

TOPIC A Docket:

Resolution A/1:

ADDRESSING THE PREVENTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN COMBAT ZONES

Acknowledging the need for better border security throughout combat zones. *Seeking* better communication and cooperation between nations and regions.

Recalling the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime which included the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

Deeply concerned with the corruption in African nations that leaves them vulnerable to organized crime.

Alarmed that the monetary value of worldwide organized crime is 320 billion dollars per year.

1. Suggests West African Nations to join the ECOWAS border management strategies to create a continental ministry,

- a. With a respective border agency for the nation or region,
 - i. That cooperates and coordinates with each other
 - ii. With units or headquarters such as:
 1. Border Crossing Points,
 2. Border Inspection Posts,
 3. Inland Control Stations,
- b. That cooperates on an international and continental level with,
 - i. African Union Border Programme,
 - ii. Border Security NGOs,
- c. That uses Capacity building which,
 - i. Creates institutional and legal framework of the agency,
 - ii. Strengthens border security through,
 1. Assessments of border patrol,
 2. Training to prevent corruption,
 3. Practice training modules,
 - iii. Allows for infrastructure development to upgrade facilities and equipment,
- d. That will be partially funded by the World Bank through a loan that;

- i. Will be re-paid through,
 - 1. Seizing of funds stemming from transnational crime and diverting money to creating jobs to strengthen economy,
 - 2. A portion of exports and imports,
 - 3. Revenue from public services,
 - ii. Will be re-paid hopefully ten years after the the ministry and its infrastructure is created;
2. Emphasizes the deployment of Mobile Interdiction Teams to,
- a. Seek out traffickers and channels of,
 - i. Drugs,
 - ii. Weapons,
 - iii. Humans,
 - b. Advise border patrol officers and offices,
 - c. Seize funds of criminal organizations and return it to the government,
3. Endorses the implementation of Border Liaison Offices that,
- a. Will monitor who comes in and out using,
 - i. Visas,
 - 1. That have EMV microchips specifically used for tracking,
 - 2. Accessible through local databases that will be included in these offices,
 - b. Provides rapid communication with other border patrol sectors of information,
 - c. Will be responsible for MITs, and send them out when necessary,
 - d. Will establish clear borders;
4. Requests the usage of drones to monitor movement of groups,
- a. Specifically Phantom 3 Drones which,
 - i. Cost around \$1000 each,
 - ii. Are easy to use,
 - iii. Have a posable 4K camera,
 - iv. Are completely silent,
 - b. Will be used by border patrol;
5. Recommends to halt financing for TOC networks through the usage of Financial Action Task Forces which,
- a. Elects members from different nations,
 - b. Helps nations develop laws and measures to prevent
 - i. Money laundering,
 - ii. Finance for TOC networks,
 - c. Created the FATF Recommendations which,
 - i. Suggested a multitude of laws and measures to implement,
 - ii. Promote the usage of financial inspectors to track flow of money,

- iii. Urge nations to implement AML/CFT,
 - d. Would implement their guidance program for banking sector that,
 - i. Will send advisors to help national banks with,
 - 1. Finding and pinpointing financing for these criminal networks,
 - 2. Creating coordination between authorities and banking sector,
 - ii. Uses a risk-based approach to
 - 1. Assess risks of criminal financing and money laundering,
 - 2. Create measures to establish legal and regulatory framework by working with government,
 - 3. Capture funds through monitoring of business suspect of helping criminal organizations during conflict,
 - 4. Utilize inspectors to overview banks themselves to ensure no illegal money transfers,
 - 5. Prevent the failure of banks and businesses resulting in citizens resorting to joining criminal organizations,
 - 6. Prevent the collapse of economy and financial support resulting in a vulnerable, weak central government;
6. Welcomes the creation of a conference which will,
- a. Be called the Convention against TOC Networks in Conflict Zones,
 - b. discuss measures to implement in nations in conflict,
 - c. Try to find ways to stop conflict so,
 - i. The nations can focus their resources to stopping transnational crime,
 - ii. Transnational crime can be decreased steadily,
 - iii. Borders can be fully established,
 - iv. A path can be paved for DDR programs to be implemented in these regions;
7. Instructs nations to investigate offshore financial centers,
- a. Which are the main sources of money laundering for TOCs
 - b. Through the creation of an investigative task force called the Money Laundering Investigative Force which will,
 - i. Send certified inspectors from the United Nations and its member states to help banks and part of the nation's government
 - ii. Freeze assets of criminal organizations,
 - 1. By shutting down OFC's,
 - 2. Will reduce crime organization's capabilities;

