



Documentation of the Simulation of the

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)*



Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Committee Staff

Director	Ashley Rutenbeck
Chair	Paul Ioan Răzvan-Mihalcea

Agenda

1. Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons
2. International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CCPCJ/1/1	Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/2	Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/3	Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons	21 in favor, 9 against, 11 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/4	Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons	28 in favor, 4 against, 9 abstentions

Summary Report

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

1. International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption
2. Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 2, followed by topic 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including regional and international cooperation, public awareness campaigns, the use of artificial intelligence and emerging technology, as well as education and training initiatives. The atmosphere on Monday and Tuesday was one of collaboration and high energy, engaging in robust debates as delegates developed creative and thoughtful approaches to combating trafficking in persons.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the promotion of technology-based solutions, increased data-sharing among Member States, regionally tailored awareness campaigns, and capacity-building programs for law enforcement and service providers. The body demonstrated strong commitment to consensus-building, with multiple working paper mergers occurring throughout the week, resulting in a productive and professional atmosphere that reflected the delegates’ shared dedication to addressing trafficking in persons through coordinated global action.



Code: CCPCJ/1/1

Committee: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Considering the contribution of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Recalling the United Nations (UN) resolution 55/25 (2001) adopted by the General Assembly (GA), which includes the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* (2001),

Affirming General Assembly resolutions 73/146 (2018) and 74/176 (2018), which emphasize the importance of education, awareness-raising, and victim protection as foundational tools for combating trafficking in persons,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 78/228 (2023) which calls upon Member States, international and civil society organizations, and the private sector to consider cooperation to strengthen and support prevention efforts in Member States,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons by land, sea, and air requires a comprehensive international approach, including cooperation, the exchange of information, and other appropriate measures, such as socio-economic, technological, and legislative tools, at the national, regional, and international levels, as emphasized by the *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* (A/RES/64/293) (2010),

Emphasizing the establishment of specialized task forces within Member States, comprising educators, law enforcement, legal experts, and civil society leaders, to conduct nationwide awareness campaigns to detect early signs of human trafficking, as supported by the General Assembly resolution 73/146 (2018),

Acknowledging the previous policies established by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in regards to cross-border collaboration, victim support, and law enforcement training,

Recognizing the GA resolutions such as 78/223 (2023) that provides support to survivors through anti-discriminatory laws and strengthen international cooperation to also provide survivors a sense of security,

1. *Encourages* Member States to continue collaboration with other bodies to inform future efforts, including implementing training programs for law enforcement and the public, and national policies that include a gender-sensitive approach, for more efficient and inclusive detection and referral of cases in accordance with the 2030 Agenda by:
 - a. Promoting the continuation of partnerships between Member States and other UN bodies, such as training programs for law enforcement, based on the Training Manual on "Freedom of Expression and Public Order," provided by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to promote further collaboration among states, other agencies and non-governmental organizations;

- b. Member States enacting national policies to ensure the victim's rights to request interviews by authorities of the same gender as the victim's, in alignment with national ordinances defining recognized genders;
2. *Recommends* utilizing existing campaigns worldwide such as the Blue Heart Campaign to educate the public on human trafficking and its impact in society, while simultaneously encouraging involvement from governments, civil societies, and the public to take action through:
 - a. Providing victims with the ability to tell their stories to further raise awareness of human trafficking and obtain funding, furthermore preventing future cases of human trafficking from happening while learning the causes;
 - b. Providing the proceeds raised by the Blue Heart Campaign to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund of Victims of Trafficking in Persons, that provides essential aid and protection of human trafficking victims;
 - c. Realizing the need for pre-existing legislation that focuses on the need for safeguarding human rights, identifying victims, and creating frameworks catered to criminalization;
3. *Recommends* Member States promote existing programmes and frameworks such as International Framework for Action To Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol published by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), including information sharing, and providing advocacy for children, parents, and regional communities in collaboration with international organizations and civil societies to raise victim's awareness against trafficking in persons;
4. *Insists* that Member States support and expand, GA Resolutions 75/290 A (2024) and 75/290 B (2024) discussing the review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, established as:
 - a. A comprehensive framework to achieve SDG 16 by working closely with Member States, UN agencies, and non-governmental organization to establish indicators that can identify victims, allowing them to reintegrate back into society;
 - b. An institutional and logistical outline for Member States and international organizations to have proper prosecution protocols as outlined in international courts legislation and exercise criminalization power against those accused of human trafficking;
5. *Further recommends* an expansion upon the protocols of the IOM through counter-trafficking initiatives including cross-border collaboration, victim support, and law enforcement training through:
 - a. A collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to strengthen border control and implement a strong security system within Member States such as:
 - i. Reaffirming previous INTERPOL-Frontex conferences which discuss border management in efforts to ensure a safe and stable border;
 - ii. Suggesting similar operations like INTERPOL's Operation Liberta II, an operation which led to police raids, reinforced strategic border points and deployed officers to known trafficking and smuggling hot spots;

