



American Model United Nations
**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice**

CCPCJ/I/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies

SUBMITTED TO: The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

1 *Reaffirming* Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which outlines the right to be free from
2 slavery and forced servitude,

3 *Defining* human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by
4 improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or
5 sexual exploitation, as established by the United Nations,

6 *Further defines* that the means, purpose, and action are the chronological steps taken by traffickers to
7 encroach upon a victim's fundamental human rights and suggests that technological advances have contributed
8 greatly and increased the rates of trafficking worldwide,

9 *Noting* that the groups most targeted for human trafficking include women and children and should be a
10 fundamental focus in efforts to combat human trafficking,

11 *Applauding* efforts by the Polaris project to educate the public on how to identify possible human trafficking
12 operations on social media and the internet,

13 *Recognizing* the disparity of law enforcement's capabilities to combat advancing technologies,

14 *Commending* efforts by The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and United Nations
15 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in creating international training for law enforcement and facilitating cooper-
16 ation to better identify and investigate human trafficking online,

17 *Noting* UNODCs report *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns* and its work defining human trafficking
18 along with recording global and regional patterns of human trafficking,

19 *Encouraging* nations to work closely with Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) that use technology to
20 fight human trafficking through data and statistic gathering,

21 *Acknowledging* that Member States have the right and privilege to combat human trafficking however they
22 desire,

23 *Remembering* the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in
24 Persons in 2017, that established the connection between the criminal misuse of Information and Communications
25 Technologies (ICT) and the trafficking of persons,

26 *Remembering also* the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women
27 and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime while acknowl-
28 edging the main efforts of prevention protection and cooperation,

29 *Deeply concerned* by the information provided by the International Labour Organization which states that
30 there are 40.3 million victims of human trafficking globally; 81% of whom are trapped in forced labor, 25% of whom
31 are children, and 75% are women and girls,

32 *Understanding* the difference in needs of the countries affected by combatting human trafficking,

33 *Acknowledging* ICT can be utilized to raise awareness about human trafficking as an issue as well as provide
34 assistance to victims,

35 *Recognizing* human trafficking as a multifaceted transnational issue that will require significant international
36 cooperation as well as a variety of approaches,

37 *Solemnly affirming* that the criminal presence of human trafficking by nature is difficult to eradicate, but
38 reminds the international community that it is a violation of basic human rights for individuals to be exploited
39 through human trafficking in its various forms,

40 1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),
41 the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime;

42 2. *Recommends* the collaboration of nations to share information on known traffickers present in multiple
43 nations:

44 (a) *Encourages* states to utilize the International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database to be
45 used in investigations if they are not already;

46 (b) *Utilize* the database as a resource to aid in investigations and facilitate transnational cooperation
47 into international trafficking groups;

48 (c) *Suggests* training of law enforcement and border patrol officers, by the Department of Police
49 Operations (DPO) in cooperation with the UNDOC, on the technology used by human traffickers to evade the
50 detection of law enforcement;

51 (d) *Suggests* the sharing of technical expertise, effective law enforcement strategies, and financial aid
52 to allow countries lacking in resources to fight human trafficking without violating the sovereignty of other nations;

53 3. *Urges* Member States to enforce current resolutions which include those designed to investigate, prosecute,
54 and convict offenders of sex trafficking while coordinating efforts via ICTs;

55 4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to establish national social media campaigns that inform constituents
56 of the dangers of trafficking, and the various forms that it takes:

57 (a) *Defines* "catfishing" as a means of coercion for criminals to entice individuals into trafficking
58 through fraudulent profiles;

59 (b) *Proclaims* "catfishing" as an evolution of trafficking in the 21st century and contributes to the
60 use of the internet and technology as a means to exploit victims, and is malicious in nature; as the term connotes a
61 bait and catch mechanism that criminals use to reach their victims;

62 (c) *Encourages* programs to educate and help Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and law enforcement
63 to better identify these fraudulent profiles;

64 5. *Recognizes* the disparity of law enforcement's capabilities to combat advancing technologies, while also
65 recognizing the benefits to all nations that come from the arrest and prosecution of any human traffickers, regardless
66 of the country they are currently operating in:

67 (a) *Suggests* that ISPs and ICT assist local law enforcement and report suspected human trafficking
68 activities;

69 6. *Recommends* that ECOSOC strongly consider increasing funding for nations that are particularly suscep-
70 tible to this issue of criminal misuse of technology in the facilitation of trafficking in individuals;

71 7. *Asks* member states to consider prevention programs that urge NGOs to further implement in-person
72 education about different forms of human trafficking and signs to identify the issue.

Passed by consensus, with 1 abstentions