JBCN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
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UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Official Study Guide

AGENDA

Addressing the Threat of Criminal Networks Operating in Fragile and Post-Conflict States

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Letter from the EB

Dear Esteemed Delegates,
On behalf of the Executive Board, it is our honour to welcome you to this year's committee of UNODC. We are delighted to have you join us in addressing a critical issue that continues to challenge international peace, security, and development: Addressing the Threat of Criminal Networks Operating in Fragile and Post-Conflict States.

Fragile and post-conflict states often face weakened institutions, limited law enforcement capacity, and unstable political and economic conditions. These vulnerabilities can create opportunities for organized criminal networks to expand their influence through activities such as human trafficking, arms trafficking, migrant smuggling, money laundering, and illicit resource extraction. As these networks become increasingly transnational, their impact extends far beyond national borders, posing significant challenges to international security and sustainable development.

Throughout the committee, delegates will be tasked with examining the factors that enable organized crime to flourish in fragile environments and evaluating the effectiveness of current national, regional, and international responses. Discussions may explore issues such as border security, criminal justice reform, international law enforcement cooperation, illicit financial flows, and the links between organized crime, armed groups, and instability.

We encourage you to approach this topic with a balanced and analytical perspective. Whether representing states directly affected by conflict and instability or countries involved in international peacebuilding and law enforcement efforts, each delegate will bring valuable insights to the debate. Meaningful solutions will require cooperation, diplomacy, and a thorough understanding of the complex challenges posed by transnational criminal networks.
Regardless of your prior MUN experience, we are confident that each of you will contribute thoughtfully to committee proceedings. As your Executive Board, we are committed to fostering an engaging and constructive environment and are always available to support you throughout the conference.

The forthcoming study guide will provide an overview of the issue, relevant international frameworks, and key areas for discussion. We strongly encourage delegates to conduct independent research, familiarize themselves with their country's policies and interests, and develop practical, innovative solutions grounded in the realities of international cooperation.

We look forward to witnessing your diplomacy, critical thinking, and leadership in committee. We hope this experience challenges your perspectives, deepens your understanding of global organized crime, and demonstrates the importance of collective action in addressing transnational threats.
Warm regards,

Aarvi Jajodia
Director

Shanaya Ranka
Director

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was created in 1997 due to worries about drugs, organized crime, corruption and extremism. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was created by combining two United Nations groups.
The UNODC is located in Vienna, Austria. It has offices around the world and people working in New York and Brussels. This helps them know what is happening in parts of the world and to be part of important meetings where big decisions are made.

The UNODC works under the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and helps countries make plans to stop crime and make their justice systems stronger. It also checks if countries are doing what they are expected to do according to some international agreements, helps countries with health, justice and security issues, problems like drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption and extremism, it also gives countries aid, advice on laws, training and helps them work together.

In the last few years, the UNODC has been doing more to stop extremism. The use of technology and social media has created new problems. Some groups use the internet and social media to spread ideas, find members and plan activities. This makes it harder for governments to stop them.
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2026 will talk about one such issue:
"Addressing the Threat of Criminal Networks Operating in Fragile and Post-Conflict States”.

Delegates will look at why criminal groups can start and grow in countries that're not stable or have just finished a war. They will see how these groups use weaknesses in governments, police, borders and courts. They will also check if the current ways of dealing with these threats are working. They will discuss situations such as groups that move things across borders, money that is made illegally and how criminal groups work with groups that are not part of the government. They are also expected to talk about how to make courts stronger and how other countries can help stop crime in countries that have just finished a war.

List of Key Terms

Organized Crime:
A group of people who work together over a period of time to make money by doing things that are against the law. These groups are usually well planned. They keep operating for years. Organized Crime is a problem because it involves a lot of people who are doing things that are against the law.

Criminal Network:
A group of people who are connected through friendships, family or business contacts and who work together to commit crimes. They usually do not have one leader telling everyone what to do. Criminal Networks are hard to stop because they are made up of people who are working together.

