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Documentation of the Simulation of the

## **Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)\***

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**Conference B**

13 - 17 April 2025

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# Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Theresa M. McMackin
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Hat Alzahrani
<b>Chair</b>	Jacob Laurenzana

## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CCPCJ/1/1	International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/2	International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/3	International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption	21 in favor, 7 against, 5 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/4	International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption	25 in favor, 2 against, 6 abstentions
CCPCJ/2/1	Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons	24 in favor, 2 against, 7 abstentions

## **Summary Report**

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 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 32 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including international cooperation mechanisms and technology and information sharing. The atmosphere in committee was characterized by friendly, productive, and inclusive conversations. By the end of Tuesday, delegates received three rounds of feedback and revision on their working papers. The dais approved 4 draft resolutions, 2 of which had amendments.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a range of issues, including technology and information sharing and victim’s rights. The committee moved to the topic of “Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons.” The Dais received 1 proposal, which was approved as a draft resolution by Wednesday afternoon with one amendment. The committee adopted 1 resolution following voting procedure. The resolution represented a range of issues, including awareness campaigns and support programs for victims.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/1

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

**Topic:** International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

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*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Concerned* about the lack of international data, as stated in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) publication on International Statistics on Crime and Justice, which notes a need for an updated digital crime database for real-time information sharing, as reports of this kind are cited as not being updated in a timely manner with a significant amount of the required data being unavailable, to assist in transnational organized crime and corruption (TOC) investigations with regional and international law enforcement such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

*Guided by* regional programs focused on the implementation of best practices for fighting organized crime, such as through the establishment of a regional resource and intelligence sharing networks made accessible for dissemination,

*Seeking* cooperation of Member States to better facilitate the transnational return of stolen assets through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), developed by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC),

*Recognizing* the urgent need to address the TOC networks and the importance of regional law enforcement training in enhancing Member States' ability to respond to these evolving threats in line with the objectives of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 55/25 and its achievement of defining transnational crime globally and its three supplemental protocols that target origins of organized crime,

*Noting* the utilization of the processes used by committees such as the African Union Commission's Joint Expert Coordination of 2008 (JEC) on regional and neighboring partnerships that focus on the coordination between Member States, as alluded to by the founding mission of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),

*Deeply* conscious of how impactful international cooperation has been an essential tool in combating transnational crime,

*Acknowledging* the UNCAC and the addition of Article 33 as it is the only legally binding universal anti-corruption instrument,

*Alarmed* by the growing cross-border reach of international organized crime entities such as gangs, cartels, and the structured groups that engage in organized crime, as alluded to in the UNTOC,

*Deeply concerned* by the United Nations Millennium Project indication that transnational organized crime takes in between 3% to 7% of the world's Gross Domestic Product annually,

*Reiterating* Article 28 of General Assembly resolution 55/25, which encourages Member States to share relevant intelligence concerning organized criminal activity,

*Bearing in mind* the vital role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards created for counterterrorism financing and money laundering,

*Observing* UNODC resolution 33/1's description of the rapidly changing context of human trafficking and its proliferation by fast-moving technologies,

*Referencing* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically Articles 5 and 8, emphasizing how the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recognizes the subject to remedy and recognize the subject of cruel and inhuman nature,

*Saddened by* recent report from the United Nations Development Program that corruption costs the world roughly \$2.6 trillion dollars annually,

1. *Encourages* Member States to enact the goals of *Resolution 71/19*, such as improving upon the international crime database in cooperation with the United Nations and INTERPOL as an apolitical model in tandem with other similar inter-governmental institutions, as a model for this by encouraging:
  - a. Improvement on the international crime database by including participating Member States access to the best practices and forensic tools voluntarily submitted by Member States to use with:
    - i. A digitally accessible real-time alert system with continuous updates for new and relevant documentation of active cells and victims of those cells in transnational active investigations and cases;
    - ii. A comprehensive joint training programs in various Member States on a voluntary basis, focused on the categorization of different types of organized crime such as financial, cyber, and trafficking for agents of border patrols, security agents such as law enforcement and security agents, investigative bodies such as judges and prosecutors;
  - b. Individual interoperability between national and international law enforcement organizations to ensure the timely and accurate transfer of relevant data for TOC investigations;
2. *Emphasizes* the need to implement proven approaches to address TOC, that draw from effective regional strategies developed in collaboration with regional partners and international organizations through:
  - a. The utilization of existing crime data to benefit the international community by uploading anonymized data to the previously stated international crime database, related to patterns of criminal activity, emerging threats, and ongoing investigations;
  - b. An encouraged discussion among Member States on the establishment of a voluntary, UN-administered funding mechanism to support coordinated efforts in combating international drug trafficking, with financial contributions left to the discretion of each Member State;
  - c. The voluntary cooperation between Member States and the STAR initiative established by the UNODC, to assist Member States in tracing and recovering assets lost as a result of TOC with full respect to nation sovereignty;
3. *Suggests* supporting the development of regionally specific UNODC-facilitated training programs to strengthen technical capacity and interagency coordination between law enforcement bodies by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UNODC to adapt and expand on existing regional programs, such as the CRIMJUST Global Programme, which strengthens criminal justice

cooperation along drug trafficking routes, and the Global SMART Programme, which improves the capacity to generate, manage, and use synthetic drug information, to reflect the needs of regions disproportionately affected by organized crime;

- b. Encouraging the establishment of working groups, composed of UNODC criminal justice and anti-organized crime experts, representatives from regional organizations that coordinate cross-border enforcement and judicial cooperation, national law enforcement and judicial agencies, as well as relevant civil society organizations, tasked with:
    - i. Assessing current regional training gaps in coordination with relevant UNODC field offices and Member State agencies;
    - ii. Compiling and sharing best practices on cross-border cooperation, financial investigations, and intelligence-led policing;
    - iii. Improving upon these already existing programs for a curriculum that considers legal as well as cultural considerations of TOC while integrating adaptability to evolving crime trends;
  - c. Inviting Member States with previous experience to offer guidance on leveraging local programs that support the rescue, reintegration, and rehabilitation of victims of organized crime, such as those focused on community-based support, victim protection, and economic empowerment;
4. *Recommends* the utilization of policies that advise in the support of a committee on regional and neighboring partnerships that will focus on the coordination of operations to combat transnational crime, using the advice of experts from Regional Economic communities, which will include:
- a. Persons of policy and management backgrounds who have experience in multiple types of mitigating transnational crime which will be coordinated by the UNODC;
  - b. The purpose of writing educative courses on coordination and formulating the best ways to coordinate investigations of transnational crime with regional and neighboring Member States;
5. *Calls upon* all Member States to submit annual public reports, on a voluntary basis, to the FATF, detailing progress in addressing illicit financial flows and compliance with the recommendations such as counterterrorism financing assessments to enhance regional and international cooperation;
6. *Strongly advises* Member States to use an effective platform of cooperation in real time, be it one of formal caucus or any other means, to combat organized crime, trafficking, money laundering, and transnational corruption by:
- a. The implementation of joint training programs in financial research and cybersecurity for judges, prosecutors, and security agents;
  - b. Promotion of country-specific regulatory standards already outlined in Member States' governments in the criminalization process, and for more efficient extradition protocols for the prosecution of transnational criminals;
7. *Calls for* Member States to reinforce Article 33 of the United Nations Convention on Corruption by:
- a. Actively investigating corruption and the manifestations of which it comes from;

