

**Report to the Economic and Social Council
on the Global Initiative to Fight Human
Trafficking and International Cooperation in
Combating Transnational Organized Crime
and Corruption**

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2 Executive Summary

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice(CCPCJ) is honored to present its final report to the Economic and Social Council on the topics of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking and International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption. Sub topics covered in this report are varied and include services to victims of trafficking, education for prevention of trafficking, researching and regional conferences.

Chapter One of the report includes four draft resolutions, one of which pertains to the second topic on the agenda. CCPCJ is submitting these to ECOSOC for consideration with the recommendation of adoption. The first topic was addressed via three resolutions on three separate topics. The draft resolution I addresses issues pertaining to victim service, and both topics including counseling, adoption of laws, a hotline, and the creation of safe houses. The draft resolution II addresses the need for taking preventative measures in combating human trafficking through educational awareness programs with respect to cultural sensitivity. The awareness campaign focuses on a variety of media outlets. Finally, the document asks nations to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The draft resolution III addresses the need for further research in the subject of human trafficking through education, asking NGOs and developed nations to focus on education and supporting effective media movements. The draft resolution IV is the only resolution passed on the second topic and addresses the need for regional conferences to further cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption. The draft resolution reaffirms the need for bilateral and multilateral agreements by calling for annual summits between regional blocs. The summits are to discuss topics of interest pertaining to organized crime. Furthermore, the draft resolution calls upon the provision of education on such issues at the request of individual states. The draft resolution endorses the expansion of UNODC offices with emphasis on those recently closed in the Caribbean.

Other recommendations of the Commission which are not included in these resolutions include a composed unofficial draft resolution pertaining to the sub topic of sea piracy which proposed to better train ship crews and organizing a coalition of nations who are authorized to patrol the areas of concern to increase organization and efficiency. The working draft resolution also called for this coalition to be available to escort and support groups wanting to provide aid to the area to ensure its delivery.

Chapter two discusses deliberations regarding the proceedings of CCPCJ. This includes a synopsis of relevant debate on the topics and a voting record for the resolutions included in the report.

CCPCJ thanks ECOSOC for its time in considering this matter and has appreciated the opportunity to present this report.

3 **Topic Area I: Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking**

4
5 **Chapter 1**

6 **Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its**
7 **attention**

8
9 **A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council**

10
11 The Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the
12 Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

13
14 **Draft resolution I**
15 **Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking**
16 **The need for enhanced victim services**

17
18 *The Economic and Social Council,*

19
20 *Reaffirming* resolutions A.RES.61/180, A.RES.61/144, A.RES.59/166, A.RES.
21 58/137,

22
23 *Convinced* that victim services ought to have a greater emphasis on the issues of
24 repatriation, healing and job training,

25
26 *Concerned* with the inexcusable mental and physical harm endured by the victims
27 of human trafficking,

28
29 1. *Encourages* member states to take greater initiative in the collection of human
30 trafficking data, and requests continued cooperation in the release of this data to the
31 United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;

32
33 2. *Resolves* that a Global Summit on the Repatriation of Victims of Human
34 Trafficking be held in February of 2012 for the purpose of discussing how specific global
35 regions should deal with repatriation.

36 (a) The meeting would be held under the auspices of Economic and Social
37 Council (ECOSOC);

38 (b) The meeting would be open to attendance by all members of the General
39 Assembly;

40 (c) The meeting should result in the creation of Report on the Repatriation of
41 Victims of Human Trafficking to be submitted to ECOSOC;

42 (d) The meeting would occur in Geneva, Switzerland;

43
44 3. *Requests* Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) already in the act of
45 supporting human trafficking victims to widen their efforts to counseling and healing
46 victims;

47

48 4. *Urges* developing member states to make international adoption laws more
49 efficient within their own sovereign states;

50
51 5. *Supports* a measure by United Nations Children's Fund to establish safe houses
52 for child victims of human trafficking;

53
54 6. *Endorses* the creation of a toll-free 24-hour international telephone hotline for
55 the purposes of counseling and aiding law enforcement in reporting as well as the
56 recovering of victims;