Resolution A/2:

RESOLUTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN COMBAT ZONES

Acknowledging the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), adopted in Salerno, Italy, in the year 2000, which set forth numerous protocols “to promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively (Resolution 55/25, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime)”;

Affirming that international cooperation among nations is difficult even in peacetime and that cooperation of nations in combat areas, where their people are at risk, is even more difficult,

Recognizing that opportunistic and organized crimes are committed in many different nations all around the world during military conflicts, including but not limited to rape, pillaging, ordinary theft, sex and drug trafficking, profiteering, extortion and protection rackets, and more;

Conscious of the inability of UN peacekeeping forces to adequately counteract the activities of organized criminal gangs and organizations especially in areas of ongoing conflict;

Considering that, according to the Council for Foreign Relations, 52 separate activities can be involved in transnational crime, including arms smuggling, human trafficking, illegal gambling, illegal fishing, counterfeiting, kidnapping and ransom, and extortion

Taking into consideration the extra difficulty that exists when functioning governments do not exist in a given area or when there are competing claimants to legal authority in an area,

1. Notes that the use of military tribunals in combat zones is sometimes criticized for its lack of due process, arbitrary and sometimes unjust sentences, and perception of national bias and therefore proposes ways in which military tribunals can gain greater legitimacy and trust,

a) through the requirement that military tribunals be made up of military officers from different nations,

b) through adopting uniform standards of justice as recommended by the UNODC;

2. Draws attention to the fact that the use of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in preventing transnational crime in combat zones is hampered by its lack of recognition by some nations and by its relative lack of financial resources, and therefore proposes,

a) greater insistence by UN Security Council and other nations that the ICC be granted jurisdiction in all combat areas,

b) more funding be provided by UN member states to the ICC,

c) the ICC be granted jurisdiction for enforcement of international law in areas of armed conflict;

3. Recognizes the many accomplishments of such international police organizations such as INTERPOL in combatting crime in countries around the world, and in particular transnational crime, and therefore calls for,

a) greater cooperation between international police organizations in identifying and prosecuting criminals operating in combat areas,

b) create a multiagency task force among elite police agencies such as the FBI, Britain Scotland yard, INTERPOL and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to facilitate the identification and arrest of criminal leaders operating specifically in a Combat areas;

4. Observes the increasingly significant role played by electronic surveillance systems in combatting ordinary crime and therefore proposes that,

a) an international body be created to coordinate electronic surveillance of war zones specifically to combat such opportunistic crimes as drug and sex trafficking, smuggling and so on,

b) the requirement that military occupation forces set up inexpensive surveillance cameras to discourage such common wartime crimes such as looting, rape, and extortion;

5. Recommends the strengthening of military police units to investigate crimes committed by military personnel themselves in combat zones or in regions where government authority has broken down;

6. Considers it desirable that many jurisdictions create new classifications of crimes if performed under certain circumstances, increasing the severity of the crime and its punishment, and therefore proposes that:

a) new criminal classifications be created under the ICC that recognizes special categories of crime created in war zones and assigns specific, increased penalties for those crimes;

7. Recognizes that financial resources of international judiciary and police organizations are limited, and therefore proposes that:

a) the UNODC coordinates with existing military and police organizations to better strategize how countries can use existing resources to combat transnational crime in combat areas;

8. Calls upon military forces operating in combat zones to establish checkpoints and routine identity checks to discourage unauthorized personnel and in particular organized criminals from entering into areas of conflict where they can take advantage of the chaos and commit crimes;

9. Encourages the routine transfer of key military personnel in war zones to prevent corruption and so there is not enough time for bribery to develop;

a) A possible rotation of 3-6 months depending on the discretion of top political officials.

