

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Sponsors: The People's Republic of Bangladesh, The Dominion of Canada, The Republic of Cuba, The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Federative Republic of Brazil

Signatories: The People's Republic of China, The United Kingdom, The Democratic Republic of Congo, The Republic of Columbia, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Republic of Korea, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Republic of Kenya, The State of Israel, The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, The Russian Federation, The Kingdom of Thailand, Japan, The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, The Commonwealth of Australia

Topic: Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Acknowledges that migrant smuggling and human trafficking are grave offences that violate their victims' basic human rights and dignity and can have disastrous physical, psychological, and social repercussions,

Reaffirms its Resolution 10/3, which effectively implements the protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in person,

Recognises the intricate and varied nature of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, which frequently involves international networks of exploiters and criminals and can be fueled by elements like poverty, inequality, conflict, and discrimination,

Highlights the necessity of an all-encompassing, coordinated strategy to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling, one that is built on a human rights-centred and victim-centred perspective which includes prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership,

Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in initiating a toolkit to combating the smuggling of migrants,

Emphasises the importance of global collaboration on this issue,

1. Calls for governments to fund NGOs of their discretion to have official authority to screen and monitor corporate companies that hire labour as it will prevent underaged forced labour;
 - a) Governments have the freedom to investigate and choose NGOs that align with their ideologies;
 - b) NGO's responsibilities are, but are not limited to;
 - (i) To thoroughly investigate corporate companies that employ labourers, by;
 1. Visiting the work premises of said labourers
 2. Conducting interviews two times a year with the labourers;
 - (ii) Report the data acquired once thorough research has been completed to the respective officials;
 - c) Officials will pass on said information to local authorities to take further action regarding the circumstances;

d) Since the majority of the child victims are orphans, governments must monitor them even after they turn eighteen;

2. Stresses schools to focus on educating children to identify traffickers, differentiate them from people who want to cause harm and provide means to protect themselves and act accordingly in such circumstances;
 - a) Governments should urge schools to allocate time out every month to educate and reinforce students on the following but not limited to ;
 - (i) Being able to identify traffickers or anyone who would have reason to exploit or harm them by being educated on their strategies and methods;
 - (ii) Being conscious of the decisions that people surrounding them make and being aware of the underlying ideas that these decisions may have;
 - (iii) Being able to react and act appropriately to the situation by the following but not limited to;
 1. Using scenarios as examples to allow them to understand and judge the situation
 2. Informing an adult and/or the local police
 3. Informing the students to remove themselves from said situation if felt unsafe/uncomfortable;
3. Recommends countries to allow human trafficked migrants to stay in separate monitored, isolated camps where they are provided with a chance at life by supplying them with basic necessities such as housing, food, and a source of income where they can stay until further government action;
 - a) Psychiatrists will be recruited to monitor the migrants to speculate and analyse their behaviour to figure out when they are safe to be let into the host country's society;
4. Urges schools to approach authorities when they identify alarming or concerning behaviours exhibited by the child;
 - a) A mandatory counsellor should stay on school premises whose roles are, but not limited to;
 - (i) Monitor children during class hours to identify students who might be disturbed;
 - (ii) Converse with children and arrange meetings with their guardians if and when required;
5. Establishes the creation of a sub-committee to oversee this initiative, called the United Nations Applications of Technology on Human Trafficking (UNATHT);
 - a) This sub-committee will be a representative of all the United Nations member states who provide technological operations and facilities to effectively combat human trafficking, and any nation that wishes to join must be approved by the members of UNATHT by a majority vote;
 - (i) Sub-committee will assemble every five months to discuss whether tangible progress has been made;
6. Requests to improve and strengthen border security measures;

- a) Use technology such as biometric identification, drones, surveillance systems and other monitoring technologies;
- b) Ensure the trustability of border patrol agents by monitoring them and using blockchains to check their financial transactions;

7. Proposes the initiation of a global fund, taken care of by a trustable NGO, to help provide financial aid to developing countries that do not have high enough economies to tackle issues regarding human trafficking and migrant smuggling in their country.