- iii. Promoting the expansion of INTERPOL's I-24/7 secure police communications systems to reach the frontlines of policing across the globe, ensuring a timely report of police information;
 - b. Programs like Trafficking Victim Protection Act (TVPA) that allow victims to receive treatment and support that promote their wellbeing and reintegration into society;
 - c. Establishing an agreement and connection with law enforcement all around the world, with the collaboration of INTERPOL and the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) following previous frameworks of African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), a police connection system for the purposes of allowing communication between Member States regarding crime and other illegal activities; this allows for a consensual understandings of crime patterns and potential crime prevention;
6. *Suggests that* Member States provide training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons fostering the scope of organisations such as the International Police Organisation Academy (IPOA) and the United Nations International Police University (UNIPOL), through:
- a. Training that enables officials to assess whether individuals attempting to cross international borders with travel documents belonging to others, or without valid documentation, are victims of trafficking in persons or individuals knowingly participating in the crime;
 - b. Training which consists of the recognition of the types of documents, including passports, visas, ID cards, etc., that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons;
 - c. Training on the methods that criminal organisations employ for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment, transfer of victims, and the main routes used by the former organisations;
7. *Invites* the development of aid provided to survivors who hope to integrate back into society by:
- a. Building upon current anti-discriminatory laws to provide survivors a sense of normalcy while integrating back into society;
 - b. Expanding the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (GPCTP), survivors would be able to have their own system providing security and ensuring their position back into society.



Code: CCPCJ/1/2

Committee: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goals 10, 16, and 17 to promote justice for everyone and recognize trafficking in persons as a drastic violation of human rights, as well as underlining the significant threat of organized crime groups towards women and children while further noting the need to strengthen international forces communication and cooperation on combating human trafficking,

Appreciating the Global Firearms Program (GFP) by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), which actively promotes, facilitates, and strengthens global cooperation and exchange of information in criminal matters, further linking to organized crime groups, supporting judicial and law enforcement, as well as providing a legal basis for international cooperation among Member States,

Keeping in mind that the sovereignty of Member States is a fundamental pillar of the International community, as stated in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the United Nations Charter from 1945,

Appreciating further the GFP's effective action to create contact between nations' authorities and connecting responsible authorities for specific tasks, to establish direct lines between Member States,

Considering Article 71 of the United Nations Charter allows the consultation of non-government organizations (NGO) when their expertise is relevant, and that NGOs are also a great help to the UN in data collecting and in highlighting the trends in human trafficking,

Noticing the importance of bilateral agreements with neighboring Member States regarding data exchange to control travel traffic across borders and identify illegal human transport, especially by vessels, through automatic identification systems like Spire Global Inc., also used by the United Nations Global Platform,

Inspired by the success and information benefits brought by the various UN reports, such as the UNODC's Crime Index, and the self-reviews made by Member States, such as the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review,

Acknowledging the need for enhanced international and regional cooperation to share intelligence, best practices, and victim referral mechanisms, which allow victims to directly report their trafficking status to relevant national authorities established by certain Member States,

Recognizing the vital role that public awareness campaigns play in preventing trafficking in persons by educating vulnerable populations, empowering communities, and increasing the visibility of trafficking indicators to the general public,

Welcoming the productive work of the *UN Refugee Agency by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* (UNHCR), providing humanitarian support and creating close international collaboration for improved aid for migration concerns,