Resolution A/3:

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN COMBAT ZONES

Alarmed by the numerous criminal acts in many unprotected and unsupervised states,

Fully aware of the consequences unprecedented actions on disputed foreign soil can invoke,

1. Draws the attention to using an NGO reform using transparency international to:
 - a. Use mobile surveillance clinics to take legal advice,
 - i. Regarding how to best combat the issue effectively
 - ii. And providing the information to take safety precautions,
 - iii. Before any unwanted interventions from a corrupt government,
 - b. Run a service in which civilians in areas of conflict can report criminal activity,
 - i. Provide an outlet to submit public complaints online through an SMS which is free and easily accessible,
 - ii. Communicate about such activities through common radio systems;
2. Encourages the implementation of a truth commission system,
 - a. To investigate human rights violations in times of war or political unrest,
 - i. Such as kidnappings and abductions, torture, thievery, and killings and murder,
 - ii. Keep a record of this information and evidence for court hearings,
 - b. To introduce a mandated system accountable for viewing violations by the state and liberation movements,
 - i. Focusing on specific individuals, groups, and sectors,
 - ii. Targeting those who have been known to participate in crime before,
 - c. To be modeled after the success in South Africa however still catering to a nation's individual needs;
3. Further invites the actions to maintain geographic and political border control,
 - a. Still invoking such border patrol contrary to undisputed land,
 - i. To establish a first hand line for judicial jurisdiction,
 - ii. To allow for refugees to know better places to migrate,
 - b. Through the use of light troops,
 - i. Having enough weaponry to protect themselves,
 - ii. Being of same nationality as to not procure additional transnational feuds and have citizens dealing with tense matters be familiar with the serious situation;
4. Calls for the advancement of improved transnational judicial systems,
 - a. By first arranging international judicial meetings to a greater extent,
 - i. To shed a new light on different methods used around the world,

- ii. Getting input and advice from judges outside the jurisdiction,
 - iii. Creating a biannual convention to discuss pressing issues,
 - b. By changing the weaknesses of transnational judicial systems through,
 - i. Enforcing the judicial code of conduct,
 - ii. Taking in more hearings rather than immediate sentencing,
 - iii. Removing corrupt judges involved with the illicit activities through reforms;
- 5. Strongly advises that all nations around the world cease taking opium from the Middle East,
 - a. As viewing the region as a combat zone,
 - i. Acknowledging the civil wars between civilians and corrupt governments,
 - ii. Constant terrorist attacks and interventions,
 - b. To stop the flow of illicit drug funding to extremist groups such as the Taliban,
 - c. Using peaceful methods to uphold these actions,
 - i. Not involving the military as to not incite more battles,
 - ii. Only blocking off trade routes and participating in road surveillance to cut off resources from terrorists,
 - iii. Getting civilians out of the chaos through aid and assistance programs,
 - d. Providing a reassurance of safety,
 - i. Through the formation and signing of an international agreement,
 - ii. Providing alternatives to opium poppies such as various produce items;
- 6. Suggests the removal of many military tribunal policies and regulations,
 - a. By discarding the process to quicken the trial,
 - i. Not giving an advantage to the governing party,
 - ii. Creating a fair and just trial for the accused,
 - b. Assessing the true need for military tribunals on an international level,
 - i. Recognizing such trials have violated previous agreements,
 - ii. Creating a system that works better to replace tribunals,
 - iii. Convincing states that do possess tribunals that they are corrupt;
- 7. Endorses utilizing the International Criminal Court for settling transnational disputes,
 - a. Through protective measures ensured by the Rome Statute,
 - i. Recognizing it is governed by this treaty,
 - ii. Becoming a permanent organization to investigate crime,
 - b. As a system to prosecute and convict transnational criminals essentially dealing with,
 - i. Crimes against humanity,
 - ii. Crimes of war,
 - iii. Genocide,
 - iv. Other serious cases that require further attention,