Fragile State:
A country where the government is
weak and struggles to keep peace, provide basic services or protect its people. Because of this, crime and conflict can grow easily in a Fragile State. Fragile States need help to become stronger so they can keep their people safe.

Post-Conflict State:
A country that has recently come out of a war or major conflict and is trying to rebuild its government, economy and communities. Post-Conflict States need a lot of help to recover from the damage that was done during the war.

Crime That Crosses Borders:
A problem because it involves more than one country. It may be planned in one country, carried out in another or affect countries at the same time. Crime That Crosses Borders is hard to stop because it involves different countries.

Rule of Law:
An idea that says everyone, including government leaders, must follow the law. The laws should be fair, apply equally to everyone and be enforced by courts. The Rule of Law is important because it helps to keep people safe and ensures that everyone is treated fairly.

State Capacity:
How well a government can do its job, such as keeping people safe, enforcing laws, collecting taxes and providing services like healthcare or education. State Capacity is important because it helps to determine how well a government can function.

Governance:
The way a country is run, including how decisions are made, how laws are enforced and how public services are managed. Good Governance is important because it helps to ensure that a country is run in an honest way.

Corruption:
When someone uses their position or power unfairly for benefit, such as taking bribes or giving special treatment to certain people. Corruption is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and conflict.

Illegal Economy:
All the ways people make money through activities that're against the law and happen outside the official economy. The Illegal Economy is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Human Trafficking:
A crime that involves forcing, tricking or controlling people so they can be exploited. Victims of Human Trafficking may be made to work without pay, forced into activities or exploited in other ways. Human Trafficking is a problem because it affects many people and is hard to stop.

Drug Trafficking:
The production, transport and sale of drugs that are banned or controlled by law. Drug Trafficking is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and addiction.

Arms Trafficking:
The buying, selling or smuggling of weapons and ammunition from one place to another. Arms Trafficking is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as conflict and violence.

Money Laundering:
The process of hiding where money from crimes really came from so that it appears to have been earned. Money Laundering is a problem because it can help criminals to hide their illegal activities.

Connection Between Terrorist and Criminal Groups:
A problem because it involves two groups that are working together to achieve their goals. These groups may share money, resources, information or transport to help each other.

Conflict Economy:
The system of making money during a war or conflict. Some people or groups may profit from the fighting, which can make it harder for the conflict to end. Conflict Economies are a problem because they can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Improving Security Forces:
The process of making the police, military and other security services more professional, effective and accountable so they protect people fairly. Improving Security Forces is important because it helps to keep people safe and ensures that security services are fair and honest.

Helping Former Fighters Return to Society:
A process that involves collecting weapons, breaking up armed groups, and helping former fighters return to normal civilian life through education, jobs or training. Helping Former Fighters Return to Society is important because it helps to reduce the risk of conflict and ensures that former fighters can live normal lives.

Border Management:
The way a country controls who and what enters or leaves its borders in order to improve security and stop activities. Border Management is important because it helps to keep people safe and ensures that a country's borders are secure.

Capacity Building:
Helping a country become stronger by improving its skills, institutions and resources so it can solve problems on its own. Capacity Building is important because it helps a country to become more independent and self-sufficient.

United Nations Convention Against Organized Crime:
An agreement where countries work together to fight Organized Crime that operates across borders by sharing information, laws and investigations. The United Nations Convention Against Organized Crime is important because it helps countries to work to stop Organized Crime.

Palermo Convention:
Another name for the agreement against Organized Crime because it was adopted in the Italian city of Palermo in the year 2000. The Palermo Convention is important because it helps countries to work to stop Organized Crime.

Mutual Legal Assistance:
When one country officially helps another by sharing evidence, information or legal support during an investigation or court case. Mutual Legal Assistance is important because it helps countries to work to stop crime.

Asset Recovery:
Finding money or property that came from crime, taking it away from criminals and returning it to its owners or governments whenever possible. Asset Recovery is important because it helps to punish criminals and ensure that they do not profit from their crimes.