57
58 7. *Further endorses* that nations raise awareness by printing the hotline's number
59 to their visas and passports;

60
61 8. *Recommends* that this hotline utilize existing translating technology;

62
63 9. *Further recommends* that this hotline be used for gaining data and providing
64 assistance to victims;

65
66 10. *Advises* that funds from NGOs active in human trafficking be directed toward
67 the creations of safe house programs modeled after Japan's temporary services of :
68 clothing, food, accommodations, interpretation of native language, medical care, and
69 psychological care;

70
71 11. *Further advises* that this hotline be utilized over a four year period serving as a
72 pilot program in Canada and Ukraine;

73
74 12. *Resolves* that this hotline should be focused in the destination countries that
75 have the infrastructure and resources to support it, with the hope that it may be extended
76 to origin nations;

77
78 13. *Requests* that nations with similar programs provide logistic and informational
79 support;

80
81 14. *Proposes* that more development programs be created for the purpose of
82 aiding rehabilitation and repatriation of victims of human trafficking.

83
84
85 **Draft resolution II**
86 **Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking**
87 **The need for preventative educational measures regarding human trafficking**

88
89 *The Economic and Social Council,*

90
91 *Guided by* the Report on the Seventeenth Session of the Economic and Social
92 Council and the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13 to 15 February
93 2008,

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Reaffirming the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Profoundly alarmed by the fact that human trafficking is currently the second largest, fastest-growing criminal industry in the world,

Convinced that global civil societies can play a role in lowering the number of current and potential trafficking victims,

Recognizing further that member states have an obligation to educate citizens in order to prevent trafficking in persons,

Also reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, specifically article I, clause 3 in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all,

Congratulates Turkey, Indonesia, Uganda, and South Africa's success in raising awareness of human trafficking in media campaigns,

Further applauds the encouragement of multinational corporations' aid through Stop the Traffik's human trafficking hotline,

Noting with deep appreciation the pre-existing organizations within each nation state,

1. *Expresses hope* to strengthen established educational awareness programs in consultation with media campaigns;
2. *Encourages* cultural sensitivity without distinction for race, religion, gender, political, nationality, or ethnic background;
3. *Invites* religious leaders to utilize their knowledge and trust within their community as a means of implementing human trafficking education in a culturally sensitive manner;
4. *Further invites* additional respective authorities such as teachers, health officials, and local politicians to engage in dialogue with their respective communities;
4. *Acknowledges* certain social and economic inequalities amongst diverse member states which create hindrance in accessing these media campaigns;
 - (a) effective media outlets include: billboards, TV ads, celebrity endorsements, documentaries, print media, movie previews, and online Internet forums;
6. *Calls upon* member states to utilize these effective media outlets in accordance to their social and economic standing;

140
141 7. *Encourages* developed nations to assist in supporting the implementation of
142 those initiatives to educate;

143
144 8. *Recommends* outreach towards those who lack access to mainstream media
145 outlets;

146
147 9. *Asks* for non-governmental organizations already working with specific
148 communities to educate on matters concerning human trafficking;

149
150 10. *Encourages* multinational businesses to educate employees about trafficking
151 issues such as sex tourism prior to business travel and further encourages employees to
152 report any of these issues they observe while abroad to appropriate hotlines and/or
153 additional sources;

154
155 11. *Continues to urge* nations states to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress
156 and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

157
158 **Draft resolution III**

159 **Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking**

160 **Need for further research in combating human trafficking**

161

162 *The Economic and Social Council,*

163

164 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized
165 Crime and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in
166 Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention
167 Against Transnational Organized Crime,

168

169 Article 10 Section 2 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking
170 in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which stresses the need for training for law
171 enforcement, immigration officials, and other relevant officials in the prevention of
172 trafficking in persons,

173

174 *Recognizing* that the above protocol did not clearly state any measures of
175 implementation of the ideas adopted and agreed upon,

176

177 *Deeply Regretting* the lack of clearly organized research and data on what
178 measures have been implemented effectively in individual member states to combat
179 human trafficking,

180

181 *Noting* the importance of international cooperation while still stressing the
182 importance of national sovereignty,