Reminding all Member States of the reduced financial and technical capacity from which other Member States may suffer, leading to disparate outcomes in implementation, reporting, and collaboration,

1. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily participate in a quadrennial review process facilitated by UNODC, with full respect for national sovereignty that would:
 - a. Assess the situation of human trafficking within their state by providing information, such as:
 - i. The number of people trafficked;
 - ii. The number of victims' complaints recorded;
 - iii. The State of Origin of the victims;
 - iv. The amount of arrests of organized group members;
 - v. The measures put in place against trafficking by the Member State;
 - vi. Along with other information deemed pertinent by Member States;
 - b. Identify main roads used to traffic victims by organized groups;
 - c. Share the best practices in the fight against human trafficking as discussed within each Member States reports;
 - d. Encourage Member States to take action to improve their response to human trafficking;
 - e. Allow UNODC to identify major regional trends in the organization of human trafficking;
2. *Recommends* the establishment of a centralized and secure data-sharing program under UNODC to enhance international coordination against trafficking in persons by:
 - a. Identifying and monitoring criminal organizations and transnational trafficking networks, including recruitment patterns, trafficking routes, and the involvement of corrupt public officials or institutions;
 - b. Analyzing and mapping high-risk economic sectors and border regions vulnerable to exploitation based on regional trends and cross-referenced intelligence;
 - c. Gathering comprehensive data on methods used by traffickers—including online platforms, coercion tactics, and deception strategies to inform prevention and detection efforts;

- d. Using collected data to strengthen the already existing initiatives of UNODC to combat human trafficking;
 - e. Developing tailored, evidence-based policy recommendations for Member States to strengthen their national responses to human trafficking;
- 3. *Calls upon* UNODC to assist Member States with limited financial and technical capacity by providing support through:
 - a. Capacity-building workshops;
 - b. Training of officials in effective data collection methodologies;
 - c. Provisions of appropriate and functional technological tools, including portable satellite internet systems;
 - d. Other forms of direct and tailored collaboration, as deemed necessary by Member States;
- 4. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations to voluntarily contribute to the review process of anti-trafficking measures conducted under the auspices of UNODC by:
 - a. Submitting complementary reports based on their field expertise and independent assessments to international reporting processes like the *International Framework for Action* to implement established frameworks on reporting;
 - b. Offering global, continental, regional, national, and local perspectives which enhance and contextualize the official reports submitted by Member States;
 - c. Reporting upon the increasing and decreasing trends in human trafficking, such as the means of transportation or routes commonly used by trafficking groups;
 - d. Providing information about the victims' characteristics, such as their gender, age, and other demographic information;
- 5. *Reaffirms* that Member States should implement or develop already existing training programs for frontline workers, including healthcare providers and educational and social workers, such as *Canada's National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking* and UNODC resources, to develop their capacity to identify the victims of human trafficking by focusing on improving their ability to recognize the psychological and physical indicators of human trafficking so that they can direct victims to the appropriate resources and provide them with the care they need quickly;
- 6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to prioritize the implementation and expansion of culturally appropriate, multilingual public awareness campaigns — particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities — as a critical preventive measure to combat trafficking in persons by:
 - a. Highlighting the risks, signs, and reporting mechanisms associated with trafficking;

- b. Collaborating with civil society, survivors, educators, and digital platforms to ensure accessible, accurate, and community-specific messaging;
 - c. Recognizing that widespread public awareness is essential to reducing vulnerability, increasing early detection, and empowering at-risk populations;
- 7. *Recommends* all Member States to consider the potential benefits of expanding and increasing the use of data exchange, such as Spire Global Inc., in order to take effective and rapid action in the event of unregistered vessels being present in ocean areas where they are not permitted to be;
- 8. *Approves* the suggested action by the GFP to provide a legal basis and create direct connection lines between authorities in different Member States and strongly supports the establishment of alarm systems to monitor suspected human trafficking activities via data sharing on a collaborative online platform to notify authorities on trafficking behavior between neighboring states that would:
 - a. Enlarge the effective range of the collaboration of UNODC with other UN agencies in Member States, suggesting a collaboration with the work of the UN Refugee Agency of humanitarian assistance in connection with international cooperation;
 - b. Recognize organized crime groups involved in trafficking in persons immediately through the information provided by the alarm system to make data sharing more streamlined and provide specific details on interstate organized crime movement between states for other Member States to obtain.



