report on progress and draw the framework to:

      i. Enlist the help of information technology and cyber security experts;

      ii. Allow for communication between Member States to share technology to develop infrastructure and security;

      iii. Help Member States develop framework tailored to individual regions and/or blocks;

   c. Defining and mentioning the ways in which Member States and/or regions can work together to prosecute international criminals while respecting regional legislation;

   d. Emphasizing the need for Member States to ensure that while protecting against TOC, they also protect individual rights as outlined by the UDHR;

3. **Expresses its hope** that Member States can accept the CODE framework that will:

   a. Help nations effectively identify and stop transnational organized cyber crime;

   b. Streamline communication between Member States to help with the aforementioned;

   c. Allow Member States to work together to not only identify threats, but also prosecute criminals;

   d. Allow all Member States to communicate and share technology for cyber infrastructure and security development;

4. **Encourages** institutions to finance projects that will help implement the aforementioned framework and build cyber infrastructure, such institutions include but are not limited to:

   a. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

   b. United Nations Development Program (UNDP);

   c. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);

   d. Regional investment through international institutions such as:

      i. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB);

      ii. National Development Bank (NDB);

      iii. Asian Development Bank (ADB);

      iv. African Development Bank (AFDB);

5. **Endorses the establishment of** Internal Cyber Emergency Response Teams (ICERTs), working within state and regional bounds, in order to aid IMPACT quick response teams in addressing cyber security problems as they arise;

6. **Calls for** the creation of a biennial summit to review the implementation of CODEs based on the following criteria:

   a. Effectiveness and prevalence of current implementation strategies;

   b. Innovations in methodologies and technological resources;
c. Further establishment of long-term coordination in combating TOC through cyber security;
d. Evaluating common long-term goals inclusive of all Member States in regards of ICT and cyber
   security infrastructures;

7. **Further recommends** the establishment of a voluntary Group of International Information and Communications
   Technologies Experts (GIICTE), which can consists of ICT experts from both academic and industrial fields
   that independently advises and guides the national efforts of implementing and advancing the ICT infrastructure
   of Member States in cooperation with IMPACT and other existing frameworks, revised by the aforementioned
   biennial summit;

8. **Invites** all Member states to establish Civilian Awareness Programs (CAPs) to educate citizens in cooperation
   with the CODEs, including financial institutions, state agencies and students, by giving them comprehensive
   education about cyber security and the tools they need to defend themselves against TOC, which will also be
   revised by the biennial summit.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Gravely concerned about transnational organized crime (TOC) and its consequences on the governance and the economic development of Member States, particularly developing states,

Concerning the issues presented to developing states regarding TOC as it relates to the trafficking of humans, illicit drugs, small arms and illicit transport of various resources,

Understanding the importance of protecting state sovereignty and guaranteeing the integrity of state borders against illegitimate non-state actors,

Recognizing the principle of sovereignty and respect of fundamental human rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Considering the importance of regional and sub regional cooperation in upholding international security,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as regional groups such as the West African Coast Initiative (WACI) and its Transnational Crime Units (TCU), and their continued efforts in combating trafficking of persons, drugs, arms, wildlife and forest crime, as well as providing legal measures to address issues related to TOC,

Recognizing per General Assembly resolution 55/25, The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), that terrorism, drugs, small arms and light weapons (SALWs), and human trafficking are all serious acts of TOC and can also be reduced by transnational cooperation,

Understanding the impacts that cyber technology infiltrations have on specific regional blocks such as the Pacific and African Coast, which may not be fully protected by current standards in information technology protocol,

Reiterating the need for increased maritime security in port cities, and the sovereignty of territorial waters surrounding island and coastal nations as established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, especially as it relates to TOC,

Emphasizing the humanitarian consequences of weapons of mass destruction, while condemning the usage of nuclear weaponry as outlined in the Security Council resolution 1540 and, most recently, General Assembly resolution 69/440,

Aware of the successes of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) as an international framework in fighting corruption in Member States, which the European Union has invested €4 million in, and the General Assembly have expressed gratitude for the CICIG as being as effective as it has,

Recognizing border security is threatened by natural disasters and leads to TOC especially the trafficking of humans and drugs as well as the effects of such natural disasters particularly effect the most vulnerable populations of a nation which include women and children,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the .7% gross national income (GNI) promised by states,
1. **Recommends** replicating the example of recent successful regional initiatives such as the WACI, and adapting principles from these successful measures for use in other regions under a regionalized system of governance which features:

   a. Administration at a regional level to reflect national and local needs in managing criminal threats;

   b. Support by developed nations who also suffer the consequences of less developed countries’ inability to secure their borders;

   c. Closer cooperation within existing regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Eurasian, MERCOSUR by including in their mandates specific measures for interdicting organized criminal activities;

2. **Urges** the implementation of TCUs by the creation of specialized and rationalized task-forces which should operate on both national and international borders with specific anti-criminal protocols such as:

   a. Fully supporting the creation of regional protocols with the function of strengthening and unifying the penal system;

   b. Encouraging the future establishment of international frameworks aforementioned;

3. **Urges** actions be taken to decrease the exploitation of natural resources by organized crime groups such as continued work with the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forestry Crimes in order to limit the destruction of wildlife and forests to limit monetary gain;

4. **Calls upon** states, when dealing with TOC, to recall the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) and the *Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Towards Women* (CEDAW) and to keep in mind the special needs and weaknesses of vulnerable populations, especially women and children, when it comes to combating these non-state actors and TOC;

5. **Encourages** all Member States to continue efforts in eliminating drug trafficking globally by increasing security within regions, particularly by international organizations such as the UNODC by:

   a. Implementing stronger enforcement of border policing in order to inhibit the flow of drugs and narcotics between national borders;

   b. Inviting Member States to exchange their expertise on prevention policies and strategies and including information on their effectiveness to promote international cooperation and dialogue;

   c. Continuing cooperation between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization (WHO) to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under legal control, for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion into illegal channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions;

   d. Requesting further dialogue through the multilateral confidence building platforms provided by the International Narcotics Control Board;

   e. Supporting the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security as they investigate and report on this topic;

   f. Endorsing the aforementioned group as they work to comprehensively review and inform the Secretary-General of their findings;

6. **Endorses** the inclusion of local populations in border watchdog activities in cooperation with border control forces through education and training by:
a. Establishing border controls with purpose to monitor and limit the movement of arms and small arms across countries;

b. Encourages the development of training programs that enhance existing capabilities in investigation, intelligence, surveillance, detection, monitoring and reporting of small arms within the ASEAN countries to prevent arms smuggling;

c. Recommends the use of financial incentives and subsidies for those producers willing to agree upon tracing arms and anti-dissemination practices;

7. Calls Upon nations to adopt the following suggestions in order to reinforce port security and avoid threats that have affected those states with maritime borders as well as ports by:

a. Calling for increased levels of state participation in international agreements;

b. Urging for the cooperation of Member States to coordinate legislative actions to combat TOC in between maritime borders of regional areas as well as overlapping areas according to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);

c. Calling for capacity building in creating greater compliance and enforcement by port states and coastal states;