- c. Creating a fair program regardless of past conflicts,
 - i. By incorporating input from all members of the ICC,
 - ii. Addressing the issue of jurisdiction.

Resolution A/4:

THE ISSUE OF PREVENTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN COMBAT ZONES

Recognizing that increased crime in national borders or having relations with them have the effect of infringing upon a country's values,

Aware that the ICC unfairly targets the African region and has no solid jurisdiction,

Realizing that crime is continuous through drugs, arms, unstable governments, lack of border control, and a weak criminal justice system,

1. Calls upon first developing a secure/stable government in order to prosecute and take action effectively through;

A. National Ombudsman

- a. Representation of the public through an administration in order to ensure successful legislative and administrative procedures to be correctly implemented seeing how conflicts can arise in a nation experiencing conflicts
- b. Keep checks on the government to also handle complaints on the public's interest

2. Stresses the importance of having no unregulated zones through security measures;

A. Armed Violence Assessment for every country:

- a. Experts and social science research communities such as the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, Observer Research Foundation will cooperate to review and research the causes of insecurity

3. Encourages prosecution against war crimes through;

A. Tribunals

- a. Establishes special tribunal to provide structure for prosecution with focus on the procedures, evidence, and management structure

B. Have regulators and to guide the tribunals long with a panel of experts to further strengthen the rule of law

4. Requests changes in the criminal justice system;

A. Encourage countries to make sentences longer for more severe crimes

B. Track potential prisoners who may end up in court to find out the quantity of those who end up convicted or ignored before entering court

C. Finalize a report for the Institute For Security Studies to check if countries' criminal justice systems are effective and decipher what needs to be fixed

5. Emphasizes the need to determine the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;

- A. The ICC being a neo-colonialism instrument should have no jurisdiction over countries that do not desire the ICC's efforts
- B. African countries have unfairly been a target of the ICC; therefore, countries should be protected under sovereign immunity
- C. Only countries that have requested the ICC's intervention should be involved

6. Calls upon taking measures to prevent crime;

- A. Extend the National Crime Prevention Strategy to all nations
 - a. Develop a policy framework to allow a government to address crime
 - b. Increase the prevention capacity to research and check on crime programs at local and international levels
 - c. Take action to alleviate poverty and violence by increasing job opportunities and economic growth and taking a stricter control on arms
- B. Develop a set of seven national programs to prevent crime
 - a. Criminal justice process program
 - i. Re-design the criminal justice process
 - ii. Managing information in the system with increase in quality and effectiveness of information
 - iii. Using more intelligence regarding resources and analysis for effective prosecution
 - iv. Creating guidelines for prosecution and improving the relationship between police and prosecutors
 - v. Increasing community sentences instead of imprisonment
 - vi. Improving legislation relating to crime prevention
 - vii. Empowering victims
 - b. Environmental design measures along with maintenance
 - i. Establish an identification system
 - ii. Establish a program to educate the public on the Criminal Justice System, crime, and conflict resolutions
 - c. Specific transnational crime measures
 - i. Security and intelligence measures
 - ii. Border control measures for focus on immigrants and goods
 - d. Establish the roles of the national, provincial, and local areas (NCPS)
 - i. Discuss the national roles of putting focus on the success of NCPS
 - ii. Establish the provincial responsibilities in strategies and aid for citizens
 - iii. Establish the local government's responsibilities and role to review and evaluate the NCPS

Resolution A/5:

IMPROVING THE PREVENTION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN COMBAT ZONES