Peacebuilding:
The long-term work of helping a country recover after conflict by rebuilding trust, strengthening institutions, creating jobs and reducing the chances of violence returning. Peacebuilding is important because it helps a country to become more stable and peaceful.

Criminal Governance:
When Criminal Groups begin acting like a government by providing protection, settling disputes, collecting money or offering services in places where the real government's weak. Criminal Governance is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

State Capture:
A form of corruption where powerful businesses or Criminal Groups secretly influence government decisions so that laws and policies benefit them instead of the public. State Capture is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Hybrid Threats:
Kinds of threats working together, such as crime, cyber attacks, political pressure, military action or false information, making them more difficult to stop. Hybrid Threats are a problem because they can lead to many other problems, such as conflict and instability.

Resilience:
The ability of a country, community or organization to deal with situations, recover from them and continue functioning. Resilience is important because it helps a country, community or organization to become stronger and more able to withstand challenges.

Sustainable Development Goal 16:
A goal that focuses on creating peaceful societies, making justice available to everyone and building honest and effective public institutions. Sustainable Development Goal 16 is important because it helps to ensure that countries are working towards creating just societies.

Rule of Law Vacuum:
A situation where laws are not properly enforced, and courts do not work effectively, allowing crime and violence to spread. A Rule of Law Vacuum is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and conflict.

Governance Vacuum:
A situation where there is no effective government, leaving communities without proper leadership or public services. A Governance Vacuum is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and instability.

Non-State Armed Group:
A group that is not part of a country's official military or government but still uses weapons to achieve its goals. Non-State Armed Groups are a problem because they can lead to many other problems, such as conflict and violence.

Weak Institutions:
Government departments, courts, police or public organizations that cannot do their jobs properly because they lack resources, skills or public trust. Weak Institutions are a problem because they can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Political Instability:
A situation where a country's government faces changes, protests, conflict or uncertainty, making it difficult to govern effectively. Political instability is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and conflict.

Impunity:
When people who commit crimes are not punished or held responsible for their actions. Impunity is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Cross-Border Crime:
A problem because it involves more than one country. It may be planned in one country, carried out in another or affect countries at the same time. Cross-Border Crime is hard to stop because it involves different countries.

Law Enforcement Capacity:
How well the police and other law enforcement agencies can prevent crime, investigate offences, arrest criminals and support prosecutions. Law Enforcement Capacity is important because it helps to keep people safe and ensures that criminals are punished
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Judicial Reform:
The process of changing the court system to make it fairer, more independent and better at delivering justice. Judicial Reform is important because it helps to ensure that justice is served and that people are treated fairly.

Institutional Strengthening:
The process of improving government and public institutions so they become more effective, trustworthy, transparent and accountable. Institutional Strengthening is important because it helps to ensure that institutions are working properly and serving the public.

Economic Recovery:
The process of rebuilding a country's economy after war or crisis by creating jobs, supporting businesses and helping people earn an income again. Economic Recovery is important because it helps a country to become more stable and prosperous.

Social Cohesion:
The strength of relationships between people in a society shown through trust, cooperation and a shared sense of belonging. Social Cohesion is important because it helps to create a harmonious and stable society.

Community Resilience:
A community's ability to prepare for challenges, recover from situations and support one another during times of crisis. Community Resilience is important because it helps a community to become stronger and more able to withstand challenges.

Good Governance:
The way a country is run in an honest, transparent, accountable and responsive manner. Good Governance is important because it helps to ensure that a country is run in a way that serves the needs of its people.

Financial Crime:
A type of crime that involves money or financial systems, such as fraud, bribery, tax evasion or hiding money. Financial Crime is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Trafficking Route:
The path or network that criminals use to move goods, weapons, drugs or people from one place to another. Trafficking Routes are a problem because they can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Criminal Infiltration:
When criminals secretly enter or influence businesses, government offices or public institutions so they can support or hide their illegal activities. Criminal Infiltration is a problem because it can lead to many other problems, such as crime and corruption.