8. Invites all Member States to increase the law enforcement officials along the borders and to increase naval guards in the states that border any sort of gulf or ocean where TOC may occur in order to:

a. Increase border security protection officers to prevent the spread of goods seized by pirates, drugs, or small arms between states;

b. Assist the conjoined effort of INTERPOL, which will work to train, educate, and fund these initiatives and newly acquired law enforcers;

c. Strengthen screening measures for the hiring and selection of naval guards and law enforcement officials;

9. Suggests that states with more advanced border security share best practices with small island developing states as well as coastal states in order to help these nations better protect their borders and sovereignty as a means to halt the prevalence of TOC in these ocean regions;

10. Recommends further cooperation with international actors who possess advanced technologies in order to prevent the provision of technological assistance and advanced mechanisms to international criminal organizations;

11. Encourages the secure and controlled transport of all nuclear weapons and materials, by states that possess them, in order to assure these weapons and materials do not fall into illicit trade and contribute to TOC and prevent non-state actors from being able to create, use, or test nuclear weapons, as well as assure no nuclear weapons are ever transferred through nuclear weapons free zones such as those encompassed by the Treaty of Rarotonga and the Treaty of Pelindaba;

12. Calls Upon state-led counter corruption initiatives in effectively implementing crucial counter TOC actions through means such as but not limited to:

a. Encouraging states to promote inter alia, integrity, honesty and responsibility among its public officials, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system through establishments of codes or standards of conduct;
b. Urging each state to establish measures and systems to facilitate the reporting by public officials of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities, when such acts of corruption come to their notice in the performance of their functions;

c. Establishing an effective system of domestic review, including an effective system of appeal, to ensure legal recourse and remedies in the event that such laws are not followed;

13. Urges the creation of an information sharing system on TOC in cooperation with INTERPOL of the major offenders regionally and internationally for the use of Member States to combat TOC by:

a. Creating a standard for the way cyber crimes is approached and handled and to engage in research and development on leading-edge technology;

b. The continuous development of new software programs focused on the monitoring of international illegal activities;

c. The adoption of pre-existing mandates in the Budapest Convention of 2003;

14. Encourages the Implementation of educational and reintegration programs supported by the governments of member states, also partnered with UNODC and the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), to educate the public and the youth on various issues pertaining to TOC and decrease the involvement in crime by decreasing the chance that youth fall into a life of crime as well as reintegrating perpetrators of TOC to ensure they don’t resort back to crime;

15. Recommends the utilization of the UNODC Global e-Learning Programme, which:

a. Includes a variety of courses that incorporate all aspects of TOC;

b. Will increase the education training on TOC specifically for law enforcement and government agencies to keep enforcers and Member States up to date with protocols and best practices;

c. Educates government agencies on how to recognize, respond and manage TOC and training for practices on how to integrate victims back into society;

16. Invites states wishing to be part of a larger International Commission against Impunity (CICI) system to be able to have access to means in order to accomplish this task on a level at or above that of the Guatemala example in the hope of curbing corruption opportunities from above the office of the potential offender by:

a. Allowing the Secretary-General to initially appoint a leader for the CICI group within their nation which would then be approved by the head of the state;

b. Cognizant that Member States are allowed to separate from their CICI group should a state feel it necessary at any time;

c. Requiring that the CICI group to work directly with the state’s government agency for criminal investigations to allow the CICI to make suggestions in the most efficient way possible as well as maintain sovereignty;

d. Requests allowances to investigate the existence of illegal security forces and apparatus who commit crimes that affect fundamental human rights of citizens within the country as well as identifying the place of these illegal groups within state activities and funding sources as well as adding this information to the aforementioned database;

e. Requires to cooperate with the state in question in attempting to dismantle the security apparatus and illegal security forces in order to promote research criminal prosecution and punishment of crimes committed;
f. Assists Member States by making recommendations to the state regarding policies that should or could be implemented in order to prevent reoccurrence;

17. *Urges* Member States in response to crisis to sharpen their focus on TOC especially the trafficking of humans and drugs as well as offer assistance to vulnerable populations in times of crisis by:

   a. Employing the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) program for information-gathering, allowing for the proper assessment of needs of referenced demographics;

   b. Utilizing the WHO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to stabilize vulnerable populations by providing further health care and housing options;

   c. Encouraging relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Save the Children Network and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking to expand the discourse of the intersection between disasters and trafficking;

18. *Supports* calls for establishing regulations to track the off-shore assets of transnational criminal organizations through estimation and survey measurements of TOC liquidity by means of cooperation with regulatory international banking bodies;

19. *Further Invites* funding from willing and able Member States in order to implement and carry out all actions in order to combat TOC in all locations that may need support.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which recognizes the need for international cooperation and communication in order to solve world issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposing the increase of economic relations between neighboring Member States by decreasing money laundering and increasing trade agreements and economic regional stability with the purpose to further promote communication, strong ties and social development,
Reaffirming Member States’ sovereignty on dealing with criminal activities within their borders and that neighboring states may intervene solely under request of states that have fallen victim to terrorism,

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

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

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

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

1. Emphasizes the need for a comprehensive study on Societal Education on TOC as part of a collaboration between the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), similar to the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education and the United Nations study of the World Health Organization on program building with Sensitization and Education of citizens and government officials, focusing on the holistic education of every sector of society and thereby developing domestic policies from member states into universally applicable policies to include education for youth through public education systems, young diplomats in collegiate settings, police forces, corporate and local business leaders, and government officials at all levels;

2. Supports educational programs within individual member states related to the tourism industry, modeled after Marriott International’s public awareness and internal training campaigns in order to educate travelers and employees to recognize and report human trafficking victims in their hotels;

3. Urges Member States to utilize mobile e-learning units from the UNODC such as those used by the Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency in order to update national government officials on contemporary methods to effectively gather information on combating emerging issues related to TOC with extreme consideration for the privacy rights of citizens outlined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

4. Encourages addressing and implementing drug awareness programs based on the UNODC published guide SCHOOLS: “School-based education for drug abuse prevention” in Member States’ educational systems in order to reduce international demand for drugs;

5. Requests Member States make strides towards providing at-risk youth the ability to obtain skills necessary for employment in order to reduce the success of recruitment efforts of TOC syndicates through:

   a. An increase in funding for quality education opportunities and for children modeled after the Fight Crime, Invest in Kids Initiative;

   b. The creation of employment opportunities in high crime middle and low income areas based off the success of Marriott International’s Youth Career Initiative;

6. Affirms the need for Member States to engage in bilateral and multilateral activities such as enhanced information sharing dedicated to identifying regional and national issues related to TOC, such as the issues of trafficking in arms, humans and narcotics, including:
a. The formation of regional rehabilitation programs reintegrating former victims, such as the Rehabilitation for Victims of Human Trafficking program of the Global Network for Rights and Development;

b. Similar rehabilitation programs reintegrating past participants of TOC’s into society, such as Criminon International, and thus decreasing the personnel of criminal groups;

7. Further emphasizes the need for member states to implement coordinating centers similar to the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) within their own region to allow the sharing of information to prevent illegal trafficking, to eventually share this information on a global scale;

8. Urges regional bodies to focus their efforts on socioeconomic transparency by:

a. Utilizing as a model for future funding and governance projects Senegal’s Ministry for the Promotion of Good Governance Responsible for Relations with the Institutions under the surveillance of the Financial Action Task Force;

b. Pursuing efficient market strategies to promote strengthened governance value analysis framework and to foster interstate dependence;

c. Increasing communication regarding the security and transparency of allocated funds;