Code: CCPCJ/1/3

Committee: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Approving of the General Assembly resolution 78/228 (2023) regarding the improvement of the coordination of efforts against trafficking as an important United Nations milestone, as the newest improvement of the situation,

Keeping in mind the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, of all genders and especially for the cases of women and children,

Reaffirming the definition of “trafficking in persons” of the *United Nations Convention and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* (2000), especially for the cases of women and children, as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation,”

Emphasizing CCPCJ resolution 27/2 (2018), which deals with the role of digital communication technology in the area of human trafficking as a further cornerstone of international cooperation,

Highlighting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 5 and its target 5.2 (Ending all Violence Against and Exploitation of Women and Girls), target 5.c (adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels), and SDG target 16.2 on Protecting Children from Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking and Violence,

Encouraging the practices of SDG 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels, building a better understanding of how crimes are harder to identify and to locate any related trafficking crimes,

Aware of the continuing increase of human trafficking and lack of resources within Latin America, which has created a greater need for regional programs such as Transforming Alerts into Criminal Justice Responses to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Further recommends Member States to join and implement the Interparliamentary Taskforce on Human Trafficking, which acts as a global consortium to convene lawmakers to enable partnerships within policy solutions,

Taking into account the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) program’s Vienna Forum held in 2008 to reinstate the program to facilitate knowledge and awareness on human trafficking through international forums, the creation of global reports on the scope of human trafficking, and what is being done to fight against human trafficking,

Recognizing the European Union (EU) adoption of the Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to provide comprehensive responses to crime, the prevention of crime and the empowerment of victims to bring traffickers to justice,

Recognizing also the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' efforts to regionally combat human trafficking by establishing the Inter-American Principles on the Human Rights of All Migrants, Refugees, Stateless Persons and Victims of Human Trafficking,

Encourages Member States of the Arab League to reaffirm their commitment, or sign onto the Arab Initiative against Human Trafficking of 2010, which requires Member States to expand efforts to connect existing informational databases within universities, technology-based multinational corporations, and relevant authorities,

Further requests financial and technical resources to support national and international efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly in developing countries that have resource restraints,

Underlines the crucial role of international cooperation in combating human trafficking, including joint investigations, information sharing, capacity building and mutual legal assistance,

Stressing the importance of financial and technical resources to support national and international efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly in developing countries that have resource restraints,

Welcoming initiatives such as the Digital Silk Road within the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, enabling and enhancing global access to technological Infrastructure and sharing knowledge and financial funding for every Member State, promoting local ownership,

Invites Member States to use digital platforms such as Love Justice International, which identifies potential victims while they are in the process of being trafficked,

Encourages Member States to support the modernization of The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) National Central Bureaus,

Recalling Member States to financially support the Financial Freedom for Human Trafficking Survivors trust fund, aiming at providing support for victims of human trafficking,

Acknowledging the vitality of Artificial Intelligence (AI), as a helpful option in modern technology to provide more efficiency in processes regarding this issue,

Having reviewed the work of the inter-agency working group on Artificial Intelligence (IAWG-AI) and the United Nations System White Paper on AI Governance,

Highlight the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Trafficking in Persons Protocol Tool 5.11 Border Control Measures that ensure Member States have control over their borders,

Reaffirming CCPCJ Resolution 33/1 (2024) on Countering Trafficking in Persons in the Context of Rapid Technological Change, which acknowledges the evolving nature of trafficking in a technologically advanced world,

Acknowledging Human Rights Council Resolution 42/15 (2019), which calls for safeguards to protect human rights in all facets of government and private data collection, and affirms that individuals should enjoy the same rights online as offline,

Viewing with appreciation the agenda of the 15th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in particular Agenda Item 2, which promotes an inclusive and people-centered criminal justice system in a rapidly changing world,