Introduction to the agenda

The issue of criminal networks operating in fragile and post-conflict states has become an increasingly significant challenge to international peace, security, and development. Fragile and post-conflict states often face weakened institutions, limited law enforcement capacity, economic instability, and governance gaps, creating conditions that allow organized criminal groups to expand their influence. These networks engage in a range of illicit activities, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling, money laundering, and illegal resource exploitation, undermining state authority and hindering recovery efforts.

Fragility within states often arises from prolonged conflict, political instability, corruption, and institutional collapse. In such environments, governments frequently struggle to maintain territorial control, enforce laws, and provide essential public services. This lack of state capacity creates opportunities for criminal organizations to establish alternative systems of governance, often filling economic and security vacuums left by weakened institutions. In many cases, these networks gain influence not only through violence but also by exploiting poverty, unemployment, and public distrust in state systems.

The relevance of this issue extends beyond national borders. Criminal networks frequently operate across multiple countries, facilitating transnational organized crime and contributing to regional instability. Through interconnected systems of trafficking and illicit trade, criminal actors can move resources, weapons, and people across borders with increasing efficiency. These operations are often supported by corruption, weak border management, and insufficient international cooperation, making them difficult to dismantle. As a result, the impact of organized crime in fragile states is rarely confined to one country and often threatens neighboring regions.

Furthermore, the relationship between criminal networks and armed groups has become increasingly concerning. In several conflict and post-conflict settings, criminal enterprises have served as major sources of funding for insurgencies, militias, and extremist organizations. The convergence of organized crime and armed conflict can prolong violence, disrupt peace agreements, and complicate reconstruction efforts. This crime-conflict nexus has become particularly visible in regions where natural resources, such as minerals, oil, or narcotics, are exploited to finance violence.

Post-conflict reconstruction presents its own challenges. While peace agreements may formally end violence, they do not always eliminate the structural weaknesses that enabled criminal groups to thrive. Weak judicial systems, inadequate security sector reform, and limited economic opportunities often leave societies vulnerable to renewed criminal infiltration. In many cases, criminal networks adapt quickly to changing political environments, taking advantage of fragile transitions and exploiting gaps in governance.

The role of the international community in addressing this challenge remains critical. Organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have worked extensively to strengthen legal frameworks, support law enforcement, improve border security, and build institutional resilience in affected states. Through international cooperation, intelligence-sharing, and capacity-building initiatives, the UNODC and Member States seek to reduce the influence of criminal organizations and promote sustainable peace.

Addressing criminal networks in fragile and post-conflict states is therefore not solely a matter of law enforcement. It requires a comprehensive approach that combines security measures with governance reforms, anti-corruption strategies, economic development, and peacebuilding initiatives. As conflicts continue to emerge and states struggle with post-conflict reconstruction, tackling organized crime remains essential for restoring stability, protecting vulnerable populations, and ensuring long-term global security and development.

Timeline of Events

Year	Event	Relevance
1945	The United Nations was established	After the Second World War, the United Nations was created. The main goal of the United Nations is to keep the peace and make sure countries work together. At first, the United Nations focused on stopping wars. Over time, it became the main organization that deals with things like organized crime, corruption, terrorism and instability.
1988	Vienna Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	This treaty was made to fight against drug trafficking. It introduced measures like extradition, taking away assets and making law enforcement agencies work together more closely. This was one of the big attempts to fight organized crime across borders.
1997	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime created	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime helps countries deal with crime, drug trafficking, corruption, terrorism and other types of crime that happen across borders. Today it is the part of the United Nations that works on preventing crime, making sure justice is served and providing technical help.

Year	Event	Relevance
2015	Sustainable Development Goals adopted	All countries that are part of the United Nations agreed to work towards these goals. Goal 16 is about building societies, making sure people have access to justice, reducing corruption and illicit financial flows, fighting organized crime and creating effective and accountable institutions.
2016	UN General Assembly session on the world drug problem	Governments met to discuss the growing problem of drugs. Agreed that they need to work together more closely. They said that they need to tackle the organizations behind drug trafficking and also make public health, law enforcement and judicial systems stronger.
2021	Kyoto Declaration adopted	This declaration was adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It renewed the commitment to preventing crime through justice systems, more international cooperation, better use of technology and more effective action against organized criminal groups, corruption and cybercrime.