9. Recommends that Member States implement domestic legislative reform of financial institutions to include requirements of due diligence, customer identification, suspicious transaction reporting and freezing mechanisms for funds suspected of being related to terrorism, guided by model recommendations set out by the Financial Action Task Force;

10. Urges all Member States to implement auditing for government institutions that hold strategic positions such as the transportation and electricity industries, in order to combat corruption to organized crime groups from facilitating their operations, modeled after International Organization of Supreme Audit Institution (ICOSAI);

11. Further recommends the expansion of the UNODC’s framework for international cooperation on criminal matters, focusing on:

a. Encouraging the spread of technical and material assistance, such as the Criminal Justice Toolkit, Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants of the UNODC, to all states to develop a more effective criminal justice system;

b. Strengthening cooperation and alignment between law enforcement agencies by expanding existing mechanisms such as the Knowledge Portal of UNODC, which develops best practice policies and coordinates data sharing mechanisms in order to foster illicit trade education programs through workshops as an outreach method to local communities;

12. Emphasizes the strengthening of United Nations bodies and independent global measures to combat corruption and transnational organized crime implemented by United Nations bodies such as UNODC and United Nations Department of Political Affairs, which focuses on:

a. Increasing technical and institutional support to domestic governmental institutions that are susceptible to TOC influences in order to identify, investigate and prosecute illegal group structures to eliminate corruption and other severe crimes;

b. Improving and refining existing national juridical institutions through analysis and reformatory legislation with independent nongovernmental bodies to confront and prosecute corruption and organized crime by training and advising these institutions;
c. Further developing public policies and procedures on prosecution of TOC, once again acknowledging of all countries;

13. Encourages Member States to utilize regional bodies, platforms and organizations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and MERCOSUR in collaboration with multilateral forums including but not limited to INTERPOL’s I-24/7 and the Hemispheric Plan of Action Against Transnational Organized Crime to foster open communication and cooperation;

14. Proposes the increase of economic ties amongst neighboring states by encouraging communication regarding commercial trade and agreements while remaining aware that armed conflict leads to negative economic impacts as noted in the International Review of the Red Cross report Business Actors in Armed Conflict: Towards a New Humanitarian Agenda;

15. Encourages Member States to utilize voluntary transparency measures, which foster cooperation and communication through reciprocation of information similar to forums such as the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime of the UNODC;

16. Draws attention to the overwhelming cases of migrant workers that are involuntarily trafficked into Gulf countries and suggests expanding measures that prevent these crimes by suggesting that the International Labor Organization work in association with the UNODC’s Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants in order to strengthen their Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work;

17. Calls upon Member States to increase the capacity of their cyber security workforce by emulating cyber security frameworks for educating both public and private sectors on cyber security similar to the National Cryptology Center’s (NCC) program, as well as promoting information and communications technology literacy for younger generations;

18. Encourages the utilization of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition tracing mechanisms, such as the United Nations Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa’s Identification and Tracing of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition, the European Union’s iTrace, INTERPOL’s I-24/7, and the tracing of small arms and light weapons as part of the Mérida Initiative;

19. Further suggests that willing and able Member States to participate in multilateral efforts to detect and prevent the transfer of illicit materials across borders through technological surveillance such as the further implementation of the Mega-Ports Initiative to provide a technologically oriented platform;

20. Promotes the preventative efforts to the discretion of individual countries of environmental peacebuilding civil agencies such as the International Anti-poaching Foundation in response to threats to environmental protection caused by the criminal trade in wildlife and forest products;

21. Encourages Member States to adhere to the recommendations set forth in the UNCTOC and subsequent protocols with an emphasis on preventative measures to increase public awareness.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Endorses** the expansion of the UNODC’s SHERLOC program through the creation of the Heightened Intervention Vigilance Enforcement (HIVE) program, an international database, that;

   a. Allows Member States to pool their information and best practices, in regards to law enforcement, such as:

      i. The best ways to interact with community members;
      ii. Most effective ways of investigations;
      iii. Best ways to fully use technologies such as, surveillance systems, body armor, biometrics, communication technologies;
      iv. Enhancing anti-terrorist prevention plans;
      v. Help Member States have a plan of action in the case of an attack;
b. Works to create a comprehensive data base used to identify areas with the highest potential for crime as a way to highlight them so that the appropriate actions can be implemented, upon request by the affected Member States;

c. Shares the best practices in terms of preventing corruption within the law enforcement agencies;

d. Sets up police training trips that allow for Member States’ law enforcement to have hands on training with other countries as a way to learn and then bring new practices to their agency by:

i. Setting up a selection process for Member States to be used as the host country based on the systems such as the Rule of Law Index;

ii. Setting up a selection process for all Member States that apply as a visiting country based on when they apply;

e. Connects and draws from the numerous United Nations and UNODC crime data bases to create a more easily accessible and comprehensive pool of data through:

i. Providing on-site training to those Member States who need assistance so that they can easily access and use Heightened Intervention Vigilance Enforcement (HIVE);

ii. Creating a digital hub that allows Member States to connect to other countries with any questions they may have for quick assistance;

f. Encourages Member States that are able, to establish monetary infrastructure that can receive funding through two different forms of donation governments, consisting of major, emerging and national donors, multi-donor trust funds, intergovernmental organizations and other donors, including private sector entities and foundations, as well as two forms of voluntary contributions:

i. General-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for provision of policy and strategic direction;

ii. Special-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for cooperation and other substantive activities;

g. Works with Member States who currently have local research and investigation departments, or any similar body to focus and work towards advanced research on the forms of attack experienced by the state and source out the origin of the activities:

i. The collection of information, of cyber-crimes and cyber terrorism incident, by different law enforcement bodies, with each body providing their expertise on their particular area of focus;

ii. Communication between the different Member States local research and investigation departments, or any similar body thereafter, to understand the differences in technologies, to be done through the exchange of employees, specifically experts of cyber security and technology, between different countries, especially for developing countries as well as Incentivizing countries that have in place existing cyber security task forces to provide training of local personnel, especially between different regions;