183

184 *Understanding* that member nations currently experiencing human trafficking
185 within and across their borders need assistance and/or suggestions enabling them to

186 effectively combat these issues,

187

188 1. *Encourages* member states to ratify or accede past resolutions and protocols
189 pertaining to the fight against human trafficking if they have not already done so,
190 these include but are not limited to the following:

191 (a.) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
192 Especially Women and Children;

193 (b.) E/CN.7/2008/12;

194 (c.) E/CN.15/2008/1;

195

196 2. *Calls for* the creation of a research program to identify which methods have
197 been employed to combat human trafficking, and which of those methods have been
198 effective; to be provided to UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice
199 Research Institute) to better create training pertaining to human trafficking;

200

201 3. *Recommends* countries who have implemented anti-trafficking programs that
202 have shown some statistical progress in combating trafficking to report their findings to
203 UNICRI to aid in data collection and comparison.

204

205 **Draft resolution IV**

206 **International Cooperation in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and**

207 **Corruption**

208 **Need for conference to discuss further cooperation and innovation in combating**

209 **transnational organized crime and corruption**

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The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming the definition of organized crime provided by the United Nations
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which states an organized criminal
group is defined as, “a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of
time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or
offenses established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or
indirectly, a financial or other material benefit,”

Acknowledging that technological cooperation and the use of technology as a
means to combat crime and corruption is a key priority of the United Nations Convention
against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling Article 28, Section II of the Convention regarding sharing of
information through international and regional organizations,

Recognizing the need for regional and state law enforcement to be educated in
crime prevention, criminal prosecution, the utilization of new preventative technology,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of a conference that fosters interaction and
discussion amongst and between regional blocs to determine solutions towards combating

232 organized crime and corruption with the following mandates:
233 a. to meet annually;
234 b. to be overseen by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
235 c. to report their findings to UNODC to be made available for all involved
236 countries;
237 d. topics of interest can include but are not limited to:
238 i. business corruption and money laundering;
239 ii. law enforcement corruption;
240 iii. drug trafficking;
241 iv. illicit firearms trafficking;
242 v. exploitation of resources;
243 vi. identity theft;
244 vii. crimes propagated via technologic resources;
245 e. Goals of this conference include:
246 i. encouraging dialogue;
247 ii. empowering regions via a collective voice on a global stage;
248 iii. setting foundations for further action;
249 iv. noting progress on efforts against organized crime;

250
251 2. *Calls Upon* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research
252 Institute (UNICRI) to provide education pertaining to organized crime and corruption to
253 border security and law enforcement to member nations requesting assistance, from
254 information gathered about current measure that have been put into effect and are creating
255 positive change, bearing in mind:

256 a. sensitivity to cultural differences;
257 b. awareness of the different needs and capabilities of each member state;

258
259 3. *Urges* all member nations to coordinate the utilization of technology as a
260 necessary instrument of the fight against transnational crime and specifically the
261 aforementioned issues via:

262 a. sharing effective technological advances;
263 b. keeping an open dialog at the summits;

264
265 4. *Endorses* the reinstatement and expansion of UNODC offices, with special
266 emphasis on those recently closed in the Caribbean.

267
268 **Section B: Other recommendations for action concerning International Cooperation**
269 **in Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption**

270
271 The United States, Senegal, Uganda, and Russian Federation composed an unofficial
272 draft of a resolution pertaining to sea piracy. Some of the issues within this working paper
273 encourage companies to better train ship crews so that they may adequately defend
274 themselves against pirate attacks as well as for these companies to choose routes that
275 circumvent pirate-prone waters. Other issues within this working paper are outside the
276 purview of CCPCJ and would need to be addressed in the Security Council. However, the
277 CCPCJ would recommend that ECOSOC and the CCPCJ address further issues in the

278 purview of their commissions and that the Security Council address specific policy issues
279 that connect piracy and national security.