Year	Event	Relevance
2024–Present	UN focus on fragile and post-conflict countries	The United Nations is now focusing more on networks in countries that are fragile or have been through conflict. Recent discussions have emphasized the need to stop organizations from taking advantage of countries that are recovering from conflict. The main priorities now are to make government institutions stronger, improve border management, reduce corruption, rebuild economies, support the rule of law and help countries develop the ability to prevent crime from filling gaps in governance. The United Nations is working hard to achieve these goals and make the world a safer place.

Case Studies

1. **Afghanistan: The Narcotics Economy and State Fragility**

Afghanistan is frequently cited as one of the strongest examples of how organized crime can become embedded within a fragile state. Decades of armed conflict, political instability, weak governance, and repeated changes in power created an environment in which illicit economies were able to expand with relatively little resistance. For many years, the country was the world's largest producer of illicit opium, supplying the majority of the global heroin market. Over time, the drug trade evolved into far more than an agricultural activity. It developed into an extensive criminal network linking farmers, traffickers, processors, transporters, local power brokers, and transnational criminal organizations, while also providing livelihoods for hundreds of thousands of Afghans.

What made Afghanistan particularly distinctive was the close relationship between the narcotics trade and the country's prolonged conflict. Armed groups, most notably the Taliban before returning to power in 2021, generated revenue by taxing poppy cultivation, heroin laboratories, and trafficking routes. Those profits helped finance weapons purchases, recruitment, and military operations. At the same time, corruption within state institutions weakened law enforcement efforts, as officials responsible for policing borders, customs, and local administrations were sometimes linked to the very networks they were meant to combat.

Economic realities further complicated the issue. Much of Afghanistan's poppy cultivation occurred in rural areas where poverty was widespread and access to infrastructure, markets, and government services remained limited. For many farming communities, cultivating opium poppies became the most reliable source of income. Consequently, eradication campaigns often achieved only limited success because they failed to provide sustainable economic alternatives.

The situation shifted significantly in 2022 when the Taliban introduced a nationwide ban on poppy cultivation after regaining control of the country. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), opium cultivation declined by more than 90% the following year. However, this did not eliminate Afghanistan's illicit economy. Existing stockpiles continued to circulate through established trafficking routes, while concerns have grown over the expansion of methamphetamine production and other forms of organized crime.

Afghanistan remains an important case study for understanding organized crime in fragile states. Its experience demonstrates that criminal networks are sustained not only by illegal markets, but also by conflict, weak institutions, corruption, and limited economic opportunities. It also highlights that long-term solutions require more than law enforcement alone. Strengthening governance, creating legitimate livelihoods, and improving regional cooperation are equally important to reducing the influence of organized criminal networks.

2. Somalia: Piracy and the Collapse of State Authority

Following the fall of President Siad Barre's government in 1991, the country entered a prolonged period of political instability, civil conflict, and fragmented governance. For decades, the absence of a strong central government left large parts of the country without effective law enforcement, judicial systems, or maritime security. This governance vacuum created opportunities for a range of illicit activities to flourish, the most prominent of which was maritime piracy.

By the late 2000s, Somali piracy had developed into a major international security concern. Armed groups operating from Somalia's coastline targeted commercial vessels passing through the Gulf of Aden and the western Indian Ocean, one of the world's busiest maritime trade routes. Hijacked ships were often held for months while large ransom payments were negotiated.

Although piracy is commonly viewed as a purely criminal enterprise, its origins were more complex. Many early pirate groups claimed they were protecting Somalia's waters from illegal foreign fishing and the dumping of toxic waste, activities that had increased after the collapse of the state. While these claims resonated with some local communities, piracy soon evolved into a highly profitable criminal business driven by financial gain rather than coastal protection.