- b. Setting policies in place to protect those who report the corruption and victims affected by it;
- 8. *Urges* Member States to thoroughly conduct and assess the use of and artificial intelligence through program initiatives directed towards human trafficking, and emphasizes the use of AI-POL and C-TECH+ initiatives towards victims and organizers of transnational crime, while ensuring that human rights, privacy protections, and responsible use standards are respected in accordance with each nation's legal framework;
- 9. *Further invites* Member States to consider the urgency and gravity of organizational crimes in the proliferation of illicit trafficking markets, and to further develop internal domestic policy in response to alarming organizational activity, through the recommendations previously stated.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/2

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

**Topic:** International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

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*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Recalling* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which states that the purposes of the United Nations are, among others, to develop friendly relations among Members and to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace and security, since the founding document of the UN shall guide work against Transnational Organized Crime,

*Reaffirming* Article 2 of the Charter, which states that the foundations of the organization are based on sovereignty on an equal basis for all its members, making the sovereignty of Member States an utmost priority to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),

*Further recalling* the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* and the Protocols Thereto, which signifies the recognition by Member States of the seriousness of the problems posed by transnational organized crime, as well as the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in order to tackle those problems,

*Recognizing* the leading role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in supporting Member States in combating corruption through the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and further noting its development of tools such as the Implementation Review Mechanism, anti-corruption e-learning platforms, and the data UNODC portal to enhance digital governance and enforcement capacity,

*Highlighting* the significance of the UNCAC framework as the only universal, legally binding instrument against corruption, and welcoming its emphasis on the adoption of preventive digital systems such as e-procurement, financial disclosure mechanisms, and secure complaints reporting to promote transparency and institutional integrity,

*Acknowledging* the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in advancing digital public infrastructure and anti-corruption governance through initiatives such as the Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies (ACPIS), and its technical assistance in implementing e-government systems, digital procurement platforms, and public accountability mechanisms across developing regions,

*Commending* the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in advancing labor protections through digital wage monitoring systems and electronic whistleblower platforms,

*Also bearing in mind* the definition of “organized criminal group”, given in article 2a of the Palermo Convention of 2000, as groups of three or more persons associating with the aim of committing serious criminal offence in order to obtain financial or other material benefits, which means most corruption schemes fall under the umbrella of organized crime,

*Affirming* the importance of regional anti-corruption training initiatives that integrate academic research, institutional development, and international cooperation, and further acknowledging the contributions of the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center (ROLACC) in Doha as a successful model in providing legal training, technical assistance, and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange in support of UNCAC implementation,



*Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the UNCAC being a legally binding universal anti-corruption instrument with 191 parties to the convention, while expressing its distress at the UNCAC being the only legally binding universal anti-corruption instrument drafted, negotiated and adopted by the UN's General Assembly,

*Expressing its appreciation* to regional and international policing bodies and organizations, such as the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Europol for their international work regarding Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption,

*Recognizing* Qatar's determination in collaboration with the UNODC, including the successful hosting of the 13th UN Crime Congress in 2015 and the upcoming 11th Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in 2025, as well as its investment in capacity-building through institutions such as the ROLACC in Doha, which together demonstrate its commitment to combating transnational organized crime,

*Further recognizing and expressing its utmost appreciation* to all Member States who have taken actions in order to fight Transnational Organized Crime, and who have collaborated with UNODC and other relevant international bodies to achieve these actions,

*Inspired* by the General Assembly resolution 45/117, which aims to achieve greater unity among Member States by creating a framework that promotes negotiation and bilateral agreements to improve cooperation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice among Member States,

*Firmly convinced* that cybercrime is a common challenge that affects all Member-States, and thus calls for common solutions provided by and considering all Member-States and their needs,

*Calling attention* to the financial means at the disposition of the UNODC, especially the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (UNPCJF) and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (UNVTF), which can be used to help Member States with limited technology and financial support,

*Recognizing* that an Ombudsman is an independent and unbiased institution, which would be working as an intermediary between the judiciary system of signatories' countries and citizens, especially in the courtrooms, tasked with, among others, receiving, recording and sharing complaints made by citizens about injustice, administrative mistakes or corruption to relevant authorities complaints, in order for these to be able to take the appropriate measures given the Ombudsman's reports and their societal credibility which would result in the reaffirmation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace Justice & Strong Institutions),

*Alarmed and concerned* about the Capacity to Combat Organized Crime Index (ICCPO) 2023, a study organized by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime in research that indicates that only 29 countries in the world have a high capacity to deal with organized crime,

*Guided* by the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Report (2021) less than 30% of developing countries have police units or law enforcement agencies specifically trained in environmental crime, which draws attention to regional understanding and calls for development of the police expertise in this area,

*Convinced* that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is the most viable standard in the development of fair, safe and secure trade, that it is adequate to prevent the commission of wildlife crime, and that it aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild plants and animals is legal, traceable and biologically sustainable,

*Reaffirming* its belief about the importance of the role of the General Assembly resolution 79/243, through the strengthening of international cooperation in fighting cybercrimes,

*Emphasizing* United Nations Sustainable Development Groups Cooperation framework which implements cooperative foundations at the country-level in order to work toward the Sustainable Development Goals and protect human rights, data privacy, and enhance cooperation,

*Considering* UNCAC's Implementation Review Mechanism to be an important part of the international fight against corruption,

*Bearing in mind* the work done by Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and their work to investigate Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), by monitoring suspicious transactions and relevant money laundering information,

*Acknowledging the impact* of the 2024 United Nations Convention Against Cybercrime in its multilateral and cooperative approach to increase cooperation between the Member States in combating the misuse of communication and information technologies for criminal purposes,

*Considering* the initiatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) that promotes and protects rights of all people, especially about the right to be protected from national, continental and international organized crime,

1. *Affirms* that the CCPCJ must work to promote its interests, values and resolutions by debating motions on possible implementation, in consenting Member States, of an institution which will serve as a cyber-link between said Member States, INTERPOL and any other regional police organizations by sharing data on known crime groups and incidents;
2. *Recommends* Member States who have not yet done so to implement independent Ombudsman organizations in their administration in order to help citizens submit complaints and reports on corruption that will then be reviewed and shared to appropriate authorities and police bodies, which would:
  - a. Constitute a major and relevant support for the governments of each signatories countries, without any kind of interference with their sovereignty;
  - b. Receive financial support from the UNPCJF and the UNVTF in the case of Member States with limited technological infrastructure in order to implement these digital governance systems;
3. *Encourages* Member States, with the technical support of relevant UN bodies such as United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), to adopt and invest in digital governance infrastructure aimed at enhancing transparency, preventing corruption, and protecting vulnerable populations, including but not limited to:
  - a. The implementation of e-government systems for procurement, licensing, and public financial management;
  - b. The development of secure digital platforms for complaints reporting and whistleblowing protection;
  - c. The integration of wage protection systems such as salary payment monitoring, particularly in sectors employing migrant or low-wage labor in cooperation with International Labor Organization (ILO);
  - d. The exploration of emerging technologies, including blockchain, to reinforce integrity in supply chains and public contracting processes;

