



Question of: Disrupting Transnational Criminal Networks

Submitted by: DPR Korea

Co-submitted by: Canada, Eritrea, Greece, India, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Poland, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

The DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Emphasizing the economic and human impact of the matter, in particular in underdeveloped and developing Countries,

Stressing the need for immediate measures to be taken, in order for common people (with a special consideration towards youths) not to consider criminal activities as a viable form of economic profit,

Willing to cooperate to affect both the causes leading to and the problems stemming from the activities of national and transnational criminal networks,

Concerned by the treacherous and unprecedented raise in transnational cybercrimes during the Covid-19 pandemic, and by the challenges faced by Interpol and national security institutions when investigating and prosecuting such crimes,

Considering the use of external pressure and coercive measures, including economic sanctions, against States, as a disincentive to communicating and a threat to possibly achieving a mutually acceptable solution on the topic,

Underlining that the following resolution will need support and cooperation in order to be truly effective, and that implementation on measures against this type of crime will always be needed,

1. Urges all Member States to set the minimum age of all kinds of employments on a full time basis at 16, with a possibility to set it at 14 when lacking educational infrastructures, in

order for youths to be able to provide economic support for themselves and their families without taking part in illegal activities;

2. Invites all Member States to invest in rieducational and labor training facilities to host individuals involved in low level criminal activities, such as neighborhood gang members, in order for them to be have a professional training when leaving the facilities;
3. Suggests countries of the individuals leading criminal organizations' origin use the money resulting from activities such as drug trade and weapon trade, relying on UN funds and NGOs as main sources of income, to:
 - a. Build, secure and improve the facilities mentioned in clause 2,
 - b. Provide job opportunities for those leaving such facilities,
 - c. Provide housing and surveillance for those wishing to escape neighborhood criminality,
 - d. Contribute to funding national security infrastructures;
4. Further suggests creating an educational programme for all citizens with the aim of raising awareness on the consequences of criminal behaviour according to each country's penal law and the consequences of drug abuse;
5. Recommends that Member States create awareness campaigns on the issue, especially regarding COVID-19 counterfeit therapies, in order to reduce the risk of consumers buying counterfeit medicines from unauthorized sellers, using means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Television broadcasts,
 - b. Radio broadcasts,
 - c. School visits,
 - d. Posters,
 - e. Social media accounts;
6. Promotes all forms of national and international redistribution of food and first necessity goods to tackle the main issues leading to organized criminal activities, such as famine and economic distress;
7. Encourages all Member States to prevent and limit all criminal activities by:
 - a. Further funding police and national security forces, in order to allow them to patrol cities more frequently and accurately, especially in gang threatened neighborhoods,
 - b. Educating a higher percentage of national security workers about complex and modern topics, such as cybercrimes;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the topic.