Deeply conscious of the difficulty to ensure safety without a stable government,

Affirming the punishments that are necessary to follow a crime that is committed,

Keeping in mind the deleterious effect of transnational crime on women, children, and numerous others due to the human trafficking and sex trade, and need for safer environments,

Stressing the importance of implementation of A/RES/44/39 in order to establish International Criminal Court,

1. Approves the establishment and use of the APHL (Apprehend, Process, Hold, or Liberate) strategy by UN Peacekeepers when deployed in designated war zones,
 - a. Strategy seeks to provide a systematic way to deal with increased criminal activity in war zones while upholding and maintaining human rights of suspected criminals,
 - b. Apprehend: UN Peacekeepers authorized to apprehend suspected criminals for the following crimes in the war torn areas: theft, murder, rape, human trafficking, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking,
 - c. Process: The ICC would set up field courts in these areas for quick and fair trials in the war zone,
 - d. Hold: Individuals found guilty of crimes will be held in field prisons ran by UN Peacekeeping Forces until they can be turned over to the criminal systems of their country of origin. If country of origin possesses no working government then host countries will be designated until government re-established,
 - e. Liberate: Set free individuals not found guilty of crimes in a timely manner,
2. Endorses the creation of minute sized panic buttons of sorts, for women, to prevent human trafficking,
 - a. Does not track the person but if they press it, a GPS will emit their location for immediate help to come,
 - b. If safe and do not need help, double click the button to stop assistance from coming,
 - c. Placed on a part of the body where the possible trafficker cannot easily reach but the woman can,
 - d. A transportation device will come to each town to distribute the buttons,
 - e. Funded by NGOs;

3. Affirms the need for prevention against drug smuggling during the war by placing water and land ports,
 - a. Application of a no fly, no entry zone without approval and thorough check,
 - b. Land ports will be created to serve as checkpoints along roads in the warring country to prevent unlawful people from entering,
 - c. Land ports placed every hundred and fifty miles,
 - d. Placement of underwater cameras to be fully aware of possible submarines,
 - e. Watchful drones overlooking seas to monitor any incoming ships;
4. Reiterates the necessity to keep women and children safe through camps specifically for them,
 - a. Temporary separation from husbands in camps but only until the war is over,
 - b. Prevention of men attempting to sneak in,
 - c. Better security for women and children,
 - d. Once every other week visits from husbands and/or any other male family member, though first placed through a check before entering,
 - e. Ability to contact at any time through telephones in the camps.

Topic 2: Combating West African Corruption

Resolution B/1

To the General Assembly,

Having examined that corruption in Africa has impacted the region's GDP and capital, causing \$1.3 trillion to be transferred out of the continent,

Taking note that police officers abuse their power and accept bribes due to their low salary and poor working conditions,

Fully aware of the fact that corruption results in the distribution of services being unequal and compromises in the rule of law,

Taking into account the contracts worth \$8 billion that have violated laws against the legislation of countries,

Keeping in mind that 69% of the reports on corruption in Africa were involving the law enforcement,

1. Supports creating transparency and having government spending more open,
 - a. Monitor the methods of managing public resources in governments with:
 - i. Tax exemptions,
 - ii. Soft credits,
 - iii. Public procurement of goods and services,
 - b. Must make resources in the public interest to lessen the probability of a public official abusing them;
2. Establishes a greater measure for the LCDs that would include them in the global system information,
 - a. Strengthens telecommunication and technological systems;
 - b. The participation of developed nations will help provide education methods
 - i. Training in technology
 - ii. Provide expertise to those undeveloped countries
3. Suggests the creation of of transparency standards under the UNDP watch that would,
 - a. Combat corruption in those areas
 - b. Promote transparency and the integrity of
 - i. Governments