2. **Endorses** the expansion of the UNODCs’ SHERLOC program through the creation of the HIVE program, an international database, that;

a. Allows Member States to pool their information and best practices, in regards to law enforcement, such as:

i. The best ways to interact with community members;

ii. Most effective ways of investigations;

iii. Best ways to fully use technologies such as, Surveillance systems, body armor, biometrics, communication technologies;

iv. Enhancing anti-terrorist prevention plans;
v. Help Member States have a plan of action in the case of an attack;
vi. Works to create a comprehensive data base used to identify areas with the highest potential for crime as a way to highlight them so that the appropriate actions can be implemented, upon request by the effected Member States;

vii. Sharing the best practices in terms of preventing corruption within the law enforcement agencies;

b. Sets up police training trips that allow for Member States’ law enforcement to have hands on training with other countries as a way to learn and then bring new practices to their agency by:
i. Setting up a selection process for Member States to be used as the host country based on the systems such as the Rule of Law Index;

ii. Setting up a selection process for all Member States that apply as a visiting country based on when they apply;

c. Connects and draws from the numerous United Nations and UNODC crime data bases to create a more easily accessible and comprehensive pool of data through:
i. Providing on-site training to those Member States who need assistance so that they can easily access and use HIVE;

ii. Creating a digital hub that allows Member States to connect to other countries with any questions they may have for quick assistance;

d. Encourages Member States that are able, to establish monetary infrastructure that can receive funding through two different forms of donation governments, consisting of major, emerging and national donors, multi-donor trust funds, intergovernmental organizations and other donors, including private sector entities and foundations, as well as two forms of voluntary contributions:
i. General-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for provision of policy and strategic direction;

ii. Special-purpose funds, voluntary contributions used for cooperation and other substantive activities;

e. Works with Member States’ who currently have local research and investigation departments, or any similar body to focus and work towards advanced research on the forms of attack experienced by the state and source out the origin of the activities:
i. The collection of information, of cyber-crimes and cyber terrorism incident, by different law enforcement bodies, with each body providing their expertise on their particular area of focus;

ii. Communication between the different Member States local research and investigation departments, or any similar body thereafter, to understand the differences in technologies, to be done through the exchange of employees, specifically experts of cyber security and technology, between different countries, especially for developing countries as well as Incentivizing countries that have in place existing cyber security task forces to provide training of local personnel, especially between different regions.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, outlined in Article 1.1 of the 
Charter of the United 
Nations, specifically concerning threats posed to international peace and security, and the need to take effective 
collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, including transnational organized crime 
(TOC),

Recognizing the principles of sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference in national affairs, as stated in 
Article 2 of the Charter,

Emphasizing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and the threat posed by TOC to those human rights,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), as the 
fundamental international framework for addressing all aspects of TOC,

Bearing in mind the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which lists a set of inalienable human 
rights, that should not be infringed upon, with special consideration for the legal movement of persons across 
borders,

Recognizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 16 pertaining to peace, justice, and 
strong institutions, and the intrinsic role that combating TOC plays in achieving these goals,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288, which integrates the SDGs into future development agendas,

Noting the need for states party to the UNCTOC to cooperate in international judicial affairs and harmonize 
domestic legislation with international policy when taking measures against acts of TOC,

Bearing in mind the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and 
Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA SALW), which provides an international framework for addressing the illicit 
trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW),

Concerned by the illicit trade of ammunition, parts, and components for SALW supporting non-state actors and 
providing explosive materials to terrorist groups, as underlined in Security Council resolution 2015/289,

Noting Security Council resolution 1540, which urges all Member States to develop legislation prohibiting the 
illegal transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, specifically by non-state 
actors, including TOC groups, as it poses a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of General Assembly resolution 61/295, commonly referred to as the United Nations 
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which ensures that indigenous people will have the right to 
establish and control their own education systems and institutions,

Having considered the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information 
and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, which calls upon Member States to establish 
computer emergency response teams (CERTs) in order to protect critical infrastructure and protect against 
cybercrime,

Aware of the reluctance of the states to share sensitive police information in a worldwide network contrary to their 
willingness to share them within a regionally limited circle of states,
Having examined the work of the West African Police Information System, which allows West African police to access and manage in a structured way police data related to organized crime by facilitating the collection, centralization, management, sharing and analysis of police Information,

Realizing the vulnerability of developing countries, especially least developed countries in border security, as noted in the 2013 Conference on Border Control Cooperation in the Sahel and Maghreb,

Expressing its appreciation for the intrinsic connection between TOC organizations and terrorist organizations, specifically in terms of the funding of terrorist activities, as outlined in the UNCTOC,

Acknowledging the serious situation of TOC groups and other non-state actors radicalizing youth, especially in developing countries and post-conflict states as noted in Security Council resolution 2250,

Recognizing the connection between unemployment rates among the youth and involvement in TOC groups and terrorist organizations, as noted by the High Level Panel on United Nations Actions to Counter Terrorism,

Deeply alarmed by piracy, smuggling of migrants across seas, maritime trafficking, maritime terrorism, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing,

Reiterating Article 100 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which states that Member States should cooperate in the repression of piracy on the high seas,

Bearing in mind the necessity for North-South Cooperation as stated in General Assembly resolution 58/220 in combating TOC,

Endorsing General Assembly resolution 64/190, as well as General Assembly resolution 65/190, which acknowledge the unique issues pertaining to certain vulnerable populations posed by trafficking in persons,

Guided by the World Bank’s Strategies for Combating Corruption, which states that states should pay civil servants fairly, enforce transparency, cut red tape, replace regressive subsidies, deploy smart technology, and utilize international agreements in order to combat corruption,

Aware of the need to combat cross-border crime in conjunction with the provisions of the Southern African Development Community’s Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement in Persons,

Noting the possible solutions to challenges of border security addressed through the use of modern technologies, such as thermal signatures to detect the movement of humans,

Realizing the public’s lack of awareness regarding the risk of involvement with TOC organizations,

Reaffirming our commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which aims to ensure equal access to education for women and children, with special concern for vulnerable populations affected by TOC,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/42, which calls for increased confidence building measures in the regional and sub-regional context pertaining to political matters, specifically pertaining to disarmament related activities, including the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

Alarmed by the increasing larceny of natural resources translating into the destabilization of regional economies as cited by the Security Council resolution 1037,

Emphasizing the environmental threat posed by desertification, deforestation, and drought, particularly developing countries which are more susceptible to transnational organized crime,

Noting the connection among nature, TOC, and illicit trade of natural resources such as diamonds and timber,
Concerned with the lack of awareness of member states concerning the origin and source of importing natural resources,

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

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

1. Recommends the expansion of the use of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) similar to the West African Coast Initiative (WACI), which brought together Europe, South America, and Western Africa in the prevention of drug trafficking in West Africa through the goals of:
   a. Expanding into other parts of Africa, Latin America, and Asia that could be supported by INTERPOL, International Maritime Organization and World Customs Organizations;
   b. Encouraging the sharing of best-practices from West African Coast Initiative in order to form successful new units;
   c. Building upon an international network of regional actors collaborating to reduce drug transit across large bodies of water;
   d. Deciding to reinforce the need to educate the population on the danger of drugs and drug trafficking in countries participating in the expansion of the WACI;

2. Recommends that Member States share reports on best anti-drug trafficking practices with INTERPOL and similar organizations who will then conduct case studies, organize findings into a database for the region, and then issue recommendations in order to combat these crimes;

3. Invites states and regional actors to meet in a bi-annual conference to discuss strategies on how to improve border and coastal security with regards to illicit drug trade;

4. Commends the East Africa Police Coalition, which, together with INTERPOL, brings together law enforcement officials from Member States to share best practices, trickle down advice to low level officials, and work together against transnational crime issues affecting the region, and requests regions to adopt similar initiatives;

5. Supports the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) to develop additional projects centered on building the capacity of developing countries to implement the International Tracing Instrument (ITI);

6. Invites Member States to submit national reports to the PoA SALW, in accordance with its provisions, in order to ensure transparency in the implementation of the PoA SALW and limit the illicit transfer of SALW;

7. Invites the 2018 Review Conference of the PoA SALW to specifically consider incorporating the tracing of all types of ammunition, parts, and components for SALW to the ITI in order to further ensure the non-proliferation of SALW;