280 **Chapter II**

281 **Consideration of agenda topics I & II**

282

283 At its 19th meetings, on 25 November 2008, the Commission considered agenda item I,

284

285 **A. Deliberations on agenda item I: Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking**

286

287 The Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice divided into three main
288 groups for informal caucusing about topic one: Global Initiative to Fight Human
289 Trafficking in order to focus on three issues of significant merit to the body. These three
290 groups addressed the following issues: Prevention, Awareness, and Education; Law
291 Enforcement and Border Security; and Victim Services. The groups were informal and
292 consisted of any delegations that wished to be a part of them.

293

294 Human Trafficking: Prevention, Awareness, and Education

295

296 Representatives saw value in the use of media as a primary means of spreading awareness
297 and educating the general public about human trafficking in the form of the following:
298 billboards, television ads, celebrity endorsements, short documentaries, print media,
299 movie previews, and online Internet forums. Such media outlets and their ads will be
300 unique from country to country while taking religious and cultural sensitivities into
301 account.

302

303 The Russian Federation noted the Stop the Traffik organization's recent creation of a
304 hotline to report sex tourism. The hotline is geared toward educating international
305 business travelers employed by multinational companies to report the incidents of sex
306 tourism and other forms of trafficking they may encounter while abroad, and has been a
307 widely popular measure in European Union discussions.

308

The topic of Stop the Traffik initiated two important ideas:

309

1. Establishing a UN hotline

310

2. Educating employees at the source

311

312 With regard to the establishment of a UN hotline, the delegation from Turkey expressed
313 the success of a similar hotline to report human trafficking within their country. This
314 hotline provided 157 lines for citizens to report acts of trafficking they had observed and
315 advertised the awareness campaign via television and radio. Within a few days of the
316 initiation of this campaign, 148 victims had been rescued from trafficking. Japan also
317 contributed that their country has taken part in a similar measure for reporting trafficking.

318

319 With regard to employee education, the Russian Federation raised the point that
320 companies could educate their employees in the workplace about sex tourism and other
321 forms of trafficking they might encounter while abroad. Some delegates suggested that
322 this employee education could take place at employee orientation or in the form of fliers
323 that could be provided to employees prior to their international trips. Such education
324 would include basic awareness information regarding trafficking and would provide a UN
325 hotline number or Stop the Traffik hotline where this person could anonymously report

326 the trafficking activities that they witnessed while outside their home country.

327

328 One further subject was discussed with regard to the hotline: Should the hotline simply
329 exist to report trafficking, or could it be a source for employers and law enforcement to
330 receive information as well as a source for trafficking victims to seek rehabilitation? This
331 was discussed with a group addressing the topic of victim repatriation and rehabilitation
332 (victim services). This group had proposed a hotline for the above mention information
333 and collaborations between this aspect of two working resolutions was suggested.
334 Representatives also negotiated the best format with which to advertise hotlines. Uganda
335 suggested that billboards might be an effective means to advertise the hotline to the
336 general public.

337

338 Finally, the group stressed the necessity for implementing education in a culturally
339 sensitive manner, especially within nations where public awareness about sexual activity
340 or sexual topics within the public space could be considered offensive or a violation of
341 religious beliefs. Noting this, delegations agreed that encouraging religious leaders to
342 educate their communities on all forms of human trafficking would be effective in
343 circumventing any offenses against the established government or the public sphere.

344

345 The group dedicated to these ideas composed resolution I/2. This resolution was
346 submitted, approved, and distributed to the body. The sponsors for this resolution were:
347 Cameroon, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sierra Leone, South Africa,
348 Turkey, and the Russian Federation. The sponsors of the resolution also discussed and
349 submitted a friendly amendment to clarify the specific need for religious leaders to
350 educate their communities (in accordance with previous discussions about cultural
351 sensitivity) as well as to encourage employers to educate employees about recognizing
352 and reporting sex tourism and other trafficking offenses observed while abroad. The body
353 voted on this resolution and resolution 1/2 was passed with a vote of 21 to 2 to 5.

354

355 Law Enforcement and Border Security

356

357 Deliberations on the issue of a resolution concerning law enforcement and border security
358 were among the tensest of the discussions. Uganda initially brought up the fact that one
359 of the key contributors to the problem of human trafficking was poor border security, a
360 sentiment echoed by The Republic of Moldova, who attributed its large human trafficking
361 problem to the fact that it has few secure borders.