- ii. Business
 - iii. Development assistance
 - c. Affirming that all information should be available to the public excluding,
 - i. Info that has been sent from a third party and confidential of citizens
 - ii. Any intelligence that is leaked would cause danger to an individual
 - iii. Commercial information that would disclose their financial problems
- 4. Calls upon the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) that would strengthen the international standards for security in telecommunication
 - a. Creating a safe and reliable information and communications tech that would provide a protection to an open environment and human rights
 - i. Make requirements that states allow free internet and global access to these servers
 - ii. Funds for the digital global access would be provided by the G20 members
 - iii. All countries that are willing to aid in the development will be given incentives to help ensure a global access for all
- 5. Suggests that States to create an advisory board and council that would establish a subcommittee to monitor all of the security problems as well as promote awareness.

Resolution B/2

To the General Assembly,

Further recalling there is no government which is rated positively on its anti-corruption efforts by a clear majority of its citizens, as out of 28 African governments, 18 are seen as completely failing to address corruption,

Having examined a 2002 African Union study, which estimated that corruption cost the continent roughly \$150 billion a year, while in comparison, developed countries gave \$22.5 billion in aid to sub-Saharan Africa in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development,

Recognizing of the ten countries considered most corrupt in the world, six are in sub-Saharan Africa, according to Transparency International,

Noting with deep concern the 22% of Africans in contact with public services have admitted to have paid a bribe in the past year, as reported in People Corruption: Africa Survey 2015 by Transparency International,

Bearing in mind corruption, weak law enforcement and poverty can become the main causes of underlying issues, especially pertaining to piracy, as the case for Nigeria for example, is where the majority of the recent African pirate attacks have occurred, driven mainly by corruption in the oil sector,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the transparency measures:
 - a. Suggests the usage of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) as:
 - i. it creates a global framework involving developed and developing nations
 - ii. covers a broad range of subjects, including:
 1. Domestic and foreign corruption,
 2. Extortion,
 3. Preventive measures,
 4. Anti-money laundering provisions,
 5. Conflict of interest laws;
2. Draws attention to the underlying issue of piracy as well, which is caused by corruption in West Africa, and would like to better this issue through several means:
 - a. regional cooperation and communication between countries as:
 - i. it is needed for new safer routes for ships to travel along and shift away from pirates,
 - ii. can be implemented with the usage of the Inter-regional Coordination Center (ICC) which provides:
 1. regional joint patrols,
 2. joint law enforcements,

3. communication between countries as to which are to take custody for pirates after they to be arrested,
 4. ability to obtain the regions in which pirates are attacking and to combat them in those areas,
 - b. protection of vessels through technological means with the usage of:
 - i. the Blue Dome System, which is a non-lethal solution that:
 1. provides 24 hour surveillance and protection to crewmembers,
 2. immediate response to attacks,
 3. directs warnings toward the threat using long-range devices;
 4. funding this project through the HMI robotics system and ENSM consulting operation training system;
3. Authorizes building economies of nations, not only West Africa, stricken by piracy by:
 - a. educating citizens on fishing by giving them proper education on UN sailing policies and procedures,
 - b. supplying them with the resources necessary to start up fishing businesses,
 - c. allowing them to fish once piracy is under control;
4. Realizing the need to strengthen the legal proceedings regarding piracy by:
 - a. assuring pirates a fair trial through the creation of regional centers which are run by the UNODC,
 - b. creating an international framework for piracy sentences by:
 - i. looking at international piracy sentencing statistics and determining an appropriate mean,
 - ii. creating a standard for determining the severity of the crime and finding a just sentence;
5. Further proclaims long term solutions which entail the usage of Maritime Risk Solutions which:
 - a. supplies vessels with weapons that are distributed from the head office in Knysna, South Africa in order to protect themselves,
 - b. monitor piracy off-shore, through helicopter chartering,
 - c. fund this project by:
 - i. being involved in the offshore industry in the area of ship and helicopter chartering,
 - ii. the deepwater offshore interventions;
6. Takes note of the devastating effect bribery can have on the lives of normal civilians and furthermore recommends:
 - a. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD Anti-Bribery Convention which:
 - i. Establishes legally binding standards to criminalise bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions,
 - ii. Provides for a host of related measures that make this effective,

- iii. Considering it is the first and only international anti-corruption instrument focused on the supplying side of the bribery transaction.