4. *Further encourages* the expansion and further strengthening the enforcement power of the UNCAC's Implementation Review Mechanism by introducing a voluntary annex that:
  - a. Allows for the optional reporting of enforcement outcomes to international networks of law enforcement agencies such as INTERPOL or EUROPOL or other relevant bodies, including but not limited to asset recovery statistics, prosecution data, and procurement oversight results;
  - b. Provides Member States with the opportunity to voluntarily publish follow-up action plans addressing gaps identified through the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, the peer review process by which States assess each other's compliance with the Convention;
  - c. Promotes the integration of technology and data-sharing tools, such as satellites specializing in information and intelligence, blockchains, decentralized distributed databases, ledgers and/or peer-to-peer data sharing protocols, in order to support international cooperation in voluntary data-sharing, including but not limited to the data UNODC to streamline peer support and implementation follow-through;
5. *Recommends* the expansion of regional Anti-Corruption Training Hubs, such as the Global Anti-Corruption Training Platform or the UNODC e-learning platform, particularly in developing regions as those are most prone to suffering from corruption, in order to provide legal expertise, institutional capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing programs, with the support of UNODC and other relevant bodies;
6. *Further notes* the value of existing models that combine academic research, practical enforcement training, and multilateral cooperation, such as those hosted in the Middle East, which have contributed to peer-to-peer learning and regional coordination;
7. *Encourages* the creation of standardized document templates, which would create a common and an equitable basis for law agencies' administration for every member countries of the UN to support and improve data-sharing equality and international cooperation, which would allow for an easier understanding of the mechanisms of corruption cases, through the expertise of UNODC investigators and officials, that:
  - a. Enables law enforcement agencies to accurately document;
  - b. Register crimes in their respective Member States;
  - c. Offer easy understanding of international investigations, implement measures to prevent organised criminal activity, such as investigations and information tracking to identify potential organized crime actors;
8. *Recommends* the establishment of an annual international conference on transnational organized crime and corruption, hosted on a rotating and voluntary basis by Member States, beginning with the State of Qatar in 2026, in close cooperation with the UNODC, with the aim of reviewing progress on the implementation of UNCAC and other relevant frameworks, sharing best practices, and advancing coordinated responses;
9. *Appeals* UNODC to broaden its anti-corruption Globe Network, past the current 126 members, by:
  - a. Encouraging every anti-corruption related law enforcement agency in current and future member states to join the network, from police to judiciary, as to further foster information and intelligence sharing during investigations;
  - b. Inviting Non Governmental Organizations and other representatives of the civil society committed to anti-corruption activities as observers of the Globe Network, so as to provide a fresh

perspective on the matter, offer their own conclusions and progress of their investigations and report cases of corruption yet unknown to law enforcement agencies;

10. *Invites* for increased international cooperation among FIUs and FIAs to:

- a. Enhance the detection and disruption and transnational financial crimes, including money laundering and terrorist financing through advocating for universal regulation for digital currency platforms that are often used in the financial transactions of TOCs;
- b. Suggest Member States cooperate with bodies including, but not limited to, INTERPOL in order to prevent future hindrance of investigations into financial flows and corruption cases;
- c. Support capacity-building in asset tracing and recovery, especially for jurisdictions with limited investigative infrastructure through the allocation from the UNODC;
- d. Develop country-specific risk-based strategies under their own discretion to address financial crime in collaboration with the UNODC and relevant multilateral platforms;

10. *Proclaims* education of potential victims of transnational organised crime and civilians that are crucial to report these crimes by:

- a. Reminding of the punishments for law breaking and advertisement for other possibilities to acquire money through the initiatives of OHCHR in impoverished regions as designated in the 2024 Multidimensional Poverty Index ;by assessing regional GDP per capita and targeting the lower quartile;
- b. Encouraging officials to report bribes and attempted contact by transnational criminal organisations by creating reporting more accessible through the expansion of the UN WrongDoing Form specific to government officials;
- c. Suggesting to implement awareness for victims through the Blue Heart Campaign in various aspects, health system, religious associations and work environments, such as workshops held by member states on identifying potential means of trafficking and vocalisation of threats;
- d. Informing civilians of the legal system, statistics on crime, especially corruption, and the mechanisms through which transnational criminal organizations operate in order to raise awareness of the degree of magnitude;

11. *Encourages* the use by national and international law enforcement organizations of Member States for implementation of recommended international frameworks in the private sector to prevent money laundering, trafficking, and other illicit transactions through:

- a. The implementation of specialized training programs, to each sector, which educate about the indicators of money laundering, trafficking, or other illicit transactions;
- b. Sharing data intelligence and information between the public and private sector;

12. *Recommends* to improve through professional grounding instruction on the development of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) by new strategies about capacity-building initiatives that will be:

- a. Conducted by expert units of INTERPOL such as INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG), INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI), INTERPOL Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC) and the INTERPOL Maritime Security Programme, in

collaboration with member states that are open to actively participate in sharing their experience and knowledge in areas such as intelligence, security, and law enforcement;

- b. Addressed to strengthen capacity of action through training defense and first-response forces of interested Member States, including police forces, military units, port authorities, and national maritime agencies;
  - c. Guided by the INTERPOL experts and professional grounding instruction, through lectures and guided training on citizen security with a focus on the following key areas:
    - i. Animal trafficking, with specialized instruction supported by the standards of the CITES, which regulates the global commerce of endangered wildlife species and enabling the enhancement of training and technical support against issues related on territorial surveillance, and enforcement actions against poaching;
    - ii. Money laundering, with focused training on identification and detection techniques at the integration and stratification stages of the money laundered;
    - iii. Financial Crimes, through the development of mechanisms to trace and prevent illicit financial flows;
    - iv. Criminal Port Prevention, aimed at suggesting enhanced port security per the domestic law of each member state and control over criminal logistics;
13. *Further invites* Member States to consider the ratification of the 2024 United Nations Convention against Cybercrime so that it can efficiently address the challenges posed by cybercrime as well as aiding in the cyber infrastructure of developing Member States.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/3

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

**Topic:** International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

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*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Guided by* non-governmental organizations (NGO) partnerships that address trafficking in persons, drugs, wildlife and violent crime with United Nations databases such as the Trafficking in Persons (TIP), Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment, Environmental Crime and Wildlife Trafficking, and Interpol's Criminal Intelligence Database,

*Aware of* the drastic nature of drug cartels that result in the increase of spending to stop this, overburdening the justice system, and strain on the healthcare system,

*Reminds* Member States of their own digital materials, such as cyberspace technology and biometric verification to combat cyber-transnational crime,

*Acknowledging* the trade marks and signatures, recognized in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons found in General Assembly resolution 55/25, that are frequently used by organized crime groups in order for border patrol to identify them more prominently,

*Seeking* further monitoring from the United Nations Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM) on known crime paths through pre-existing data on at-risk trafficking routes,

*Concerned by* the statistic provided by the World Wildlife Fund's 2024 Living Planet Report that the illegal wildlife trade contributed to the 73% decline of average global wildlife populations from 1970 until 2020,

*Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15, Life on Land, and 17, Partnerships for the Goals, and its relevance to mitigating transnational crime via data sharing mechanisms,

*Mindful of* the impacts of fraud and tax evasion on the economy and the ecosystem which cause significant financial losses, hinder economic growth, reduce investment, and reduces funding that is used to hold onto biodiversity,