8. Strongly supports the utilization of the model legislation provided in the legislative database of the 1540 Committee when developing legislation to fulfill their obligations under Security Council resolution 1540, in order to ensure that non-state actors, including TOC groups, do not have access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;
9. **Recommends** Member States to establish national CERTs, with assistance from the International Telecommunications Union’s (ITU) Computer Incident Response Team Programme, in order to promote national capacity to better prevent cybercrime and protect critical infrastructure;

10. **Suggests** that Member States with advanced technologies in data management and cyber security to work in conjunction with developed and developing states to enhance information communication technology systems, and the creation of an anonymous information sharing program to allow for the tracking of TOC and terrorist groups;

11. **Invites** that countries cooperate to develop effective and inclusive measures to train border control officials in the South African Development Community (SADC) region;

12. **Suggests** for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to offer advice on the implementation of innovative border security technology from collaborative organizations such as the Border Security Technology Consortium, the Central Arkansas Robotics Consortium, and the International Federation of Robotics whom have created possible solutions to the challenges of limited border security with oversight from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

13. **Endorses** bilateral, sub-regional, and regional information sharing systems enhancing the monitoring and mapping of TOC activities to promote regional capacity to address such activities through enhancing the capacity of African Political and Economic Strategic Center (Afripol) and sub-regional policing organizations;

14. **Further recommends** all willing Member States to utilize INTERPOL’s Integrated Border Management Task Force, in order to promote national border security capacity, with special consideration for integrating regional and sub-regional border security policies;

15. **Expresses the hope for** the cooperation and information sharing of the South African Police Service, West African Police Chiefs Committee, and East Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization in order to facilitate better police collaboration, policy expertise and assistance with identifying organized and emerging crime, cybercrime and counter terrorism strategies;

16. **Suggests** the IOC’s method of utilizing the UNODC be expanded to an international framework to assist Member States;

17. **Emphasizes** the need for the strengthening of international and domestic institutions such as the UNODC Electronic Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons dealing with human trafficking in terms of logistics, record keeping, law enforcement and highlighting the issue through awareness campaigns;

18. **Strongly endorses** the inclusion of human trafficking education in school systems to help raise awareness in youth groups, as well as the increasing of awareness campaigns within the educational system and specialized programs to support the reintegration of trafficking victims;

19. **Further encourages** Member States to create domestic programs to increase community involvement with law enforcement through education and prevention of involvement with human and drug trafficking organizations, to foster a renewed sense of trust between law enforcement and the public;

20. **Invites** Member States to increase public involvement with combating human trafficking through the establishment of rehabilitation measures modeled after organizations such as the Animus Association Foundation to reintegrate trafficking victims into civil society;

21. **Recommends** utilizing existing and developing United Nations educational programs similar to the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants or the United Nations Global Education First Initiative to further educate unreached populations by:
a. Incorporating the UNODC’s e-learning courses to educate police officers on how to deal with the mechanisms are related to TOC;

b. Recalling the framework used by the World Health Organization for their mobile health units to further implement education programs to inaccessible populations;

c. Implementing the UNODC Alternative Development Programme in order to educate farmers on the importance of abandoning illicit crops that would be utilized to create drugs;

22. **Recommends** Member States to utilize non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to train indigenous people for the purpose of:

   a. Educating indigenous populations to recognize illegal activities, such as transnational organized crime;

   b. Monitoring of land to prevent the encroachment by TOC groups;

   c. Serving as a point of contact between indigenous peoples and proper authorities;

23. **Emphasizes** the need for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other United Nations agencies that deal with matters of education, to put more efforts into teaching children about the adverse effects of corruption by incorporating corruption awareness into education at all levels with assistance from the UNESCO ETICO database;

24. **Recommends** national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms, and national youth program of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and NGOs to have:

   a. Member States utilize programs and policies with the United Nations Program on Youth to benefit disadvantaged youth;

   b. Work in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to prevent youth from entering into organized crimes by establishing positive community bonds through extracurricular actives;

   c. Strengthening the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase their impact on national development and international cooperation;

25. **Further recommends** national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms, and national youth program of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and NGOs to achieve the following:

26. **Supports** the strengthening of international institutions that deal with human trafficking, including logistics, record keeping, and law enforcement and an increase in global, regional, national, and community awareness through utilization of the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons;

27. **Strongly encourages** Member States to work with NGOs such as Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) to help raise awareness about human trafficking in order to better equip the community to combat human trafficking locally and the immediate treatment of victims;

28. **Suggests** Member States to work with UN-Women in order to further implement programs such as Baha’i International Community, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, and Women for Women International in an effort to combat and bring awareness to sex trafficking through educational programs that aim to empower and provide stability for vulnerable women and children;

29. **Welcomes** Member States to consider requesting assistance from NGOs and intergovernmental organizations in order to strengthen national capacity to address TOC issues including but not limited to cybercrime, arms
trafficking, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and wildlife and natural resource exploitation;

30. Encourages Member States to implement and expand programs such as the Kimberley Process to reduce the exploitation of conflict diamonds and other valuable resources;

31. Urges Member States that are affected by the illicit trade of resources to further extend dialogue on a best practice basis with assistance from United Nations Environment Program by:
   
a. Holding annual meetings with all affected Member States in order to provide a forum to discuss all relevant matters of persecution, legislation, training and intelligence sharing;
   
b. Including a national self-assessment in order to arrive at best practice in given circumstances;

32. Encourages further consideration of deforestation programs such as the Mapping and Monitoring the Forests of Africa in cooperation with the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), with oversight from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in order to combat deforestation.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

Calling attention to the need for the harmonization of repetitive legal policies as noted by the African Union’s Organization of African Unity,

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to eliminate funding streams, originating from transnational crime, to violent non-state actors by creating domestic financial control procedures in collaboration with best-practice sharing mechanisms, such as the Iranian Conference on Preventive and Administrative Measures on Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism for Financial Institutions;

2. Recommends Member States impede the capacity of violent non-state actors to actively recruit and organize operations through the utilization of ICTs by creating national internet filtering mechanisms akin to the Iranian Supreme Cyber Council’s Internet e-Paak network and the African Union Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Agenda 2063, while maintaining protections for fundamental human rights as laid out in General Assembly resolution 70/148;

3. Calls upon the international community to formulate cooperation similar to the Iranian-Russian Memoranda of Understanding to Expand Mutual Cooperation in Judicial Fields for the purpose of extradition of criminals involved in transnational organized crime and repatriation of funds to originating states;

4. Invites Member States to willingly coordinate border security capabilities to impede the activities of violent non-state actors across international borders by:

   a. Formulating integrated border check procedures as highlighted by the African Union Border Program (AUBP) in Central Africa, which reduces the flow of illicit goods, material, and people;
b. Creating cross border biometric data collection mechanisms for the purpose of tracking people crossing international borders, particularly those carrying arms;

c. Utilizing specialized anti-trafficking programs, similar to the Iranian Rapid Border Response Team, as implemented by the the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program, through the creation of information-sharing initiatives similar to the INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task Force, but at the discretion of Member States;

5. Encourages the international community to engage in dialogue with Member States in destabilized regions, to promote reconciliation among warring parties as a means to reduce the impact of terrorism, radicalization, and violent non-state actors;