Expressing concern about the rapidly expanding technological landscape that is increasingly creating new avenues for trafficking, as identified in the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*,

Fully aware of the increased presence of organized criminal groups on online platforms, as reported by Europol, and the growing presence of children online due to the accessibility of mobile devices and internet services,

Acknowledging Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2021/25 (2021), which highlights the need for strengthened international cooperation and data-driven approaches to combat trafficking in persons, particularly in digital environments,

1. *Encourages* Member States to support the modernization and expansion of INTERPOL's National Central Bureaus (NCB), to facilitate collaboration and information-sharing between sub-regional groups by:
 - a. Expanding the structure of the NCBs, which serve as a regional operational platform for investigations and data collection;
 - b. Utilizing the INTERPOL Regional Offices as a contact point for third parties in the source regions of migrations;
 - c. Requiring the utilization of pre-existing regional and sub-regional unions as to avoid instability in financing and implementation;
 - d. Combining formal mechanisms, such as the *Charter of the United Nations*' emphasis on regional arrangements and cooperation, and informal practices, including the United Nations engagement with regional organizations and the establishment of regional commissions;
 - e. Enhancing detection and regional sovereignty in state borders with regional cooperation by enabling the NCBs to coordinate alerts, support border checks, and intelligence sharing;
2. *Emphasizes* the need for a digital platform to gather the information provided by the regional NCB's representative, which:
 - a. Permits that the shared data should be collected and managed by the regional organizations;
 - b. Allows each regional working group to establish their own limitations, restrictions, tolerance, or any other fear in regards to data-sharing or data storage;

- c. Enables local ownership for all Member States, through measures exemplified by the Digital Silk Road as a possible, but not mandatory, method for financing and interchanging know-how;
 - d. Focuses on using modern technology to manage unstructured data;
 - e. Trusts the respect of consent and transparency of digital platforms not being used for any other surveillance beyond the trafficking context;
- 3. *Recommends* that ECOSOC enables the accessibility of modern technology for all Member States and Least Developed Countries, through initiatives regarding regional cooperation, exemplified by but not limited to the Chinese Digital Silk Road Initiative, as well as the international technology strategy fostering regional cooperation by sharing know-how and the financial burden, through:
 - a. Building Digital Centers as a platform for voluntary data collection, expertise and exchange of best practices;
 - b. Promoting the extension of telecommunication networks such as 5G and the development of newer technologies;
 - c. Further enhancing connectivity by building up fiber-optic networks;
- 4. *Urges* Member States to consider the use of current technologies, including AI-powered content monitoring systems, to more effectively identify and remove harmful or abusive content, prevent the spread of misinformation, and safeguard users, particularly minors and vulnerable individuals, from online exploitation, harassment, and psychological harm by:
 - a. Reaffirming that anti-trafficking methods at any level must be regulated for privacy, and that appeals or further decisions should be reviewed by an oversight committee, such as the proposed NeuralLinkNet initiative, which aims to ethically enhance the detection of human trafficking through:
 - i. The deployment of smart sensors capable of analyzing non-intrusive data—such as acoustic patterns, biometric stress indicators, and movement anomalies—to detect coercive interactions and hidden confinement, keeping in mind that even metadata can, when compiled and analyzed, become revealing; therefore, the collection and analysis of such data should be approached with strong safeguards and privacy protections in place;
 - ii. The integration of a privacy-preserving behavioral AI system that refines its detection capabilities by learning from anonymized data points without storing personal or identifiable information;
 - iii. The implementation of strict human oversight, transparency measures, and accountability frameworks to ensure compliance with ethical standards and international human rights obligations, as outlined in Human Rights Council Resolution 42/15 (2019);
 - b. Promoting the sustainable use of NeuralLinkNet through:

- i. The use of energy-efficient hardware and processing methods to reduce environmental impacts;
 - ii. Capacity-building programs for local professionals to ensure long-term operability;
 - iii. Diversified funding models to reduce reliance on single donors or short-term grants;
- 5. *Suggests* that pop-up notifications regarding the risks of trafficking could serve as an initial countermeasure against online content used by trafficking networks as recruitment funnels by:
 - a. Targeting high-risk platforms such as social media networks, online job boards, dating applications, and messaging services where trafficking recruitment is known to occur;
 - b. Including context-sensitive messaging that provides users with accurate information, access to helplines and redirection to local support services and reporting mechanisms;
 - c. Reaffirming that any such implementation should prioritize user privacy, transparency, and data protection in line with international human rights standards;
- 6. *Calls for* working groups that aim to provide training to law enforcement on human trafficking patterns and victim identification by:
 - a. Suggesting the implementation of a working group under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), mandated to provide knowledge and training to law enforcement regarding the identification of observable signs of human trafficking through a self-sustainable training model;
 - b. Encouraging regional NCBs to support this initiative by allowing the formation of these working groups and putting them in contact with local law enforcement;
- 7. *Urges* action-driven community centers which support survivors with immediate assistance while working toward long-term, sustainable solutions that empower them to reclaim their futures by:
 - a. Directing support provided to victims that come forward, ensuring respect for anonymity, if needed, and victim protection;
 - b. Reiterating the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (UNVTF) to provide direct humanitarian, legal and economic assistance to victims of human trafficking through experienced Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) around the world;
- 8. *Recognizes* education as a fundamental necessity to prevent human trafficking for future generations by:
 - a. Introducing various workshops and trainings for employees about labor rights and raising awareness of human trafficking in cooperation with the International Labor Organization;
 - b. Strongly encouraging the implementation of educational programs in schools to raise awareness of the problems and dangers of human trafficking at an early age;

- c. Considering enhancing border staff's knowledge of typical human trafficking indicators through targeted training programs;
 - d. Recognizing that educational work must be carried out especially in areas that are heavily affected by human trafficking, such as informal settlements;
 - e. Keeping in mind the importance of fulfilling the SDGs for 2030, especially SDGs 5 and 16 through the utilization of modern technology, such as AI, with the purpose of being efficient and cost-effective;
 - f. Exemplifying through The Modern Slavery Act of 2015 regarding effective AI utilization in human trafficking;
9. *Endorses* the work of pre-existing NGOs and governmental structures as resources, such as the ICAT, as mandated by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 61/180 (2006) by:
- a. Reaffirming the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons (2015), Especially Women and Children, aiming at providing specific action plans within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States' domestic laws and policies, to effectively address regional challenges;
 - b. Recognizing the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (2000) that follows the legal and policy framework of the EU Anti-trafficking directive within the European region (2011);
 - c. Expanding regional initiatives, similar to The WebProtect Global Alliance, bringing Member States, civil society organizations, and information and communications technology companies to successfully share information to help identify victims of trafficking and bring them safely home;
10. *Calls for* possibilities to fund this new approach and framework, including:
- a. Financial contributions given freely and voluntarily by Member States through:
 - i. Member States who are not required to provide any contribution, whether it be economic, social, or any form of assistance, unless they expressly choose to do so;
 - ii. Outside organizations that are able but not required to provide any contribution, whether it be economic, social, or any form of assistance, unless they expressly choose to do so;
 - b. Partnerships with private foundations focusing on human rights, such as the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery;
 - c. Grants from Regional Organisations, among others, the EU, and ASEAN;
 - d. The United Nations, through its several funds, such as the SDG 5 and 12 Fund, and the Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking.



Code: CCPCJ/1/4

Committee: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Taking into account that worldwide, 61% of detected victims are women and girls, and a majority continue to be trafficked for sexual exploitation according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *2024 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, emphasizing disparities caused by poverty, unequal access to education, and lack of opportunity,

Recognizing the need to foster strong institutions, peace, and justice in all communities, pursuing the paramount need to end violence against all children, and for the continued support of specialized educational programs in regions with underdeveloped education, which is directly tied to high trafficking rates,

Highlighting the need for a coordinated international response in the implementation of a victim-centered approach based on four instrumental documents: the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children* (Palermo Protocol, 2000), the *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* (2010), and the *United Nations Toolkit to Combat Human Trafficking* (2010),

Underscoring the inalienable rights and dignities of victims outlined in the United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), adopted in 1948, and the continued need to deconstruct this transnational criminal market that impacts over 40.3 million people per year, threatening their lives and health,