*Expressing with concern* of the lack adequate infrastructures for how ineffective the border management system is, leading to exploitable vulnerabilities in border security facilitate human and drug trafficking, and the proliferation of weapons,

*Affirming* the importance of educational campaigns to prevent civilians from falling victim to organized crime,

*Emphasizing* the crucial role of technology, such as collecting data with Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) technology, research organizations, and preexisting media platforms to keep individuals safe and connected,

*Deeply convinced* that providing comprehensive support to human trafficking victims strengthens both human rights protection and national security efforts,

1. *Advises* the expansion of data United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), TIP, and Interpol databases, about the indication of frequently used routes for smuggling substance and trafficking to:

- a. Reduce the impact of illegal trades on local economies due to local funds being recycled into regional businesses to help aid and encourage development of communities instead of the crime industry;
  - b. Strategically place informational and strategic aids, such as educational materials, at the border with the partnership of NGOs;
- 2. *Recommends* the expansion of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) with the help of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by:
  - a. Furthering the seizure of drug trade assets at the border with more patrol, to a goal of stopping over \$500 million worth of drugs, measured by the creation of a committee in the UN;
  - b. Advising the establishment of an international budget of over \$10 billion to ensure the diminishment of drug cartels, whilst protecting the economy, healthcare, and not overwhelming the justice system;
  - c. Establishing a database of best practices in regional border management coordination that can be adapted to different geographical, economic, and security contexts;
  - d. Storing the database at the United Nations Under the UNODC that oversees the expansion of the INCB;
- 3. *Requests* that Member States leverage technology such as biometric verification and cyber intelligence screening whilst maintaining human oversight, bearing in mind the technological nuances regarding human trafficking, provide a helpful initial screening process and potential for growth and improvement through:
  - a. Strengthening of borders to halt cybercrime from operating across borders with the suggestion of extending access to traffic monitoring data and surveillance on radio technology for border security agencies;
  - b. Expanding international cooperation and inviting Member States to share information and resources such as traffic monitoring data and radio technology to help locate where these crimes take place. This gives Member States more clarity on what to look for;
  - c. Supporting the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, an international treaty signed by over 96 countries;
  - d. Increased security at the border will help save businesses, governments, and critical infrastructure;
  - e. Employing trained professional specifically dedicated to navigating the technical limitation and interpreting the complex data generated by these technologies to ensure effective identification of trafficking cases;
- 4. *Draws the attention* of Member States to develop and implement advanced technological measures to combat piracy in the space of cyber-transnational crime, including:
  - a. Suggesting the establishment of specialized digital forensics units at key border control points equipped with tools to detect and verify provided digital documentation that are at risk of fraud such as financial translation, communication and forged documents, and online illegal marketplaces;

- b. Creating standardized technological protocols through the International Monetary Fund, updated annually with the contribution of Member States educating border officers on:
  - i. Digital verification for travel documents;
  - ii. Recognition of behavioral indicators of trafficking victims and criminal organizations;
  - iii. Authentication procedures for legitimate cross-border movements;
  - iv. Data collection and sharing methodologies that preserve privacy while enhancing identification of illicit trafficking operations;
- 5. *Calls upon* the expansion of an oversight committee, which furthers the UN's Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms, under the guidance of the Human Border Justice (HBJ) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), tasked with:
  - a. Consulting local governments, civilians, and law enforcement to identify recurring problems and to further the prevention of abuses at the border;
  - b. Having an annual meeting at the UN for a "Human Border Index" to publicly assess different Member States progress in integrating ethical practices at the borders, therefore encouraging transparency and accountability;
  - c. Processing various testimonies of civilians that have suffered human rights violations at the border as to provide information to local law enforcement and shape future policies that are cognizant of human dignity;
- 6. Proposes the idea of Border Peace Dialogues, mediated by locally trained judiciaries following UN frameworks such as the United National Development Programme's (UNDP) Community Dialogue for Sustainable Peace between communities on both sides of dispute or conflict-prone borders to reduce tension and prevent further escalation into violence or organized crime;
- 7. *Encourages* willing Member States to increase infrared surveillance and technology utilization of previously identified criminal trafficking paths near borders, including ground, air, and sea, to help stop trafficking paths by:
  - a. Increasing research and development of infrared technology;
  - b. Promoting a greater accessibility to infrared technology for local law enforcement groups;
  - c. Educating government officials on the importance of infrared technology and how to effectively use it to help identify patterns on organized crime in real time;
- 8. *Welcomes* the UNDP Combating Wildlife Crime Through Awareness-Raising in order to prevent cross-border environmental crimes such as illegal logging and wildlife trafficking through:
  - a. Expanding upon existing projects and commissions that aim to improve the sustainability management of endangered environments from Wildlife Crimes such as ivory trade and other endangered species;
  - b. Employing a three-tiered approach dealing with increased awareness by:
    - i. Educating port workers on specific materials through the UNDP specialists;



- ii. Technical details, such as animal tagging or electronic security systems on natural reserves to help lower wildlife-related crimes;
    - iii. Enforcement and legislation by improving existing laws and regulations;
  - c. Following the guidelines of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in a manner that makes sense for each respective Member State;
9. *Strongly encourages* the furthering of admirable initiatives that address wildlife trafficking and other related crime by:
- a. Suggesting Member States to cooperate with regional NGOs to train “community scouts”- local members trained and equipped to monitor, patrol, and provide data for conservation efforts - to save animals endangered by trafficking and poaching and report suspicious activities by:
    - i. Providing scouts with comprehensive, skills-based training in areas such as animal ecology, human wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation methods and tools and understand criminal tactics used in trafficking and poaching, including identifying potential threats and suspicious behavior;
    - ii. Deploying trained scouts in high-risk biodiversity regions, for the purposes of promoting long-term biodiversity conservation aligned with international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by:
      - 1. Supporting regional peace and security by reducing the influence of criminal networks engaged in illicit wildlife trade because very biodiverse places are at a higher risk for the attack of existing criminal networks;
      - 2. Strengthening collaboration between local communities and conservation authorities to improve trust and compliance with environmental regulations;
  - b. Utilizing technology such as the SMART and CyberTracker, developing handheld data collection solutions, to enhance skills and effectiveness of training for scouts;
10. *Invites* Member States to model after the structure of the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and expanding on the UN’s Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML), both which aim to expand the financial sectors to be better trained on how to detect laundered money using education and laws;
11. *Calls for* Member States to model after the structure of the based off Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) training courses on Mobilizing Anti-Money Laundering Regimes, which aims to:
- a. Help financial intelligence units, investigators, and prosecutors to help wildlife crime;
  - b. Lessen money laundering using an anti-money laundering course which advocates a “follow the money” approach to wildlife crime;
  - c. Expand upon UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere initiative to educate in the realm of social and environmental sciences;
12. *Suggests* Member States explore the connection between terrorism and other organized crime, to address the linked patterns by:

- a. Collecting data, that will be stored in the UN's MRM, on the aforementioned SMART technology regarding the concrete links between terrorist action and other transnational organized crimes to lessen risks at the border;
  - b. Calling upon research organizations to further explore and publicize their findings to the United Nations, with the support of the IMF, through:
    - i. Attending United Nations panels on the dangers of transnational organized crime;
    - ii. Publicizing the research to preexisting media platforms of the UNDP and UNODC;
    - iii. Introducing these research papers to The United Nations Digital Library (UNDL) in collaboration with other NGOs focused on publishing accurate and relevant information in the field of international political economy;
  - c. Furthering the development and access to available information from preexisting research;
13. *Supports* successful prior guidelines, such as the proposed framework from the UN's Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto, particularly Article 31(5): Prevention, to promote spreading awareness and promote participation from the public on the topic of organized crime via educational platforms such as:
- a. Media campaigns through radio stations and Social Media;
  - b. Pamphlets and Posters;
  - c. Governmental campaigns on online platforms to alert the public to scams and phishing, using hashtags to collect analytics on the effectiveness of such campaigns;
14. *Further invites* the idea of policy aimed at reintegration of former victims of human trafficking at the border that would:
- a. Be aimed at aiding these individuals back into normal life;
  - b. Connect them with local NGOs that will encourage them to obtain help back into their home country;
  - c. Suggest victim assistance measures such as de-stigmatization campaigns and witness protection for those reporting crimes.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/4

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

**Topic:** International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

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*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Recognizing* that illicit financial flows linked to organized crime are estimated to amount to 2-5% of global GDP annually, as reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and that this issue is further exacerbated by the estimated \$1 trillion paid in bribes each year, as reported by the World Bank, highlighting the scale of the issues,

*Reaffirming* that everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person, that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude, in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), and that it constitutes one of the essential foundations of societies and development, and that it is critical to combating corruption,

*Taking into consideration* Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) that discusses the maintenance of peace and international security and the Article 1.3 of the Charter that refers to international cooperation as one of the principles of the United Nations,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/194 of December 2014, entitled *United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, that condemns violence against children and reaffirms that it is the duty of States to protect children from all forms of violence and human rights violations, aligning with SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities),

*Further recalling* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985 titled “Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims,” which defines victims of crime and the abuse of power, as well as recommending the often neglected yet appropriate restitution, compensation, and assistance for fair treatment in judicial systems,

*Reaffirming* the international community’s commitment with the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) to prevent, combat, and punish transnational organized crime in collaboration with all Member States (TOC), as outlined in General Assembly resolution 55/25,

*Highlights* the role of education and safe learning environments for sustainable development in promoting and enhancing public awareness of the eradication of corruption and transnational crimes, of combating climate change, and of promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, among other things, aligning with SDGs 16 (Peace, justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

*Highly concerned* that there was a 120% increase in the amount of cases when victims of trafficking were recruited through the use of social media according to United Nations (UN) Women’s *Trafficking in Women and Girls Report* (2022),

*Stressing* the importance of upholding human rights and privacy in all anti-trafficking operations to ensure no infringement of freedoms and dignity of innocent people, aligning with SDG 16,

*Deploing* the lack of initiatives providing minorities more likely to be trafficked with socio-economic development opportunities, such as those offered by programs like the Second Chance Through Online Learning initiative by UN Women, which provides people who were not able to get the formal education with digital and vocational

training, furthermore protecting victims, prosecuting perpetrators, and preventing trafficking through cooperation with local government organizations,

*Deeply disturbed* that human trafficking has increased by 25% in recent years, with disproportionate effects on women and girls who represent more than 71% of trafficking victims worldwide, according to the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024*,

*Observing* that proportion of male victims of trafficking in persons has significantly increased in recent years, and that men and boys make up the majority of victims trafficked for forced labor and organ removal,

*Recognizing* the great threat posed by the dark web, used for illicit trafficking of goods, human trafficking, illegal sale of weapons and the coordination of cyber attacks, which is emphasized in the *Dark Web and Cyber-Crime-as-a-Service and its impact on cyber-enabled terrorism* report by the UN Office of the Counter-Terrorism (CTC),

*Further recognizing* the urgent need to adapt to the rapid evolution of cybercrime, which has impacted 73% of small businesses in 2023 worldwide according to the *Business Impact Report* and poses significant threats to critical infrastructures,

*Addressing* the 2023 UN Human Rights study on the increased endangering impact of new digital technology on border control, aligning with SDG 17,

*Acknowledging* that the rapid growth of internet users worldwide, increasing from 53% of the global population in 2023 to 68% in 2024 in the most recent report from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which exposes vulnerable people to cyber criminality,

*Also acknowledging* the efforts of NGOs that utilize clandestine methods to gather first-hand information on the behavior and experiences of both victims and offenders involved in organized crimes,

*Noting* the launch of the UNTOC Review Mechanism, in which countries utilize a questionnaire process to self-assess and peer review on their compliance with and implementation of proposed guidelines and protocols, adopted in Resolution CTOC/COP/2020/10 in November 2020,

*Reaffirming* further that every State has, and shall freely exercise full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources and that state sovereignty remains top priority alongside reforming global judiciary responses to TOC,

*Expressing* appreciation for the Environmental Security Programme established in 2010 by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to support Member States in investigations and coordinate transnational operations against crimes that affect the environment, aligning with SDGs 13, 14 and 15,

1. *Invites* all Member States to ratify, implement, and review the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the upcoming United Nations Convention against Cybercrime in Hanoi, Vietnam in 2025;
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to guarantee in all circumstances fundamental human rights as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
3. *Also invites* Member States to ratify the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, adopted in November 1997, that establishes international standards on criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions and also establishes an open-ended, peer-driven monitoring mechanism to ensure the thorough implementation of the international obligations;

4. *Encourages* Member States to further support online tools like the e-learning platforms similar to the *Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade* course by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which manages to establish outreach to the distant locations, popularizing the possible measures that different actors can take to fight the violations through e-lessons, quizzes and assignments by:
  - a. Using the model of such platforms to create training programs covering other forms of TOC for the personnel currently involved in the management of the areas with high levels of criminal activities;
  - b. Translating existent tools in languages of the Member States who will be willing to further implement them;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote a safe learning environment for children through the support of professionals in the education system by encouraging professionals such as teachers and advisory faculty to follow appropriate training courses on the risks of youth criminality;
6. *Further recommends* all countries, relevant intergovernmental bodies, relevant non-governmental organizations and all other relevant stakeholders to give due consideration to the contribution of education to eradicate transnational crimes and corruption, notably by:
  - a. Promoting human rights and common values;
  - b. Informing youth on the existence and the functioning of corruption and crimes such as human, arms, drugs trafficking and especially spreading out the message to speak out;
  - c. Promoting awareness amongst youth on the dangers linked to digital platforms such as releasing confidential informations online, trusting anonymous interlocutors, sending money over internet;
7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to continue to provide support and assist States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to promote prevention against transnational organized crimes and corruption, including through knowledge-sharing and standard-setting, youth empowerment and mobilization, the exchange of best practices, data collection, research and study;
8. *Suggests* that Member States ensure concerned professions such as police forces and medical workers stay informed on identifying the effects of trafficking victims by:
  - a. Improving frequency and adapting already existing training programs;
  - b. Encouraging access to the UNODC expert consultations on recognizing signs of organ trafficking;
  - c. Utilizing the UNTOC Review Mechanism to consistently evaluate the effectiveness of such programs;
9. *Proposes* the strengthening of regional awareness programs addressing the gender biases of trafficking victims through:
  - a. Recognizing the disproportionate impact of trafficking in persons on women and girls;
  - b. Calling attention to the UN Women awareness campaigns on the matter;