362

363 The delegations began discussions focusing on ways to strengthen borders and fight
364 trafficking within nations, but quickly came to a consensus that too much involvement
365 inside of countries violated the individual country's sovereignty and so decided to focus
366 on how they could better aid countries in fighting trafficking without infringing on
367 sovereignty.

368

369 Delegations also acknowledged the necessity to provide information and training as a
370 means to enhance border security. While discussing the resolution the delegations
371 involved came to a consensus that training border officials and law enforcement officials

372 in how to recognize trafficking was essential. This came from the realization that much
373 trafficking that is done takes place with the use of fake papers, false identities, and
374 destinations that do not exist. The group believed that, were law enforcement and border
375 officials better informed, this would not be such a large problem.

376
377 Delegates also mentioned that research on the issue of human trafficking is essential to
378 solving the problem of trafficking. Delegates noted that research should focus on places
379 where trafficking is especially prevalent. Research on programs that have been applied to
380 the fight against trafficking and have weaned success in specific countries was also a
381 priority. Pakistan reported that they had attempted a fingerprinting program designed to
382 confirm the identity of people crossing borders. It was mentioned that those crossing
383 borders often carry falsified and/or illegal documents. Pakistan claimed that this program
384 was somewhat successful in deterring human trafficking.

385
386 Chile and Armenia brought up the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Trafficking
387 in Persons Global Patterns study that took place between 2002-2004 and gathered data
388 from 1996-2003 as an example of research gathering on human trafficking that was
389 taking place. This study included information about the victims of trafficking, the
390 offenders, as well as the country of origin, country of destination, as well as the route
391 taken by the traffickers. Pakistan and China worked on a resolution stressing sharing data
392 that concerns the methods that have been most effective in combating human trafficking.
393 The resolution stressed collaboration between countries and the United Nations
394 Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). UNICRI is an organization
395 research and develop training programs based upon the individual needs and resources of
396 each individual country. The group composed Resolution I/4 to address these issues and
397 foster cooperation with UNICRI. During debate, there was concern over corrupt
398 governments volunteering to sign an agreement that would empower their military to take
399 action against corruption. Bolivia expressed concern as to the type of training that would
400 be used. Armenia explained that the resolution is meant to address local corruption and
401 not national. In regards to Bolivia's concern, Armenia explained it is not the point of the
402 resolution to outline the specific way in which the training is to be executed. Pakistan
403 further elaborated that with a lack of research and statistics regarding training, research
404 was going to be done in order to find the best form of training. Uganda expressed concern
405 that without there being any research, the training is premature. Amendments are in
406 process to address the type of police training to be implemented and another amendment
407 stresses the idea that the types of training denoted on the resolution are voluntary from
408 country to country. Upon voting for this resolution, the question was divided. The
409 division separated clause 4 from the remaining clauses of the resolution. Clause 4 was
410 failed, while all remaining clauses were passed by the body. The resulting resolution was
411 then adopted. Armenia was the only delegation who voted against the resolution,
412 expressing that its government could not support the resolution without clause 4.

413

414

415 The delegations from Senegal and the United States also worked on an additional
416 resolution dealing with the formation of an intelligence agency for the sake of gathering
417 data related to human trafficking and sharing information between nations. They

418 attempted to synthesize this resolution with the one of the other delegations, but were
419 unable to resolve key differences and so put forth their own resolution. They composed
420 resolution I/3 which was approved and submitted to the body. The resolution was brought
421 to the floor, but many delegations voted to adjourn debate on I/3 and debate was closed
422 on the resolution before it could pass.

423

424 Victim Services

425

426 As debate progressed, the issues of reintegration and repatriation of victims was
427 continually raised. The representative from the Union of the Comoros emphasized a
428 difference between repatriation and reintegration. It was acknowledged that while these
429 issues are linked, they are separate in execution.