Reaffirming the importance of *Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation* (2015), which was adopted at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, emphasizing education for all children and youth is fundamental to the prevention of crime,

Furthering the priority of Education for Justice presented in the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration conducted by the UNODC from 2016 to 2021,

Commending the development of the International Classification Standard for Trafficking in Persons Administrative Data (ICS-TIP) which aims to standardize administrative data collection and the Standard Tool for Analysis for Trafficking in Persons (STATIP) which works towards consistent, ethical, and robust methodologies to measure the prevalence of trafficking in persons as joint initiatives of the United Nations, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), INTERPOL and other organizations,

Acknowledging the critical role of education and the need for flexible solutions in preventing trafficking in persons by raising awareness through the objectives outlined under the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT),

Affirming the success of several regional initiatives on combating human trafficking along with the National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) to identify and refer vulnerable individuals who have fallen victim to trafficking and exploitation,

1. *Prioritizes* a continued need for institutions and educational endorsement among ruralized and more vulnerable communities to further promote equal opportunities and rights through:
 - a. Requesting assistance from Intergovernmental Organizations such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), in partnership with civil society organizations, to further victim identification and reintegration through:
 - i. Specialized services as encouraged in the *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* (A/64/293), which develops education programs to prevent child trafficking;
 - ii. The establishment of safe shelters guaranteeing protection and support aligns with the Action Line 01 of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (UNVTF) Victim-Centered Approach;
 - b. Further building upon and encouraging the expansion of roadmaps and training manuals that specifically protect women and children from violence and recruitment, similar to the 2017 Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups as developed by UNODC;
2. *Suggests* Member States to actively engage relevant civil society organizations in efforts to combat sexual and labor trafficking, including through prevention, victim support, and public awareness by:
 - a. Providing information and guidance to the general population on sexual harassment and sexual trafficking detection using the means and implementing the mechanisms that each Member State judges suitable for their situation and values;
 - b. Facilitating civil society's access to resources in order to establish the necessary sexual and labor trafficking report and support systems, such as:
 - i. Easy access to national, regional, and international institutions that specialize in sexual and human trafficking to facilitate citizens' ability to report possible sexual and labor trafficking related crimes;
 - ii. Supporting local women's rights organizations that assist women in vulnerable situations;
 - c. Engaging civil society participation through local neighborhood watch associations in areas with an elevated number of reported crimes related to sexual and labor trafficking;
3. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the voluntary funding of current educational initiatives and campaigns with a focus on educating girls on individual rights;
4. *Notes* the pressing issues proliferated through the trafficking in persons, such as sexual and labor exploitation, and draws attention to the combined efforts of detection, education, and protection in aiding and supporting victims;

5. *Suggests* the collaboration between Member States and civil society organization program of Human Rights Education (HRE) in developing materials about individual human rights and introducing them to school curricula in vulnerable populations;
6. *Further proposes* that, if possible, Member States may correlate their policy to counteract sexual and labour trafficking with their regional neighbors to facilitate regional cooperation efforts against sexual and labour trafficking in alignment with the UDHR, the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), and the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1979);
7. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States' participation in the work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through membership and partnership, striving to facilitate collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that work to stop the trafficking of persons and to intensify prevention efforts;
8. *Further reminds* the international community of the need to prioritize the safety of women and girls by:
 - a. Raising additional funding for the UNVTF;
 - b. Strengthening the implementation of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*;
 - c. Also strengthening the cooperation with the UN Women program;
9. *Considers* the need to use the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2010) to any related finance project;
10. *Invites* UNODC to organize an international hackathon aiming at developing innovative ways to combat trafficking in persons that consists of:
 - a. Being held annually in May at the United Nations Office in Vienna in alignment with the CCPCJ regular session under the theme of combating trafficking in persons;
 - b. Targeting youth from all Member States, such as university students, including a vulnerable female population;
 - c. Uniting international and national tech companies as well as international organizations and NGOs specializing in the technological field;
11. *Recommends* the development of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), through partnerships with relevant organizations, that educate women and children about techniques criminals are using in order to practice human trafficking through:
 - a. Using these programs to raise awareness about the topic of combating human trafficking among vulnerable groups;
 - b. Acknowledging that due to the open access, many people can be reached at the same time, and the only prerequisite is the access to the internet and to a computer or smartphone, which can be ensured by schools and other institutions, if not the committee would welcome the expansion of capacity-building of such infrastructure in Member States;