10. *Strongly invites* Member States to invest in emerging technologies, especially in data protection and security platforms, to catch up with the ongoing development of cybercrime;
11. *Welcomes* the ethical use of AI and data analysis, in collaboration with INTERPOL, in encouraging regional partners to voluntarily share a criminal database in the spirit of collaboration and information sharing between Member States in the most affected regions of human trafficking to combat transnational trafficking networks through;
12. *Endorses* Member States continued commitment to the *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims* which outlines fundamental principles of supporting victims of crime and abuse of power and for ensuring justice by strengthening victim protection;
13. *Encourages* Member States to respect the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) legal framework that regulates money laundering crimes through international collaboration;
14. *Appeals to* Member States that are highly experienced in effectively combating organized financial crime to provide assistance to Member States that struggle with deficient strategies by:
  - a. Highlighting information and guidance on adaptive strategies within the UNTOC forums that focuses on:
    - I. Frameworks against money laundering activities, emerging trends of financial crime, threats and the *modi operandi* of transnational organized financial crime;
    - II. Cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;
  - b. Enforcing collaboration with International organizations such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL;
15. *Urges* Member States to renew the annual meetings through the *Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime* platform, promoting measures against cybersecurity as well as introducing guidelines for public and private actors to further address the issue of the increased vulnerability of the Internet users;
16. *Recommends* the implementation of online courses focused on cyber criminality for businesses and households, based on the Global Programme on Cybercrime released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), particularly by:
  - a. Paying special attention to the new internet users;
  - b. Outlining the actions in case of a cyber-attack;
  - c. Creating directives to prevent cyber crimes by detecting scams and fraudulent websites;
17. *Encourages* the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to further extend the Cybersecurity and New Technologies programme to transnational organized cybercrime;
18. *Supports* Member States in work with INTERPOL, EUROPOL and governmental organization to include education on cybersecurity as a preventive method to raise awareness among children and individuals of the risks of the dark web, through:
  - a. Online lessons and courses for all young people and workers;

- b. Collaboration between Member States to share good practices in the field of cybersecurity education;
  - c. Dissemination of information and regional awareness to promote a conscious and responsible use of the internet;
- 19. *Calls upon* Member States to expand legal avenues for migration and strengthen collaboration with international agencies such as the IOM and UNHCR to provide safe, regulated pathways that reduce the vulnerabilities of populations to organized crime and corruption;
- 20. *Recommends* that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) expand the scope of their “Making Cities Resilient 2030” project to include research on cities’ successful strategies and efforts against trafficking of persons, drugs, arms, wildlife, and specialized goods, specifically by:
  - a. Reviewing successful strategies through the UNTOC Review Mechanism;
  - b. Utilizing research to curate model frameworks;
- 21. *Proposes* the expansion of the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) Data Portal digital platform UN INFO, used by Member States to boost transparency and accountability by monitoring countries’ cooperation on implementing suggested frameworks. Labeled the United Nations Initiative for Transnational Exploitation (UNITE), the expanded branch will:
  - a. Follow the values of Prevention, Recovery, Awareness, Recovery, Investigation, Support, & Education (PRAISE);
  - b. Oversee a task force modeling the processes of SOSA that partners with the UNODC to lead undercover initiatives online and in the field to gather data on the behavioral patterns of both offenders and victims;
  - c. Gather data regarding TOC victims’ first hand experiences by utilizing educational workshop methods that promote humanitarian aid in the form of pairing up like-minded individuals to discuss their experiences;
  - d. Streamline its findings to seeking international agreement on judiciary action for transnational organized crimes;
- 22. *Recommends* expanding international agreements on judiciary action for TOC with the:
  - a. Use of the UNITE program database to inform effective policies and responses to TOC that Member States can consider implementing in their own judiciary processes;
  - b. Agreement of each Member State to prioritize effective and growing judicial action for TOC;
  - c. Encourages Member States to pursue efficient judicial processes for TOC cases, in full accordance with national legal systems and international fair trial standards;
- 23. *Encourages* Member States to engage in observational opportunities at the International Court of Justice’s (ICJ) TOC trials to learn new and effective strategies for judicial processes and anti-corruption measures they can employ in their own countries;

24. *Recommends* the further promotion of the UNODC Border Management Branch in its efforts to combat environmental crimes and for further cooperation between countries to better allow for coordination of its efforts;
25. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their collaboration with INTERPOL's Environmental Security Programme (ENS), including participation in global operations such as Operation Thunder and Operation 30 Days at Sea, to improve the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of transnational environmental criminals;
26. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources to fund the programs mentioned above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.





**Code:** CCPCJ/2/1

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

**Topic:** Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons

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*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* passed by the General Assembly which establishes that individuals should not be held to slavery and servitude, subjected to torture or degrading treatment, and have the right to rest and leisure, laying the foundation for the prohibition of trafficking in persons in all forms,

*Noting the Global Crime Index* published by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC), which documents statistics on organized crime of 193 Member States,

*Observing* General Assembly resolution 77/194 (2022) which defines human trafficking as an extreme violation to fundamental human rights,

*Concerned* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by trafficking in persons with over 74% of trafficking victims being female, as reported by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024*,

*Further recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)*, which takes an important place in bringing the female half of humanity into the focus of human rights concerns by reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity, and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women,

*Recognizing* that the proportion of men and boys as trafficking victims has increased steadily in recent years, and that males make up the majority of victims trafficked for organ removal and forced labor, as shown in the UNODC's 2022 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*,

*Emphasizing* that forced labor still affects 28 million people worldwide from all economic circles and 63% of forced labor happens in private industries, according to the *International Labour Organization (ILO)*,

*Expressing concern* that only 1% of human trafficking victims are rescued from their dehumanizing state of abuse, according to the head of the UNODC in 2016,

*Recalling* that in 2007, the UNODC observed the contrast between the behavior of adolescents that had been entered into trafficking at a young age and those that had not, revealing that child victims may not always appear to be malnourished or in distress upon initial observation,

*Recognizing* the need for empowerment through education and economic opportunities, with specific focus on rural areas to reduce vulnerability, guided by the *Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education)*,

*Cognizant of* the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons and how it helps trafficked persons,

*Acknowledges* Security Council resolution 2388 (2017), which underlines the importance of using early warning systems for identifying potential victims of trafficking,

*Acknowledging* pre-existing initiatives on combating organ trafficking such as the UNODC toolkit, launched in 2022, on how Member States can appropriately investigate and prosecute the trafficking of people for the purpose of organ removal,

*Recognizing* the elusive nature of organ trafficking and its difficulty to assess, as reported by the World Health Organization's five hotspots of organ trafficking in 2007,

*Fully alarmed* by the rapidly expanding impact and reach of human trafficking, with country of origin, transit, or destination Victims from at least 127 Member State having been found to be exploited in the 137 States surveyed by the UNODC for the global report on trafficking in persons,

*Deeply saddened* by the report from the International Labour Organization (ILO) stating that globally 50 million people are currently living in modern slavery,

*Fully aware* of the way international cooperation is vital to the role of combating human trafficking as it allows the flow of information and expertise across borders which is needed when trying to dismantle the complex networks of trafficking of persons,

*Recognizing* the importance of strengthening efforts and improving international coordination to combat the possible consequences of this international crime and also identifying human trafficking as an international crime that violates the fundamental rights of many people around the world and generates large illicit profits at the expense of human exploitation established in Security Council resolution 2388,