430

431 While in caucus, representatives agreed that encouraging existing Non Governmental
432 Organizations to focus efforts in the area of victim services, in particular the area of
433 counseling, would be a positive step. On another subtopic, it was addressed that adoption
434 laws were inefficient, leaving time for children to be trafficked before they could be
435 adopted. The countries of Niger, Sierra Leone, and Uganda pushed for expediting
436 adoption laws so that children involved in human trafficking could be removed from their
437 home country quickly by capable families, thus reducing the pool of available victims for
438 human trafficking.

439

440 As working papers progressed, the bloc on victim services agreed that the issue of
441 repatriation should be addressed by a conference or committee before 2012. Additionally
442 the issue of economics within human trafficking was addressed. Consensus amongst the
443 group seemed to be summed up by Uganda's statement: "[The] key to ending human
444 trafficking is economic rehabilitation."

445

446 Further developments included the creation of a victim hotline where reports could be
447 filed regarding trafficked persons. India was staunchly against the creation of any hotline,
448 believing that the proposition was logistically improbable and infringed on national
449 sovereignty. Furthermore, hotlines would not help in rural areas or those undeveloped
450 without easy phone access. The delegation from Germany disagreed with this point,
451 stating that the hotlines are meant to target the demand side of the issue (meaning those
452 from the public sector with the money or power to perpetuate trafficking.) The delegation
453 stated that, while a hotline would not be a solution for trafficking in rural areas, it would
454 work in urban centers where people encounter higher concentrations of trafficking
455 victims. The delegation further emphasized that not all solutions could encompass every
456 aspect of the large and complex issue of trafficking, but that any possible positive
457 advancements should be supported.

459 The victim services group also chose to adopt a policy modeled after the Japan Safehouse
460 system. This system, offers temporary housing to victims, in addition to food, clothing,
461 medical and psychological assistance and is funded through the International
462 Organization for Migration. In addition to funding, IOM provides services that integrate
463 victims back into society with a focus on victims from other countries currently residing

464 in Japan and provides aid to the victims until they can be safely sent home or, in
465 situations where the victims cannot safely return home, they are granted Japanese
466 citizenship.

467
468 This group utilized the Japanese safehouse model as well as the hotline services as
469 important foundations for Resolution I/1, which was submitted and approved. The
470 sponsors for this resolution were: Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica, Germany, Moldova, Niger,
471 Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Union of the Comoros, and United Republic of Tanzania.
472 The resolution went to debate and was discussed. Informal caucusing followed where
473 sponsors discussed 5 friendly amendments which were then announced to the body and
474 amended to the resolution. The body voted on the I/1 and the resolution passed 23 to 5 to
475 2.

476
477 **B. Deliberations on agenda item II: International Cooperation in Combating**
478 **Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption**

479
480 Debate opened with two pertinent speeches on the issue of transnational crime. The
481 Japanese delegation brought up various previous documents having to do with the
482 fighting of transnational organized crime and corruption. They referenced the
483 Millennium Declaration which emphasizes the right to live in dignity, free from violence,
484 fear and oppression, and expressed regret that since the signing of this declaration the
485 world has seen a growth in international organized crime.

486
487 The delegations recognized that transnational organized crime encompasses a wide range
488 of criminal activities including drug trafficking, illicit firearms trafficking, money
489 laundering, as well as trafficking in nuclear waste, protected species, cultural artifacts,
490 and also human beings. In an effort to step up efforts to fight transnational organized
491 crime the Japanese delegation referenced the Palermo Convention, through Resolution
492 A/55/383, promoting cooperation between member states to effectively combat
493 transnational organized crime. They urged non- signatories of the Palermo Convention to
494 become members and establish laws to incriminate transnational criminal organizations
495 and their inhumane activities.

496
497 The People's Republic of China was also adamant about development of regional and
498 international cooperation in order to crack down on transnational organized crime. The
499 delegation pointed out that the PRC had established the National Bureau of Corruption
500 Prevention (NBCP) in response to the requirements of the UN Convention against
501 corruption. The NBCP created a website whose major purpose is to register complaints
502 pertaining to the corruption of regional and national government officials, business
503 executives and other officials. The NBCP currently exists as a trial program in Beijing
504 with the hopes of expanding the program to the national level provided that in the coming
505 years, the officials of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China feel that it
506 has succeeded in achieving the goals that it was created for.