Resolution B/3

Alarmed that corrupt political leaders receive impunity for the terrible crimes they commit,

Concerned with the lack of transparency in corrupt nations in both the public and private sector,

Fully aware of bribes being offered between businesses, citizens, and officials,

Believing unstable economy and poverty is a cause of corruption,

Having adopted the National Anti-Corruption Authority committee to solve corruption in our nation,

Determined to stop unfair election processes and rigged voting,

1. Demands to create transparency committees in public sector which,
 - a. Have members not affiliated with the government,
 - b. Will be monitored by the United Nations,
 - c. Will work with treasury to,
 - i. Create a database of all governmental officials,
 - ii. Create a website for citizens to report cases of
 1. obscuring of information,
 2. Suspicious governmental activity,
 3. Bribery,
 - iii. Incentivise citizens who report cases,
 - d. Create electronic infrastructure for,
 - i. Keeping track of government purchases and spending,
 - ii. Monitoring contractors and businesses that work with government for different projects,
 - e. Will send out UN envoys to,
 - i. Assist the government,
 - ii. Help with obtaining of goods and items,
 - f. Will be fully set up by at least 5 years after adopting the committee,
 - g. Electronic infrastructure will be fully available in 15-20 years,
 - i. From coordination with World Bank and UN
 - ii. From a loan of \$870 million from the World Bank that will be paid back

By,

1. Portion of exports,
2. Revenue created from public services;

2. Suggests creating jobs for citizens through

a. The International Labor Organization with their own Decent-Work Orientated Approaches which

i. Already exists throughout regions of Africa and South America,

ii. Work is created with 4 different strategic objectives

1. Fundamental principles,

2. employment and income opportunities,

3. social protection and social security,

4. social dialogue and tripartism,

iii. Will help strengthen economy of the nation,

iv. Will monitored by them to ensure,

1. A welcoming environment,

2. No bribes are being promoted,

b. Incentivizing businesses to provide jobs to citizens,

i. Such as,

1. Tax breaks,

2. Shutting down the business until they accept citizens and give them pay

ii. To decrease poverty,

3. Recommends the creation of more public services to

a. Create revenue,

b. Strengthen economy,

c. Acknowledge and include citizens,

d. Create jobs for impoverished citizens,

4. Emphasizes the prevention of bribes through,

a. Regulation of businesses using inspectors from outside nations or the United Nations,

b. The implementation of an Anti-bribery law,

i. That would place regulations and strict guidelines on

1. Businesses,

2. Government officials,

ii. That would punish them,

1. In fines or charges

2. In a suspension,

3. Temporary closing of the business;

5. Requests that corrupt nations stop providing impunity to political leaders by implementing a model of the National Anti-Corruption Authority that,