*Reiterating* its appreciation to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in partnership with the *International Civil Aviation Organization* (ICAO) in the efforts of improvement of the technique for better identifying victims of trafficking,

*Guided* by the mission of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) to develop standardized operational procedures for identifying and protecting victims of human trafficking, recognizing that this crime severely impacts vulnerable populations and requires urgent, coordinated international action,

*Recalling* the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), which considers the obligation of Member States under the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting education and protecting child exploitation,

*Reaffirming* the importance of ILO's Convention No 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission of Employment and the ILO's Convention No 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour,

*Further recognizing* the role of the UNODC and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in addressing child trafficking and providing victim support services,

*Paying tribute* to the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC, 1989), which states that Member States shall protect, provide services to and take all measures deemed necessary to ensure the liberty and security of children,

*Acknowledging* the CRC Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Child in Armed Conflict, Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography,

*Also bearing in mind the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), which defined “torture” and called upon Member States to ensure that people were not subjected to such treatment or at risk of being victim to said inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,*

*Emphasizing the need for victim-centered approaches in developing anti-trafficking policies,*

*Inspired by the Barnahus Model, a European Model responding to child sexual abuse and trafficking by coordinating criminal investigations and child protections services under one roof,*

*Further emphasizing that forced labor still affects 28 million people worldwide from all economic circles and 63% of forced labor happens in private industries according to the ILO,*

*Deeply concerned by the persistent economic underdevelopment and limited livelihood opportunities in vulnerable regions which continues to create conditions for trafficking exploitation, particularly affecting women and marginalized communities due to the lack of sustainable employment, financial resources and opportunities and protective employment infrastructure,*

*Encouraged by the 2024 UNODC Action against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling initiative that highlights the links between trafficking and organized crime with the goal of protecting vulnerable migrant groups identifying human trafficking victims,*

*Guided by the United Nations’ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2000) and ratified by 181 Member States,*

*Concerned about the usage of international roads and ports used to transport victims of sexual and labor trafficking,*

*Recognizing the vital role of whistleblowers in exposing human trafficking and the urgent need to protect them from retaliation to ensure effective reporting and enforcement,*

*Acknowledging the United Privacy Policy Group which is an interagency group which created the Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy that is a standard framework for data processing and protection,*

*Reaffirming the Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime by expansion of Clause 10 to promote the creation of a shared international database to provide real time trafficking updates,*

*Recognizing the need for an improved digital platform to identify and affect the trafficking systems and operatives in place,*

*Recognizing the increasing role of digital technologies and online platforms in facilitating trafficking in persons, and the urgent need for innovative tools to disrupt these evolving criminal patterns,*

*Noting with deep concern the necessity to create an international applicable tool such as the system implemented by the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) and Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLOs) on the Philippines protecting migrant workers being exploited through contracts including unacceptable working conditions,*

1. *Urges the upcoming Global Forum for Human Trafficking by the UNODC in June 2025 to include a panel of victims of trafficking in persons and experts in the field of study to share their expertise and experience to Member States on the challenges and barriers affecting survivors in their journey to reintegration, specifically through:*

- a. Shared testimonies from culturally diverse survivors of different types of trafficking in persons that recognize the gender biases and stigmatization victims of trafficking face;
  - b. Analysis on the shared challenges derived from expert research on victims' isolation and confinement, physical and psychological traumas, financial troubles and threats;
  - c. Emphasizing the cultural differences in societal reintegration;
2. *Recommends* the improvement of educational services within willing Member States, utilizing humanitarian aid to help reintegrate victims into society by:
  - a. Bettering the collaboration with local NGO services to increase the incentive of local communities to provide humanitarian aid through the use of already established regional centers;
  - b. Promoting existing services that move towards financial recovery and means of safe housing for the victims, thus preventing them from returning to the trafficking networks;
  - c. Proposing a suggestive framework for an instructional orientation for healthcare workers that can be translated into various languages for effective outreach and will educate healthcare professionals on being able to effectively spot and interact with both patients and offenders involved in human trafficking;
3. *Calls on* Member States to improve awareness campaigns on the effects of human trafficking on victims, by:
  - a. Leading awareness campaigns on the shared struggles that victims of human trafficking face in reintegration with a focus on the gender based discrimination of victims;
  - b. Calling for Member States to endorse the inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in persons (ICAT's) *Call for Accelerated Action* by 2025 to Prevent and End Child Trafficking (2023), which outlines ten actions that are to be done to combat child trafficking, such as:
    - i. Enhancing the evidence base to address gaps in knowledge on child trafficking;
    - ii. Strengthening efforts to guarantee child online safety;
  - c. Appealing to Member States to reMember A/RES/68/192, considering Membership in the UNODC's Blue Heart Campaign to jumpstart prevention conversation to strengthen national frameworks towards human trafficking;
4. *Encourages* Member States to model after UN Women's *End Line Evaluation*, which aims to address the problem of trafficking that affects all communities by a two-program strategy of:
  - a. Building social action, such as awareness campaigns and educational programs;
  - b. Strengthening state accountability mechanisms;
5. *Prompts* Member States to include within their local education curriculums these topics necessary for the success of globally coordinated efforts against trafficking in persons highlighting:
  - a. The potential signs of trafficking and preventing the youth from falling victim to human trafficking networks;

- b. The importance of maintaining safe learning environments for the youth;
  - c. The identified hotspots and danger zones in where trafficking in persons is more rampant;
  - d. The commonly observed behavioral patterns and strategies used by offenders;
  - e. The recurring trends of gender biases and the disproportionate impact of trafficking in persons on women and girls;
  - f. The importance of decent work and economic growth in empowering the youth to be less susceptible to trafficking in persons and/or forced servitude;
6. *Further encourages* Member States to guarantee fundamental human rights as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
7. *Urges* fellow Member States to become party to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons as expressed by the UNODC which:
- a. Establishes an international definition of “trafficking in persons”;
  - b. Lays out a series of general protection and support measures for victims such as psychological counseling, temporary and shelter housing, education, medical and psychological assistance;
  - c. Encourages collaboration between local law enforcements and state bodies to identify offenders and trafficked victims with respect to the sovereignty of all Member States;
8. *Suggests* the expansion of the Palermo Protocol with the 3P approach such as prevention, prosecution, and protection of victims by establishing a framework that:
- a. Respects the human rights of victims by providing medical and financial assistance to them;
  - b. Protect victims of human trafficking by putting them in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Witness Protection and Victim Assistance;
9. *Encourages* Member States to conduct research on how they could implement speedy trials to more effectively prosecute criminals responsible for trafficking in persons;
10. *Further invites* Member States to fund specialized anti-trafficking units with advanced training in:
- a. Victim-centered and trauma-informed interviewing;
  - b. Use of technology and digital forensics to uncover online recruitment and exploitation;
11. *Encourages* the Member States to further engage and cooperate with the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) and maintain cooperation with International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Human Rights under the Declaration of Human Rights in order to ensure the protection of the victims and prosecution of the traffickers by cooperating with INTERPOL to help Member States identify victims of trafficking organisations through the utilization of the Yellow Notice and the Red Notice to identify traffickers in order to notify national law enforcement utilization of organisations;
12. *Recommends* Member States to utilize NGOs facilitating communication between victims and authorities, in order to help address forced labor and sex trafficking through an early warning system that enables

local organizations to send targeted outreach to potential victims of online sex trafficking or sexual exploitation;