507
508 Blocs formed to discuss issues pertinent to regional or national interests. The African
509 Union and additional countries initiated a wide sweeping working paper on corruption

510 within multinational corporations, resource exploitation, arms control, and piracy.

511

512 The Russian Federation, India, and Chile began discussions relating to narcotics
513 trafficking. Russia noted the successful implementation of border official training in
514 Afghanistan in controlling opium trafficking. It was suggested that an annual conference
515 be created to represent interests from regional blocs concerning issues in transnational
516 crime. The group caucused with additional countries to create a list of possible topics to
517 be discussed at such a conference and called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs
518 and Crime to reopen their recently closed Caribbean office as well as to expand their
519 efforts in other regions. The group composed resolution II/ 1 and it was approved,
520 submitted, and debated. During caucusing Ukraine expressed concerns to the section on
521 working in regional blocs where corruption is prevalent, believing that a lack of expertise
522 might negatively interfere with the effectiveness of these conventions. Cameroon
523 expressed concerns for the word usage “convention” because of its implication to binding
524 international legislation. The Russian Federation stated that this word would be changed
525 to conference to reiterate its voluntary nature. Ukraine asked to include corruption in law
526 enforcement in addition to business corruption. Japan raised concerns about countries’
527 alignment with blocs as many nations may identify themselves with multiple blocs. India
528 replied that the idea of regional blocs is not essential to the resolution. Germany raised
529 concerns about the reference of the “Russia’s success in law enforcement training on the
530 Afghan border.” India agreed to strike it from the resolution. Further lengthy caucusing,
531 amendments and consultative sessions led II/1 to be voted upon and passed with a vote of
532 23 to 2 to 8.

533

534 The Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Armenia, and Moldova discussed hopes to
535 represent developing nations concerns regarding the glorification of organized crime in
536 the media. The group noted that the glorification of organized crime was related to and/or
537 contributed to the continued existence of such crime. The group composed a draft of a
538 resolution that discourages nations from sponsoring such media and encourages such
539 ideas as diplomacy, family values, and other issues with regard to culture. Iran, Pakistan,
540 and Armenia composed and sponsored a resolution that encourages countries to
541 discourage citizens from partaking in media and literature that glorifies organized crime.
542 There was much contention in the body regarding this resolution. Many countries,
543 including the United States, referenced this as an infringement on freedom of speech.
544 Other delegations were concerned with some of the language of the resolution, including
545 the section that requests citizens to boycott media as they felt this statement connotes
546 censorship. Furthermore some caucusing brought up concerns for the economic
547 ramifications of boycotting with regard to the purchasing of such media. Iran called for a
548 role call vote regarding resolution II/2 and the resolution failed with a vote of 15 to 11 to
549 6. The following countries voted in favor of the resolution: Armenia, Bolivia, Canada,
550 Chile, Colombia, Union of Comoros, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria,
551 Pakistan, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates. The following countries voted
552 against the resolution: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo,
553 Germany, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Senegal, Republic of Tanzania, and United
554 States of America. The following countries abstained: China, Moldova, Russian
555 Federation, Sierra Leone, and Cambodia.

556

557 Armenia provided the following statement to the report regarding this resolution:

558

559 Armenia, after the resolution was passed, stated its disappointment that when the
560 delegation asked for nations to approach Armenia with suggestions, very few did so.
561 However, a majority voted to not pass the resolution when two amendments were being
562 written. Armenia concluded by expressing its disappointment with the body as a whole.

563

564 Pakistan provided the following statement to the report regarding this resolution:

565

566 Pakistan is disappointed by the body's tendencies to say on thing during caucus and then
567 not vote accordingly. On resolution II/2, multiple countries expressed support of the idea,
568 but expressed difficulty in accepting specific clauses. When given the opportunity to
569 divide the resolution in order to eliminate those clauses, every single one of those
570 countries voted no. Pakistan feels this is diplomatically discourteous and would like to
571 point out that this resolution, if given time, would have had more support from the body.