- c. Understanding that educators in Member States can encourage students in schools and universities to make use of the MOOCs;
- 12. *Proposes* the establishment of an online learning forum through UNODC, where online material is offered to Member States as well as NGOs and other actors to educate people, especially women and children, on the techniques for combating trafficking in persons as follows:
 - a. Focusing on highlighting common exploitation and manipulation techniques used by traffickers and elaborating on general signs of risks;
 - b. Informing at-risk individuals about possible contact points and legal possibilities;
 - c. Further building upon and encouraging the expansion of roadmaps and training manuals that specifically protect women and children from violence and recruitment, similar to the 2017 Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups as developed by the UNODC;
- 13. *States* its intention to support the implementation of ICS-TIP and STATIP with the view of establishing more compatible and comprehensive databases on which a more effective and targeted international response to trafficking in persons is built;
- 14. *Encourages* the integration and expansion of ICAT for civil societies, offering materials for voluntary use on:
 - a. Education on digital platforms with the usage of social media campaigns to provide information on the understanding and prevention of human trafficking;
 - b. Creation of extra-curricular materials and lessons in schools and universities about signs of human trafficking, including information about how criminals try to get in contact with children and women for exploitative purposes;
- 15. *Welcomes* the formation of regional summits in order to meet the needs of different regional groups to combat human trafficking by:
 - a. Promoting regional cooperation by facilitating yearly regional dialogue on shared best practices between Member States of the region;
 - b. Encouraging data sharing amongst regional Member States through yearly statistical reports from voluntary reports that can include trafficking trends and prevention strategies from Member States who choose to contribute;
 - c. Endorsing Member States and regional bodies to collaborate with local NGOs that offer victim support, conduct community-level outreach, monitor human rights conditions, and contribute to data collection and reporting on trafficking trends;
- 16. *Emphasizes* consistency and efficiency in current victim referral frameworks such as National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs), which are dedicated to the identification of persons believed to be victims of human trafficking by:
 - a. Providing comprehensive front-line response through training actors in key identifiers of human trafficking;

- b. Maintaining efficient formal identification and temporary protection during the reflection processes;
 - c. Ensuring the referral process extends into post-identification protection in accordance with psychological, legal, and other support services provided by individual Member States;
17. *Recommends* the establishment of a universal hotline for human trafficking, taking example of multiple existing national hotlines such as UNODC's 1800-DELITO hotline and characterized by factors such as:
- a. Being operated by nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations;
 - b. Providing data directly to nongovernmental organizations that operate the hotline and ensuring such data is available online and sorted by regions, with the recommendation for INTERPOL to be in charge of ensuring privacy;
 - c. Keeping in line with United Nations standards of victim confidentiality;
 - d. Providing victims with 24-hour rapid, effective, and toll-free access to services in their native language;
 - e. Enabling victims to contact resources capable of helping, regardless of where they are in the world;
18. *Suggests* a pilot initiative to expand regional survivor support mechanisms to include a cross-border victim statement network that allows for:
- a. Victims to provide voluntary testimonies to assist in identifying patterns to better prevent further trafficking;
 - b. A sixty-day period to be held by advocates within victim centers, where victims can decide to come forward with impact statements to understand the source of their trafficking;
 - c. Respect for state sovereignty and victim agency by only allowing for victims to come forward as advocates if they so choose and assuring individuals that they will not be approached regarding their statements.

ANNEX 1 R/CCPCJ/1/4:

1. *Urges* the 15th Session of the UNODC Working Group on Trafficking in Persons to add to its agenda the following priorities:
 - a. Education programs centered around techniques to mitigate the susceptibility to trafficking;
 - b. Detection strategies for front-line workers and the reinforcement of existing victim identification frameworks;
 - c. Protection of the rights of trafficked victims through community-based initiatives emphasizing the importance of communication, victim agency, and conflict resolution.