13. *Encourages* border cooperation among the states in order to identify routes of trafficking and cooperating in the fight against them;
14. *Directs* attention to Member States within the commission to favor dialogue over confrontation in the development process of developing transnational, continental and international aid;
15. *Suggests* coordinating joint assistance with the UNHCR, so that through its permanent missions at the borders, assistance is provided to persons and signs of victimization or apparent commission of the crime of trafficking in persons are identified through external control;
16. *Further recommends* that, through UNHCR commissions, voluntary psychosocial support is provided for vulnerable individuals such as refugees and Internally Displaced Persons;
17. *Suggests* that Member States, in coordination with UNHCR initiatives, engage in a training program related to identifying signs of abuse or oppression in displaced persons through a multidisciplinary, trauma-sensitive and human rights-based approach to accompaniment, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Identifying victims in need of protection at border points from the potential commission of crimes such as human trafficking;
  - b. Conceptual and normative foundations that provide a solid basis for identifying, understanding and addressing human trafficking to displaced persons who may not be aware that they are victims of this type of crime;
  - c. Notifying UNHCR Members of crimes against humanity, immediate action against the perpetrators of the crime of human trafficking and international cooperation within the legal framework for the prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes;
  - d. Mental health and psychological first aid training to detect symptoms of trauma, post-traumatic stress, anxiety or depression;
  - e. Knowledge of legal frameworks and human rights, legislation on gender-based violence, human trafficking, forced recruitment, forced displacement for ethnic, religious or political reasons;
18. *Recommends* Member States aide in the relocation, crisis support, and social support for the reincorporation of the victims of the commission of these crimes in their territories of origin, and in the event that there are indications within the psychosocial study of persecution, insecurity within their territory and intentions not to return, there will be coordination between nations to provide support, conditions and development of people in another territory that is willing to accommodate the concerns and interests of these people;
19. *Recommends* policy development towards multilateral anti-trafficking agreements reinforcing and renewing mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) based on human trafficking intel and international cooperation thus allowing for faster extradition of human traffickers, reaffirming that human trafficking as the sole purpose of such agreements promoting joint investigations between multiple Member States;
20. *Recommends* regional forums explore dialogue on improved coordination and mutual legal understanding, whilst respecting national sovereignty and legal diversity by:

- a. Using plans of action established by Member States to address pressing common challenges, guided by prior regional conventions;
  - b. Acknowledging good and effective practices that have been successful on a regional level;
21. *Recommends* the UNODC Action against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling expand to include educational outreach opportunities that targets migrant groups vulnerable to forced labor by:
- a. Partnering with willing Member State's law enforcement agencies to enhance and raise law enforcement officials awareness of the dangers of human trafficking, how to identify victims, and procedures to ensure their safety and protection;
  - b. Creating educational workshops for populations vulnerable to forced labor, as identified by the International Labor Organization, on the dangers of exploitations and how to recognize trafficking groups and their tactics;
22. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with neighbouring Member States and regional organizations to enhance the pre-existing Anti-Trafficking Task Forces aimed at dismantling trafficking networks, improving border control, and enhancing voluntary information-sharing mechanisms:
- a. Negating the amount of people exploited, misled, and scammed into work;
  - b. Other Member States having the ability to collaborate with others, in the effort to reduce labor trafficking and increase victims returned to their rightful place in life;
  - c. Learning more about the motivations and tactics of those that commit the horrible act of trafficking;
23. *Encourages* collaboration with UNESCO, the ILO, UNICEF, and UNODC to combat child labour and trafficking, in accordance with the ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and the CRC Optional Protocols;
24. *Recommends* the establishment of victim-centered programs in cooperation with UNICEF and local NGOs to develop policies aimed at preventing and providing support to survivors;
25. *Encourages* constructing National Referral Guidelines for Management of Victims of Trafficking based off The UN Migration Agency's National Referral Mechanism (NRM) proposed by sculpted to each Members states needs at their discretion, including, but not limited to:
- a. Definition of crimes that fall under human trafficking;
  - b. Punishment that is associated with trafficking crimes, including fines, jail time, and extradition;
  - c. Backings from other Member States to provide aid and assistance in times of need regarding human trafficking violations and cross border organizations that move through multiple Member States;
26. *Endorses the call for* a stronger consensus regarding the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, which will invite Member States who have not yet done so to ratify said Protocol;
27. *Calls upon* Member States to implement targeted economic development programs in regions with high trafficking vulnerability, focusing on:

- a. Microfinance initiatives for women-led businesses in rural communities;
  - b. Vocational training program aligned with sustainable local industries;
  - c. Infrastructure development that connects isolated communities to economic opportunities;
  - d. Public transportation networks that reduces isolation and vulnerability to trafficking;
  - e. Technological infrastructures that enables access to labor right information and reporting mechanisms;
  - f. Community resource centers that provides employment services and labor rights education;
28. *Recommends* Member States increase the availability of short-term shelter, long-term housing, and specialized services for all trafficking victims, particularly adult males and victims identified in rural areas, including by partnering with and allocating increased funding to NGOs that provide victim care while also:
- a. Providing housing shelters specifically for women and girls as to mitigate the risk of further gendered violence;
  - b. Encouraging voluntary data collection and reporting on child trafficking cases from Member States and regional bodies through collaboration with UNODC and relevant regional bodies to improve the effectiveness of international responses;
29. *Encouraging* the enhancement and regional expansion of the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (IC-TIP), developed by the UNODC and the IOM, through:
- a. The integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, encrypted regional hubs, and predictive analytics to facilitate real-time data-sharing, while ensuring full respect for national sovereignty and the protection of victims' identities by:
    - i. Regional data sharing of information, such as facial recognition, of traffickers;
    - ii. Inviting Member States voluntarily to provide biometric information of families willing to look for missing Members;
    - iii. Ensuring data privacy for *victims* within government law enforcement agencies;
  - b. Collaboration with service provider companies to stop websites or online functions connected to human trafficking;
30. *Urges* Member States to further encourage whistleblowing by promoting knowledge about whistleblower protection programs, providing legal assistance for the witnesses, clarifying their rights, and facilitating access to witness protection programs;
31. *Encourages* Member States to improve local land mapping mechanisms concerned with trafficking in persons, particularly looking to identity and report start and end points, affected regions and hotspots;
32. *Encourages* that Member States provide regional information surrounding roads most used for trafficking of persons by improving on a digital system to map out various roads used to track victims across continents with a specific identification of start and end points;



33. *Encourages* the enhancement of the UNODC Global eLearning Programme by integrating advanced modules focused on emerging technologies such as:
- a. Artificial intelligence, blockchain analysis, and digital forensics, specifically tailored to combat trafficking in persons;
  - b. Inviting Member States to contribute resources and expertise to support the development and implementation of these modules;
34. *Recommends* investment in AI-powered monitoring systems to detect digital indicators of trafficking activity across social media, job platforms, and messaging services, with support from INTERPOL's innovation labs and national cybercrime units;
35. *Encourages* the exploration of blockchain technology in public procurement and labor-intensive sectors to trace ethical sourcing and reduce the risk of forced labor and human trafficking;
36. *Invites* Member States to implement a national contract verification tool aligning with national legislation and governance for the purpose of ensuring that working contracts for migrant workers comply with international labor conditions.