As piracy expanded, it became increasingly organized. Networks developed that included financiers, negotiators, recruiters, arms suppliers, and local militias, with profits distributed among numerous participants. In some coastal towns, ransom payments stimulated local economies and created employment opportunities, leading parts of the community to tolerate or even support pirate operations. This blurred the distinction between criminal activity and economic survival, demonstrating how organized crime can become embedded within fragile societies when legitimate livelihoods are scarce.

Beginning in the early 2010s, coordinated international naval patrols, stronger security measures on commercial vessels, and greater regional cooperation led to a sharp decline in successful pirate attacks. Nevertheless, the conditions that originally enabled piracy have not disappeared. Many parts of Somalia continue to face insecurity, weak governance, poverty, and the presence of armed groups such as Al-Shabaab. These challenges continue to create opportunities for organized criminal networks involved in activities including arms trafficking, illicit financial flows, human smuggling, and illegal fishing.

3. Colombia: Crime After Conflict

Colombia's experience demonstrates that ending an armed conflict does not necessarily eliminate the criminal networks that developed during it. After more than five decades of conflict, the 2016 peace agreement between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) marked a significant step towards peace. The agreement reduced large-scale fighting in many parts of the country and included provisions for disarmament, reintegration, and rural development. However, in several remote regions where FARC had previously exercised control, the group's withdrawal created power vacuums that the state struggled to fill.

These areas were soon contested by FARC dissident factions, the National Liberation Army, the Gulf Clan, and other organized criminal groups seeking control over coca cultivation, drug trafficking routes, illegal mining operations, and extortion networks. Colombia remains one of the world's largest producers of coca, and the profits generated by the cocaine trade continue to finance armed groups and fuel violence in several parts of the country. In many rural communities, weak state institutions, poor infrastructure, and limited access to legal markets have made illicit economies more attractive than legitimate employment, allowing criminal organizations to recruit members and maintain local influence.

The Colombian case also highlights how organized crime can adapt to changing political circumstances. While the peace agreement significantly weakened one armed group, it did not remove the economic incentives that had sustained criminal activity for decades. Instead, other organizations moved quickly to occupy strategic territories and trafficking corridors, often using intimidation and violence to consolidate control. This demonstrates that criminal networks are highly resilient and can reorganize even after major political or military developments.

4. **Libya: Human Trafficking in a Fragmented State**

Following the overthrow of Muammar Gaddafi in 2011, Libya descended into political fragmentation and conflict, with rival governments and militias competing for power. This breakdown of authority transformed Libya into a major centre for criminal activity, particularly human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Its geographical location made it a crucial transit point for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa attempting to reach Europe. Criminal groups quickly exploited this, creating large smuggling operations where migrants were often subjected to detention, abuse, forced labour, and extortion. Reports of migrants being sold in open markets drew international outrage and highlighted the extreme human cost of these criminal systems.

Libya's case is particularly important because it demonstrates how criminal networks thrive not only through profit but through exploiting humanitarian crises. The absence of a unified government and weak border control allowed trafficking networks to operate almost openly. This case remains central to discussions on migration, security, and post-conflict instability.

5. **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Conflict Minerals and Criminal Exploitation**

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the most resource-rich countries in the world, yet it has remained deeply affected by conflict and instability for decades. The eastern regions of the country, in particular, have seen armed groups and criminal networks compete for control over valuable minerals such as coltan, cobalt, gold, and tin.

These minerals are essential to global industries, especially electronics, making them highly profitable. Criminal networks have exploited weak governance and poor regulation to extract and smuggle these resources across borders, often using forced labor and violent coercion. The profits generated have funded armed groups, prolonged conflict, and weakened state authority.

What makes the DRC especially relevant is the way criminal activity is directly connected to global supply chains. Unlike some other cases where crime remains local or regional, the illegal mineral trade in Congo demonstrates how international demand can sustain instability. It is one of the strongest examples of how organized crime, conflict, and economic exploitation can become deeply interconnected.