6. Recommends the international community implement the United Nations Development Programme’s Fifth National Development Plan by providing financial support for socio-economic stabilization in developing nations affected by insurgency, in collaboration with economic cooperation mechanisms similar to China’s One Belt, One Road Program and the Tehran-Bujumbura Cooperation;

7. Calls upon Member States to ameliorate efforts to reduce the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons (SALW) to violent non-state actors by:

   a. Marking domestically produced weapons in accordance with the provisions of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI);

   b. Formulating domestic initiatives similar to the Iranian Ammunition Industries Group for the purposes of securing domestic weapons stockpiles against unauthorized access;

   c. Enacting domestic legislation akin to the African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and trafficking of SALW in coordination with the United Nations Disarmament Commission;

   d. Utilizing domestic programs to collect, repurpose, and destroy illicit weapons stockpiles as recommended by the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in small arms and light weapons;

   e. Engaging in deliberation to de-politicize the trade in SALW and incentivize the cooperation of developing nations by re-negotiating the Arms Trade Treaty.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Reiterating the sovereignty of each Member State espoused in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and in regards to self-review and self-determination,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages the expansion of the IEU to encompass a voluntary, self-reporting, ongoing, Implementation Review Group (IRG) of the UNCTOC, which:
   a. Reflects on the progress that has been made to date and discovers the remaining gaps in order to fulfill UNCTOC’s objectives;
   b. Reviews the implemented legislation and regulations nationally and internationally that have been established to combat TOC;
   c. Consults with states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and regional organizations to seek guidance that would ensure UNCTOC’s obligations are met;

2. Recommends the IRG consist of a triennially rotating review group that represents continental regional groups, consisting of 21 randomly selected states, to elect pressing topics of each continental region, which will include:
   a. Representatives that may only serve one term and cannot be randomly selected for two terms thereafter (six years);
   b. A review of potential topics consisting of those under the UNODC’s area of focus, among others, as decided upon by representative priorities;
3. **Suggests** that the IRG operates through a voluntary membership, in which regional representatives are randomly selected from a pool of IRG Member States through a process chosen by the leadership of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), to ensure fairness and equality:

   a. The 21 regional groups will be in accordance with those outlined in the United Nations GeoScheme;

   b. IRG Member States, if selected as regional representatives, may fully exercise their sovereignty and decline this responsibility;

4. **Invites** the IRG to operate on the following by:

   a. Utilizing a simple majority voting procedure for each continent to decide on a single topic within the scope of the UNODC, as their respective focus;

   b. Committing to the topics that have been chosen for each continent, the representatives will work collaboratively, at their discretion and through their chosen mechanisms;

5. **Suggests** a permanent three-year initiative, within the IRG, focusing on the individual topic voted on by each continental regions, which would be subdivided into:

   a. One year of rigorous analysis of the existing legislation surrounding the topic of focus within the continental regional groups;

   b. Two years of enhancing pre-existing action plans, and implementing new preventative mechanisms as needed;

   c. Topics under review by the IRG that can be renewable for two consecutive three-year terms, if so decided upon by the current regional representatives;

6. **Supports** the cooperation between the IRG and Member States, United Nations approved NGOs, and regional organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to foster the most efficient recommendations for improvement on both pre-existing and proposed legislation, in an effort to establish a collaborative mechanism for:

   a. Utilizing their expertise, Member States, United Nations approved NGOs, IGOs, and regional organizations will come together to assist in the review process of the issues before the IRG by participating in select IRG meetings;

   b. Ensuring the sharing of governmental best practices of willing states for the purpose of transparency and the prevention of corruption between sovereign Member States and aforementioned institutions;

7. **Further recommends** that the UNODC provide adequate funding for the new review mechanism (IRG) through its special purpose funds comprising of voluntary donor contributions of willing and able Member States;

8. **Further suggests** that willing and able Member States increase their donations to fund the UNODC to a sufficient degree as to allow for the creation of the aforementioned review group (IRG);

9. **Commends** any cooperation between Member States that supports the success of the IRG.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging the sovereignty of Member States as expressed by Article 2.1 of the Charter of United Nations,

Recalling the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols Thereto (UNCTOC) adopted as General Assembly resolution 55/25,

Deploring the detrimental impact of transnational organized crime (TOC) on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,

Noting the success of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), enacted in December 2006, which has successfully exposed and eliminated sources of corruption within the Government of Guatemala by means of impartial third party investigations,

Cognizant of the establishment of The Office of Internal Oversight Services by the General Assembly in 1994 through General Assembly resolution 48/218B to facilitate the prosecution of unlawful acts which may include but are not limited to: corruption, mishandling of contract obligations, and allegations of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation,

Recognizing regional organizations regarding anti-money laundering initiatives such as, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission’s Anti-Money Laundering Section, The African Union Counter Terrorism Framework, or the ASEAN Anti-Money Laundering Workshop, each of which take innovative approaches to combating money laundering,

Confident in the Organization of American States’ Hemispheric Plan of Action on Control Measures 6-11, which created and enhanced border control measures, including strengthening of law enforcement organizations, and punitive capacities against all means of trafficking by land, sea, or air between Member States affected by TOC near borders and significantly influenced region,

Recognizing the important role of strong national border security in combating non-state actors from participating in TOC activities, as referenced in General Assembly resolution 60/288, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Approving the 2013 Rabat Conference on Border Security, in which the Rabat Declaration cited poverty in border communities as a factor of cross-border crimes and discussed the potential of enhancing voluntary cross-border cooperation and modern border security techniques with the goal of greater transparency and reinforcing the capacity of each Member State,

Convinced of the link between terrorists and TOC as determined by Security Council resolution 2195 and regarding the remarks that terrorists profit from TOC,

Alarmed by the recent increase in violations of the Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and environmental damage in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and other regions, as well as the increase in organized crime which facilitates the transportation of wildlife trophies,

Affirming the importance of education, sensitization and public awareness in combating all forms of TOC in order to emphasize prevention as seen in the work done by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in distributing sensitization material regarding anti-poaching in local and national media,
Convinced of the necessity for Member States to respect the equal rights of all sovereign states to engage in trade, technology sharing, and capacity building, and to benefit from developmental assistance in recognition of SDG 10 and in keeping with the principles enumerated in General Assembly resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, and 60/12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Contains that Member States fully utilize existing frameworks, such as The Investigations Division of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, for reporting corruption and misconduct, including but not limited to unlawful acts such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and exploitation by United Nations personnel and agencies;

2. Suggests that Member States, while recognizing their sovereign rights, include reporting mechanisms for preventing government corruption and investigation systems within their governments wherever applicable and to facilitate the prosecution of such wrongdoing;

3. Invites that all willing and able Member States and regional organizations to work in collaboration with relevant international organizations to enhance the capacities of state agencies to identify victims of human trafficking, as well as detect drug traffickers by expanding border security initiatives to include:

   a. Expanding INTERPOL’s Smuggling Training Operatives Program (STOP) to work with Member States to voluntarily develop state specific curriculum for training law enforcement officials and border security personnel;

   b. Increase funding to developing states to assist in acquiring border security technology through INTERPOL’s Integrated Border Management Task Force and voluntary funding mechanism;