572

573 Uganda, Union of Comoros, the Ukraine, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Germany
574 drew parallels between resource exploitation and corruption and sought to create a
575 resolution to address this issue. The group considered a resolution that would establish a
576 group on an international level that would report on corporations' use of resources,
577 applauding positive uses and discouraging exploitation. This report would be released to
578 the public, making the international community aware of corporations' practices
579 concerning resources while simultaneously addressing the issue of corporate corruption,
580 primarily in capitalistic nations and their ties to developing countries. The delegations
581 composed resolution II/3 to address these issues, but did not get the time bring the
582 resolution to a vote. Concerns in caucusing included some of the following: Cameroon
583 raised the concern that the resolutions should apply to multi-national corporations and not
584 domestic companies due to concerns over sovereignty. Japan suggested that the reference
585 to Africa be stricken from the working paper in order to make a more powerful statement.
586 Sierra Leone suggested that it be generalized to include all nations. Japan also suggested
587 the need to address corruption within the government. Sierra Leone reiterated that this
588 resolution focused on the consumer side of the issue. Upon reviewing the draft resolution
589 submitted by, Pakistan, Armenia, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Germany, Italy, Nigeria, the
590 Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates, China, Bolivia, Cameroon,
591 and Uganda in addition to other countries states concerns to operative clause 4. This
592 clause proved to be a divisive issue for a substantial number of the membership,
593 especially among the African Union. Due to the inability to reach a consensus on
594 amendments as well as time constraints, this resolution did not come to the floor for
595 consideration.

596

597 Italy, the Union of Comoros, Japan, Republic of Moldova, Costa Rica, and Indonesia
598 created a working paper regarding the seriousness of the issue of money laundering and
599 its contribution to corruption. The resolution called for financial institutes to ensure
600 legitimacy by identifying customers, keeping records, and paying attention to suspicious
601 transactions. Other members in support of this working paper were the Democratic

602 Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. Sierra Leone, United States of
603 America, Chile, Columbia, and the Ukraine. Unfortunately, more pressing issues were at
604 had so the working paper could not be brought to the floor as a draft resolution.

605
606 The United States, Russian Federation, and Senegal, along with other countries formed a
607 bloc geared towards combating sea piracy, noting struggling economies, unstable and/or
608 transitional governments, and lack of opportunity as catalysts for piracy. The bloc also
609 discussed the law of the sea and the distinction between coastal waters belonging to a
610 nation and international waters. Furthermore, the bloc discussed how to prosecute pirates,
611 stating the difficulty in implementing prosecution on an international level due to
612 concerns about infringing on national sovereignty. Lastly, the bloc discussed preventative
613 measures for these crimes. Later, a representative from Somalia visited the body and
614 discussed Somalia's need for naval aid and willingness to work with other countries to
615 receive this aid. They acknowledged that this may be outside the purview of this
616 commission, but nevertheless stressed the need for assistance.

617
618 **C. Actions taken by the Commission on the Global Initiative to Fight Human**
619 **Trafficking**

620 At its meeting on November 25, 2008, the Commission approved for recommendation for
621 adoption by ECOSOC the following resolutions under topic area one:

622 Draft resolution I: The need for enhanced victim services

623 This resolution was passed by a vote of:

624 In favor: 23

625 Opposed: 5

626 Abstentions: 2

627

628 Draft resolution II:

629 The need for enhanced preventative measures regarding human trafficking

630 This resolution was passed by a vote of:

631 In favor: 21

632 Opposed: 2

633 Abstentions: 5

634

635 Draft resolution III: Need for further research in combating human trafficking

636 This resolution was passed by a vote of:

637 In favor: 25

638 Opposed: 1

639 Abstentions: 4

640

641 **D. Actions taken by the Commission on International Cooperation in Combating**
642 **Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption**

643

644 At its meeting on November 25, 2008, the Commission approved for recommendation for
645 adoption by ECOSOC the following resolutions:

646

647 Draft resolution IV: Need for conference to discuss further cooperation and innovation in

648 combating transnational organized crime and corruption

649 In favor: 23

650 Opposed: 2

651 Abstentions: 8

652

653 **Chapter III**

654 **Adoption of the report**

655

656 On 25 November 2008 the report was adopted by consensus.