a. Already implemented in Benin,

b. Is responsible for reporting corruption cases to the Government,

- c. Has the right to fight,
 - i. Fraud,
 - ii. Public sector corruption,
 - iii. Private sector corruption,
 - iv. Money laundering,
- d. Can investigate and review cases against political leaders from previous years,
- e. Would be implemented along with a string of laws that,
 - i. Would pave a path for the ability to inspect and monitor,
 - ii. Would reform the corrupt judicial systems by abolishing impunity for corrupt leaders who have had serious cases;
- 6. Encourages the use of media and technology to,
 - a. Provide information to the public on government through,
 - i. Forcing transparency in corrupt nations,
 - ii. Newspaper and social media,
 - b. A portal for citizens to report,
 - i. Suspicious cases,
 - ii. Anonymously,
 - iii. Inform other citizens of issues,
 - c. Provide rewards for those that expose such crimes,
 - d. Inform government to,
 - i. suspend political leaders,
 - ii. Shut down businesses,
 - iii. Find any criminals,
 - e. Keep citizens educated and informed on,
 - i. Government purchases,
 - ii. Government work;
- 7. Supports the monitoring of government offices through the use of security cameras,
 - a. Will be placed in government offices,
 - b. Specifically the Besteye®HD720P Wireless WIFI IP Security Surveillance Camera which,
 - i. Are wireless,
 - ii. Have cloud storage on them to store footage,
 - iii. Can connect to devices,
 - iv. Only cost around \$56 USD per camera,
 - c. In which only the UN has access to it so,
 - i. Footage is not wiped,
 - ii. They can review over it,
 - iii. They can send out a small task force in case officials are under suspicion;
- 8. Strongly urges the creation of UN Electoral Review Committees that will be

- a. Regionally organized,
- b. Supported by the EC-UNDP joint task force which,
 - i. Assisted 60 countries,
 - ii. Cooperates with countries to ensure a proper of election process,
- c. Made up of community members,
 - i. Who monitor the elections,
 - ii. Check over vote counting, and other voting processes,
- d. Sends UN inspectors to,
 - i. Check over candidate's background,
 - ii. Ensure everyone has the ability to vote,
 - iii. No bribes are occurring between voters or people in charge of election

process;

Resolution B/4

CCPCJ,

Having devoted attention to the growing problem of corruption in West Africa,

Aware of the amount of people getting corrupted, and the number of citizens it effects in a single region,

Guided by resolution A/RES/69/199 which calls upon the United Nations Against Corruption and other countries to strengthen the measures and laws that were recently passed to try and decrease the amount of corruption happening and to keep in mind that there needs to be more education upon the topic,

Desiring to have all countries involved with the new law making and decision making that will happen at future meetings,

Seeking a need to stop the corruption in West Africa as soon as possible;

1. Encourages countries to start the creation of a new law that schedules loading and unloading times at ports and protects shipments against piracy:
 - a. Countries in West Africa are advised to create a new law that schedules when ships are supposed to be finished loading and unloading cargo,
 - b. The times rely on factors such as how big the shipments are, and if the cargo is perishable or not,
 - c. Set shipping times will help get more ships to load and unload cargo faster from the docks,
 - i. Incentives from the government such as a regular salary and benefits will be given to those who abide by the time they were given to unload cargo,
 - d. UN Peacekeepers will be stationed by the docks to make sure there is no piracy happening;
2. Requests that all companies in West Africa cooperate in trying to achieve a stable government and economy by allowing transparency to happen within companies:
 - a. Governments will have fines for companies who do not have transparency, and give incentives such as tax breaks to those who do,
 - b. Representatives will be sent out from the United Nations that will educate the people in charge of companies as well as government leaders of the benefits of using transparency,

- c. When transparency is achieved within a company, then the government will easily be able to tell what the company is spending on and if it has corruption within it,
 - i. If there is found corruption within a company than the government will get rid of those who are corrupt;
- 3. Calls upon representatives from the Commission of the International Trade Law check the contracts made between multinational companies and governments:
 - a. These companies will be ones that have contracts over five hundred million dollars,
 - b. The company's contracts will be subject to audit by the Commission of the International Trade Law;
- 4. Approves the protection of all government officials against gang and cartel members by having:
 - a. Guaranteed protection from the UN,
 - b. Peacekeepers from the UN and representatives will make sure that any government official battling corruption will be protected,
 - i. This will make the official feel safe so that they will be able to stop corruption without a fear;
- 5. Supports the implementation of drones that can fly over oil pipelines to make sure there are no explosives on them:
 - a. Drones will be sent out every two days to see if there are any explosives on pipelines,
 - b. In case of an explosive appearing on the pipeline, an area can be cleared and a robot from the police force can be sent to disable it,
 - c. These drones will be inexpensive, and governments from each country will pay for these.