Bloc Positions

NATO and Western European States

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which is also known as NATO and European states generally think that working together with other countries is very important. They want to share information and make sure their borders are secure to stop people from doing bad things. These states also want to stop people from laundering money doing things on the internet and selling drugs. They think that if they work together they can stop these things from happening. Countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy are part of NATO and European states. They want to make sure that everyone follows the rules so they can stop bad people from doing bad things. They also want to help countries that are having problems by giving them money and teaching them how to be stronger.

African Union Member States

The African Union has member states that are affected by bad people doing bad things. These states are often in places like the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa. They want to make their countries stronger so they can stop people from doing bad things. They also want to stop guns and drugs from coming into their countries. States like Nigeria, Mali, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are part of the African Union. They think that they need help from countries so they can stop bad people from doing bad things. They want money and people to teach them how to be stronger so they can take care of themselves.

European Union

The European Union is very concerned about people coming into their countries. They are also concerned about trafficking and bad people doing bad things across borders. The European Union is close to places like North Africa and the Balkans so they are worried about people coming into their countries. They want to work with countries to stop bad people from doing bad things. They also want to help countries that are having problems so they can be stronger. The European Union thinks that if they work together they can stop people from doing bad things.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations which is also known as ASEAN is very concerned about drugs, human trafficking and bad people doing things on the internet. They are also concerned about people smuggling things across borders. Countries like Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar and the Philippines are part of ASEAN. They think that they need to work to stop bad people from doing bad things. They want to make their countries stronger so they can take care of themselves.

League of Arab States

The League of Arab States is very concerned about people doing bad things because of wars in the Middle East and North Africa. They are worried about guns and drugs being smuggled into their countries. Countries like Libya, Iraq, Syria and Yemen are part of the League of Arab States. They think that they need to work to stop bad people from doing bad things. They want to make their countries stronger so they can take care of themselves.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, which is also known as SCO is very concerned about people doing bad things. They are worried about drugs and guns being smuggled into their countries.Countries like China, Russia, India, Pakistan and Asian states are part of SCO. They think that they need to work to stop bad people from doing bad things. They want to make their countries stronger so they can take care of themselves.

Organization of American States

The Organization of American States which is also known as OAS is very concerned about drugs and guns being smuggled into their countries. They are worried about people doing bad things and they want to stop them. Countries like Colombia, Mexico and Brazil are part of OAS. They think that they need to work to stop bad people from doing bad things. They want to make their countries stronger so they can take care of themselves.

Non-Aligned Movement

The Non-Aligned Movement, which's a group of countries that are not part of any big group thinks that countries should be able to take care of themselves. They do not want other countries to tell them what to do. They think that crime occurs often because of poverty and weak governments. They want to help countries that are having problems so they can be stronger. They think that if countries work together they can stop people from doing bad things.

Past Resolutions

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 55/25	This resolution adopted the UNTOC and established the primary international legal framework against transnational organised crime. Member states are required to criminalise organised criminal groups and cooperate through joint investigations, law enforcement cooperation, and extradition to address criminal networks operating across fragile states.
Resolution 58/4	Adoption of the UNCAC, the first legally binding international convention to preclude corruption, criminalise offences and reaffirm accountability and asset recovery mechanisms, thereby reducing the opportunities for organised crime groups to exploit institutional weaknesses.

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 70/1	This introduced the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets that sought to emphasise peaceful and just societies and reduce illicit and financial arms flows. This resolution recognises that addressing organised crime and inadequate governance is essential to achieve sustainable development.
Resolution 2482	It recognised the growing links between transnational organised crime and extremism and highlighted how criminal networks contribute to instability, finance armed groups and profit from illicit trafficking and trade. It also calls for greater international cooperation and stronger efforts to disrupt unauthorised financial flows.
Resolution 75/196	Addresses the growing rate and range of criminal activities, urges the UNODC to promote enhanced technical and legal assistance to member states to reinforce local criminal justice systems, and greater international cooperation in preventing organised crime.

