FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Measures to Combat Organized Crime and Economic Corruption in Latin America

SUBMITTED BY: Delegate of Colombia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Cuba, United States, Argentina, Senegal, Chile, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Egypt, Angola, Bulgaria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the importance on cooperation with anti-corruption agencies, border security, intelligence sharing effort in preventing organized crime and economic corruption,

Taking note that criminal has started to move into bigger state- area, forcing citizen to pay for their business, and possibly control state official,

Contains the idea of increasing criminal groups, the major development of criminal group business in Latin America,

Further recognizing the importance of international cooperation, border security, intelligence sharing efforts in preventing organized crime and economic corruption,

Taking note that UNDOC works under UN to prevent issues of drugs, crime, terrorism, and corruption in the world. UNDOC constantly makes address to target various sectors of the Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation, border security, intelligence sharing efforts in preventing organized crime and economic corruption,

Acknowledging that poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion can increase the vulnerability to recruitment of illegal activities,

Fully aware of the importance on cooperation with anti-corruption agencies, border security, intelligence sharing effort in preventing organized crime and economic corruption,

Concerned that criminal groups has rapidly increased from 2010, gaining legitimacy and power during Covid-19, and also have rapid improvements on both technologies, business, and criminal markets,

1. Encourages Member States to cooperate to prevent corrupt individuals from hiding illegally obtained money in other countries and to help recover stolen assets through ways such as but not limited to:
    a) Improving the ability of countries in Latin America to identify suspicious financial activities by:
        i. Encouraging countries to use the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s goAML system, which is designed to detect financial crimes and money laundering, to collect and analyze reports of suspicious financial transactions,
        ii. Providing training and technical support to countries lacking sufficient information, resources or experience to detect financial crimes,
        iii. Encouraging banks and other financial institutions to report suspicious transactions to their national financial intelligence units (FIUs),
    b) Strengthening cooperation between Member States to track and recover money obtained through corruption by:
        i. Sharing relevant information about suspicious money transfers between countries,
        ii. Helping countries freeze and recover illegally obtained assets through legal procedures,
        iii. Supporting countries in investigating corruption cases that involve the transfer of money across national borders;

2. Urging Member States to cooperate to prevent corrupt individuals from hiding illegally obtained money in other countries and to help recover stolen assets through ways such as but not limited to:
    a) Improving the ability of countries in Latin America to identify suspicious financial activities by:
        i. Encouraging countries to use the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s goAML system, which is designed to detect financial crimes and money laundering, to collect and analyze reports of suspicious financial transactions,
        ii. Providing training and technical support to countries lacking sufficient information, resources or experience to detect financial crimes,
        iii. Encouraging banks and other financial institutions to report suspicious transactions to their national financial intelligence units (FIUs),
    b) Strengthening cooperation between Member States to track and recover money obtained through corruption by:
        i. Sharing relevant information about suspicious money transfers between countries,
        ii. Helping countries freeze and recover illegally obtained assets through legal procedures,

iii. Supporting countries in investigating corruption cases that involve the transfer of money across national borders;

3. Recommends that Member States expand education and legal employment opportunities for at-risk youth through ways such as but not limited to:
   a) Supporting scholarships and vocational training through:
      i. Offering financial support to low-income students to pay for their schooling,
      ii. Working with local vocational schools to offer free training in skills such as technology and construction,
      iii. Providing students with professionals who can give them career advice,
   b) Working with local employers in Member States to create safe job opportunities by:
      i. Giving tax benefits to local businesses that employ and train young people from disadvantaged backgrounds,
      ii. Ensuring that businesses provide fair wages and safe working conditions,
   c) Evaluating programs to determine whether they reduce recruitment into criminal groups by:
      i. Checking yearly changes in youth employment rates and school attain communities where these programs are introduced,
      ii. Collecting anonymous feedback from students and workers understand what needs to be improved;

4. Requests cooperation at a global level to combat transnational organized crime in such ways, but not limited to:
   a) Setting up Join Investigation teams (JITs) that allow law enforcement agencies from different Member States to share intelligence and coordinate investigations,
      i. facilitating the secure, timely exchange of relevant intelligence and evidence, in accordance with each Member State's domestic laws,
      ii. coordinating cross-border investigations into transnational crimes, upon the consent of participating Member States and with respect for their sovereignty;
   b) Enhancing Mutual Legal Assistance (MLa) to facilitate the exchange of evidence, extradition and cooperation between judicial authorities,
      i. Training police on intelligence analysis and disruption of criminal networks,
      ii. Technical supporting for establishing and operating Joint Investigation Teams (JITs),
      iii. Providing border-management technical support against illicit trafficking of drugs, firearms and migrants,
      iv. Cooperating with anti-corruption agencies, and police for improved investigation,
      v. Educating police on variety of way on tracking suspicious financial flow;

5. Encourages regional cooperation through Latin American and Caribbeans such as Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC), together with technical assistance provided at the request of the State concerned including but not limited to:
   a) Building better judicial and criminal justice system capacity building by:
      i. Training judged and prosecutors on prosecuting complex transnational organized crime and corruption related cases,
      ii. Giving support for procedural reforms for evidence collection and preservation,

iii. Providing legislative assistance to translate United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) international domestic law,

b) Building law enforcement agency capacity by:
   i. Training police on intelligence analysis and disruption of criminal networks,
   ii. Supporting for establishing and operating Joint Investigation Teams (JITs),
   iii. Providing border-management technical support against illicit trafficking of drugs, firearms and migrants,

c) Giving technical assistance for emerging crimes by:
   i. Training for law enforcement agencies on investigating cybercrime and online fraud cases,
   ii. Providing technical tools to counter the spread of synthetic drug markets,
   iii. Using toolkits for identifying and protecting victims of human trafficking and scam farm exploitation.