4. Further encourages regional organizations assisting Member States in strengthening their state borders through expanding such programs as the joint European Union, Organization of American States, African Union Cocaine Routes Program, which brings together regional organizations to modernize and harmonize port and maritime practices through initiatives such as Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP) and Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP), to include:

   a. Assisting Member States in drafting comprehensive evaluations of air, sea, and land borders to identify potential breaches of security;
b. Utilizing North-South and South-South cooperation to share emerging border security technology and best practice among all Members States;

5. **Emphasizes** the need to strengthen border security through increased action related to customs control by encouraging Member States to utilize regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, or cross-regional programs such as the European Union-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Migration and Border Management Program in order to avoid TOC and terrorist organizations from developing in unregulated regions between borders, while still maintaining popular sovereignty and to facilitate the flow of goods and peoples;

6. **Advocates** for the creation of the Emerging Surveillance Technology, Education, Border Security, Improved funding and recognition, and Sensitization program (ESEBIS) under the direction of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which entails the following:

   a. UNCTAD should assist developed Member States to donate Emerging Surveillance Technology to United Nations-sponsored non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the use of monitoring animal reserves under the authority of respective Member States in which they operate;

   b. Provide educational material for Member States for the education of the public concerning the catastrophic effects of illegal wildlife, environmental crimes, and trafficking, and further advocates that Member States advance programs within their education systems to raise awareness of poaching;

   c. Urges Member States to enact border security improvements in postal systems and international airports consistent with General Assembly resolution 69/314 to restrict the transportation of animal trophies in order to deter poaching, and further encourages Member States to enact legislation to fine persons caught with illegal animal trophies and use those funds to assist anti-poaching measures;

   d. Improved recognition and funding from the United Nations program budget, One United Nations Pilot Funds, and other multi-donor trust funds for responsible anti-poaching organizations such as the Black Mambas, Mali Elephant Fund, and World Wide Fund for Nature;

   e. Recommends that Member States consider sensitization programs within their respective governments and NGOs in an effort to raise awareness and concerns of illegal wildlife and environmental crimes;

7. **Concerned by** Member States that hinder capacity and confidence-building measures, in addition to technology and resource transfer, as it relates to addressing TOC;

8. **Considers** coordinated efforts by Member States to implement social rehabilitation and reintegration programs assisting victims of human trafficking in their sustainable transition to society, such as:

   a. Micro-financing programs and voluntary funding mechanisms to assist in:

      i. Regional education initiatives for victims of human trafficking, similar to the Barefoot College of India, which assists victims of human trafficking in accessing education;

      ii. Vocational skills training provided to victims of human trafficking, based on the Pacific Links ADAPT Rehabilitation project that provides a stable learning environment;

   b. The creation of victim treatment centers, especially for women and children, financed by the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, to provide:

      i. Shelter and protection for victims through expanding sources of funding to relevant humanitarian networks such as, SOS Children’s Villages, which provides housing, healthcare, and a stable living environments for child survivors of human trafficking;

      ii. Legal assistance for victims of human trafficking by expansion of the framework developed by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women;
9. **Encourages** the UNODC, within its mandate, to consider adding the following working groups to the Conference of the Parties to the UNCTOC:

a. The working group on the Reduction of Corruption, which may model its work on The International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala;

b. The working group on the effects of TOC on vulnerable persons for the elimination of trafficking in women and children;

c. The working group on North-South Cooperation, which may focus specifically on information, intelligence, technology, and resource sharing on a voluntary basis;

d. The working group on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Victims of TOC, which may work in concert with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

e. The working group on Cross-Regional and South-South Cooperation, which may work in concert with UNODC regional offices to promote cooperation within and between regional organizations for the purposes of fighting TOC;

f. To be subject to the Rules of Procedure for the Conference of the Parties as established UNCTOC;

g. To be funded by willing and able Member States, United Nations agencies and other donors which already voluntarily contribute to the ongoing work of the UNODC;

10. **Encourages** the General Assembly to discuss the possible expansion of the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center’s (UNCCT) vision to recognize that TOC is directly linked to the lack of border security and cross border cooperation which leads to increased terrorist activities;

11. **Asks** Member States to create or build upon existing state action plans focused on anti-corruption and border security in voluntary cooperation with the UNCCT and their existing border security initiative through:

a. Greater voluntary cross-border cooperation encouraged as a means to mitigate the amount of illicit smuggling between Member States and allow greater transparency within the region;

b. Having the UNCCT expand the number of workshops provided to be more regionally located in an effort to expand dialogue about border security and allow for better access to information by all Member States;

c. The training of legal officials who have the authority to prosecute persons involved in illicit activity, within each Member State, to ensure those legal officials are better trained on existing international law and national legislation regarding the illicit firearm, drug, wildlife trade, human trafficking, and money laundering, as a means to deter continued TOC between Member States;

12. **Supports** demand-reduction polices to address drug trafficking, consistent with recommendations from:

a. The UNODC’s Demand Reduction Program, which recommends establishing drug-prevention centers which would target groups known to be vulnerable to drug addiction, using tools such as economic empowerment for at-risk youth and reintegration programs for former addicts to achieve sustainable, above-poverty line incomes;

b. The Joint UNODC – World Health Organization (WHO) Drug Dependence, Treatment, and Care Program, which combats drug addiction through measures such as increasing access to low-cost treatment in rural areas as well as improving coverage for the treatment for drug disorders in low-income countries;
c. Further advocates that Member States implement protocols consistent with UNODC recommendations on drug education, primarily through provisions such as early education programs in vulnerable regions to decrease the probability of youth becoming involved in illicit drug production systems;

13. Welcomes all willing and able Member States, NGOs, and all applicable international bodies to provide financial assistance to all above mentioned programs to ensure the facilitation of adequate resources.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (UNCOTC), which fosters international cooperation in combatting TOC,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Outreach to all at-risk individuals, especially women and children, that will alert these groups to the warning signs marking the predatory behaviors of human traffickers;
b. Legislative policy changes in state education systems to employ both age-friendly materials and info graphics focusing on human trafficking laws, employment education, and lifestyle education;

c. Community-based support programs that educate civilians and spread awareness on the stigma attached to those who have been affected by trafficking;

d. Monetary support of these educational programs through the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP);

2. **Calls upon** all Member States to establish an annual meeting in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) aiming at forming an information-sharing-platform in order to prevent terrorist organizations deriving funds from illicit activities such as drug smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping for ransom, and trafficking in cultural property:

   a. **Encourages** all Member States participating in these meetings to create and implement a national database that includes all illicit trafficking that has been noted by the Member State;

   b. **Invites** all Member States to exchange the database between Member States in order to establish a worldwide information-sharing-platform;

   c. **Recommends** all Member States to work cooperatively with INTERPOL in order to develop procedures to stop human trafficking and to prosecute the passage of illicit goods such as arms, cultural property, and drugs through customs and across borders;

   d. **Suggests** Member States who are highly experienced in prosecuting illicit trafficking to share their best practices;

3. **Recommends** that Member States, with assistance from the OHCHR, perform legislative, judicial, and institutional reforms in accordance with the UNCTOC and the Protocols thereto in order to strengthen the rule of law and the protection against human rights violations;

4. **Encourages** utilizing the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, which supports many specialized NGOs and international organizations;