Resolution	Content of Resolution
Resolution 76/181	Endorsed the Kyoto Declaration, which explicitly urges countries to improve coordination against transnational threats, including criminal groups that operate across borders. It emphasises strengthening institutional security problems to reduce the risk of organised crime embedding itself politically or economically.
Resolution 76/187	It renewed international cooperation and technical assistance to improve the member states' capacity to address organised crime. It placed particular emphasis on judicial reform and cross-border cooperation to combat crime and improve resilience in vulnerable countries.
Resolution 78/227	It commits member states to reducing systemic legal barriers such as backlogs and systemic biases, and supporting countries facing governance challenges and post-conflict recovery.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

- How can Member States strengthen governance and the rule of law in post-conflict states while respecting national sovereignty?
- What measures can help improve the capacity, professionalism and accountability of law enforcement agencies operating in fragile, post-conflict environments?
- What reforms are necessary to strengthen judicial systems and ensure the prosecution and deterrence of organised criminal groups?
- How can international cooperation, including intelligence sharing and joint cross-border operations, be strengthened to combat transnational criminal organisations?
- How can poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, increased employment and education opportunities inhibit the growth of organised crime groups?
- What are some strategies that can improve border management while facilitating legitimate trade and movement?
- What anti-corruption mechanisms should be implemented to prevent the criminal infiltration of public institutions?
- How can post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding initiatives address the primary causes that permit organised criminal networks to emerge and expand?
- What measures can be taken to disrupt illicit financial flows, money laundering and other sources of funding for organised criminal groups and armed non-state actors?
- How can governments restore public trust in state institutions following periods of conflict and instability?
- How can Member States strengthen regional cooperation to restrict criminal networks from exploiting weak borders and governance gaps in neighbouring states?
- What role should the UNODC and other relevant UN agencies play in supporting Member States via technical assistance, capacity building and long-term institutional development?

Sources to Use

To ensure accuracy, credibility, and academic integrity, delegates are expected to rely on reputable and verifiable sources when conducting research and preparing position papers.

Accepted Sources:

- United Nations agencies and bodies (UNODC, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, etc.)
- Government publications and official government websites
- Intergovernmental organizations (World Bank, OECD, IMF, African Union, European Union, etc.)
- Peer-reviewed academic journals
- University research centers and academic publications
- Reputable think tanks and policy institutes
- Established news organizations with strong editorial standards

Unaccepted Sources:

- Wikipedia and other publicly editable encyclopedias
- Personal blogs and opinion websites
- Unverified social media posts
- AI-generated content cited as a primary source
- Sources lacking clear authorship, publication details, or evidence
- Advocacy websites without transparent methodology or factual support

Preferred Sources:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
https://www.unodc.org

United Nations Digital Library
https://digitallibrary.un.org

United Nations Treaty Collection
https://treaties.un.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
https://www.undp.org

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
https://www.un.org/peacebuilding

World Bank Open Knowledge Repository
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
https://www.oecd.org

International Peace Institute (IPI)
https://www.ipinst.org

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)
https://www.cfr.org

Brookings Institution
https://www.brookings.edu

Chatham House
https://www.chathamhouse.org

JSTOR
https://www.jstor.org

Google Scholar
https://scholar.google.com

Taylor & Francis Online
https://www.tandfonline.com

SAGE Journals
https://journals.sagepub.com

Cambridge Core
https://www.cambridge.org/core

Oxford Academic
https://academic.oup.com

Delegates are encouraged to prioritize primary sources, particularly UN resolutions, UNODC reports, international treaties, government publications, and peer-reviewed academic literature whenever possible.

Delegates are expected to conduct independent research and submit original work. The use of AI tools, including ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, Copilot, and similar platforms, for research, position papers, speeches, resolutions, or any other committee-related material is strictly prohibited. Internet access will not be permitted during committee sessions; therefore, delegates should complete all research beforehand using approved sources. Any work found to be AI-generated, in whole or in part, may result in penalties at the discretion of the Executive Board.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploring Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts Affirms Approves Appreciates Asks Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Condemns Congratulates Confirms Deplores	Designates Encourages Endorses Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Hopes Proclaims Proposes	Recommends Regrets Requests Resolves Seeks Strongly affirms Strongly condemns Strongly urges Suggests Trusts Transmits Urges