5. **Endorses** the expansion of research on the forms of drug smuggling and trafficking in collaboration with the UNODC to develop a systematized, regional investigations that disrupts drug production;

6. **Suggests** the implementation of measures, spearheaded by the World Health Organization that consider both victims as well as the perpetrators of drug and human trafficking, such as:

   a. Rehabilitation that allows victims to reintegrate with society and avoid relapse;

   b. Educational awareness programs to address the stigma attached to persons released from prison;

   c. Nuanced treatment allocations for substance abuse victims such as movable healthcare facilities specifically designed for methadone maintenance treatment, and anti-retroviral treatments;

   d. Community health indexes that track drug usage among varying demographic populations including women, ethnic minorities, and youth groups;

7. **Calls upon** Member States to collaborate on establishing and/or developing, with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, state national defense, border control and marine coast officials on strengthening borders on both land and sea through monitoring, regulating, and protecting all state and non-hostile entities threatened by Maritime Pirates in the state territorial coast and transportation ports;
8. **Suggests** the creation of the States Against Transnational Organized Crime Summit (SATOC) under the auspices of the UNODC in which:

   a. All willing Member States to gather annually to discuss the most effective methods for reducing TOC activity at a regional level such as:
      
      i. Greater transparency and intelligence exchange between Member States;
      
      ii. Increased cross border cooperation;
      
      iii. All other relevant actions to be determined by the body;

   b. Annual meetings will be adjusted to bi-annual meetings after the first decade for the purpose of keeping on track while allowing for adaptation to new scenarios;

   c. Annual reports outline commitments made by Member States and information discussed during the summit to aid in the implementation within Member State governments;

   d. The OHCHR determines the first host city, thereafter, the body shall determine the location at the end of each preceding summit.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC)’s commitment to combat transnational organized crime (TOC) through international cooperation and a unified approach,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Celebrate the adoption of General Assembly resolution 55/25, the first comprehensive UNCTOC on that date;

   b. Reiterate the critical importance of education and global awareness to curb social conditions conducive to the spread of TOC;
c. Raise awareness of the intrinsic link between TOC and terrorism and its devastating impact on international peace and security on a national, regional and international level;

d. Emphasize the importance of the fight against terrorism’s sources of funding in order to root out this persisting threat to peace and security once and for all;

e. Allow Member States to create opportunities for both education and commemoration to help prevent the spread of TOC, thus strengthening international peace and security;

2. Recommends Member States to establish a regular conference under the auspices of existing regional organizations, including but not limited to the Arab League, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and African Union, that focuses on combating the linkage between terrorism and TOC by:

a. Convening annually to discuss region-specific issues related to TOC and its linkages to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

b. Improving multilateral information sharing on the manufacturing and sale of SALW by incorporating INTERPOL’s Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) frameworks;

c. Border security agencies similar to Operation North Thunder, Central Asia Border Security Initiative (CABSI), and GCC Border Security Plan with an emphasis on increased cooperation specifically between neighboring Member States;

d. Suggesting the implementation of domestic laws to incentivize SALW manufacturers to assist in identifying the movement of SALW between non-state actors, to monitor their passage through customs and across borders to restrict their transfer to third-parties;

3. Reminds Member States to adhere to existing systems such as ITI, iTrace, and I-24/7 for the detection of the illicit movement, stock-piling and use of SALW;

4. Suggests Member States to adhere to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by fine tuning the global tracking systems already in place in order to prevent the proliferation of SALW that are available to both terrorists and international criminal organizations;

5. Encourages additional voluntary funding by Member States for international law enforcement agencies such as INTERPOL, for the expressed purposes of:

a. Expanding staff size;

b. Increasing operational reach;

c. Strengthening the intergovernmental exchange of information and intelligence best practices;

d. Building long-term international law enforcement capacities focusing on monitoring and tracing capabilities, thus enabling Member States to individually prevent TOC;

6. Further calls upon Member States to consider the implementation of domestic laws that provide Member States the ability to trace potentially illegitimate financial transactions thereby creating compliance-enforcing financial transparency within individual Member States, allowing law enforcement agencies to directly target TOC;

7. Proposes Member States to establish coordinated efforts on social rehabilitation and reintegration programs designed to assist victims of trafficking in their sustainable transition into society through methods such as:

a. Micro-financing to assist in income generation and job creation paired with access to education, including appropriate vocational skills training;
b. The creation of a treatment center for all victims, which provide shelter and protection for former victims and access to quality legal counseling;

c. Providing assistance to victims of human trafficking via accessible mental health clinics in cooperation with the World Health Organization;

8. **Highly recommends** the expansion of the regional offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, to provide capacity building programs to Member States in the fight against the trafficking of cultural property by strengthening national monitoring and tracking systems regarding cultural property and improving regional communication and cooperation regarding the trafficking of cultural property;

9. **Strongly encourages** governments to implement more stringent border control regimes, particularly through regional and multilateral training programs in order to restrict the ability of TOC to exploit weakly enforced borders and advance the sharing of best practices by taking note of actions done by both local defense ministries and state information technology industries;

10. **Reiterates** the responsibility of each Member State to entirely implement UNCTOC while fully respecting each Member State’s sovereignty.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon all Member States to assist, both nationally and internationally, in the recovery of migrant workers coerced and exploited into bonded labor, through unilateral and multilateral cooperation and transparency in order to ensure the fundamental rights of all persons as stated in the Charter;

2. Calls upon Member States to reinforce this initiative through active multilateral deliberation of the threat posed by bonded labor for migrant workers, as is set forth by the SDGs;

3. Expresses its hope for the enforcement of Article 4 and Article 5 of the UDHR, nationally and internationally, aiming to locate peoples positively presumed to be enslaved migrant workers and to protect the victims of such acts and penalize the perpetrators, including transnational syndicates, through the implementation of a multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, as specified hereunto:
a. Through the participation of a multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers:

   i. Conducted and administered by INTERPOL;
   ii. Within the existing scope of the non-partisan organization;
   iii. Serving as an annex to the existing Operations Against Human Trafficking of INTERPOL, which supports national police forces, aims to break the criminal networks behind the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of peoples, including enslaved migrant workers;
   iv. With the intention of reestablishing their inherent human rights and returning the victims to their original conditions;

b. Funded by the international organizations, states, and NGOs that currently support the Operations against Human Trafficking of INTERPOL;

c. In hopes to achieve international, regional, and bilateral partnerships with all Member States willing to cooperate by providing pivotal to achieve the goals of Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, which include, but are not limited to:

   i. Bringing the topic of bonded labor to the forefront of debate by the international community;
   ii. Advancing the previously established aims of the Operations Against Human Trafficking, conducted by INTERPOL;
   iii. Recuperating the migrant victims of bonded labor and returning them to their original condition;

4. Encourages Member States to participate actively throughout the 2013 United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and the SDGs, to promote the efforts of the same against the exploitation of migrant workers, and to ensure that States, which are not members of the United Nations, act in accordance to the aims reflected hereupon;

5. Calls upon Member States to consider the employment of ILO (Supplementary Provisions) Convention 1975 (No. 143);

6. Urges Member States to effectively promote, implement, and execute the multilateral program, Action Against the Bonded Labor of Migrant Workers, as suggested above, designed to curtail bonded labor aspects of human trafficking.