

HARKNESS

I N S T I T U T E



Harkness Model United Nations 2026 Delegate Guide

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MUN Event Structure

1. Opening Ceremony

- **Welcome Speech:**
 - Given by the Secretary-General or a key organizer, welcoming delegates and outlining the theme or objectives of the conference.
- **Guest Speakers:**
 - Invited diplomats, professors, or UN experts may give inspirational talks relevant to the conference topics.

2. Committee Sessions

- **Roll Call:**
 - The chair of each committee performs a roll call to confirm the presence of each delegate.
- **Setting the Agenda:**
 - In some cases, committees vote on which issue to address first if multiple topics are on the agenda, the chairs open the floor for motions at the start of the meeting, where it is expected from the delegates to do a motion to set the agenda by saying "The delegation of _____ proposes a motion to set the agenda on the topic _____"
- **Opening Statements:**
 - Each delegate gives a brief opening statement (usually 45 seconds to 1 minute), stating their country's stance on the agenda topic.
 - Delegates give speeches to present their country's policies and perspectives.
- **Moderated Caucus/Formal Debate:**
 - The chair moderates a structured debate with shorter speaking times focused on a specific aspect of the topic.
 - Basically it's an organized part where each delegate gives a short speech on their country's position on a specific topic within the topic that was chosen . The speaker time is given with the motion
 - Points and motions, such as points of information or motions to extend speaking time, can be raised by delegates.
 - MOTION EXAMPLE: "Motion for a moderated caucus of 10 minutes with a speaker's time of 1 minute."
 - The 10 minutes is the total time that there is, so there will be space for 10 delegates to speak

- **Unmoderated Caucus:**
 - Delegates discuss freely without the chair's moderation, allowing for informal negotiations, alliances, and drafting of resolutions.
 - In the first unmoderated caucus of the MUN, delegates will look for an alliance that matches the positions and ideals of their country
 - **IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE DELEGATE DOES NOT VIOLATE ITS COUNTRY'S POSITION/VISIONS**
 - EXAMPLE: United States supporting Hamas (this would NEVER happen under any circumstance)

3. Drafting Resolutions

- **Working Papers:**
 - Delegates work in groups to draft working papers outlining possible solutions to the issue.
- **Draft Resolutions:**
 - A working paper can be submitted as a draft resolution once it gains sufficient sponsors and signatories.

4. Voting Procedures

- **Voting on Draft Resolutions:**
 - Delegates vote on the final draft resolution. This usually requires a majority to pass, but rules vary by committee.
- **Types of Voting:**
 - Delegates may vote 'yes,' 'no,' or 'abstain.' In some cases, roll-call votes may be requested.

5. Closing Ceremony

- **Awards:**
 - Best Delegate, Outstanding Delegate, and Honorable Mention awards are given based on performance.
- **Closing Speeches:**
 - The Secretary-General or key organizers give a final speech, recapping the conference's achievements and key moments.
- **Adjournment:**
 - The conference is formally adjourned, and delegates are thanked for their participation.

Motions

“The delegation of (your country) advocates for the motion of (motion listed below) on the topic (specific topic from your committee) ...”

1. Motion to Set the Agenda

- **Purpose:** Determines which topic will be discussed first if multiple topics are on the agenda.
- **Explanation:** Delegates can motion to set the agenda at the beginning of the session. After discussing proposed topics, the committee votes on which topic to prioritize.
- *“Motion to set the agenda to discuss Topic A: The Regulation of Artificial Intelligence.”*

2. Motion to Open the Speaker’s List

- **Purpose:** Establishes an initial list of delegates who wish to make speeches on the topic.
- **Explanation:** Once the Speaker’s List is open, delegates can request to be added to it to ensure they have a chance to speak.
- *“Motion to open the Speaker’s List with a speaking time of 90 seconds.”*

3. Motion to Set Speaking Time

- **Purpose:** Sets a time limit for individual speeches, maintaining a balanced discussion.
- **Explanation:** The Chair can suggest a speaking time, but delegates may motion to adjust it, depending on how long they want each speaker to present.
- *“Motion to set the speaking time to 60 seconds.”*

4. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

- **Purpose:** Allows for focused, structured discussion on a specific subtopic with shorter, timed speeches.
- **Explanation:** Delegates propose a duration and topic for the caucus, and each speaker is given a shorter speaking time (e.g., 30 seconds). The Chair calls on delegates to speak in turn.
- *“Motion for a 6-minute moderated caucus with 30-second speaking time on the topic of funding mechanisms for climate adaptation.”*

5. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

- **Purpose:** Permits informal discussion, allowing delegates to move around, collaborate, and work on drafts together.
- **Explanation:** Delegates suggest a duration, and if the motion passes, formal debate temporarily stops, enabling open, direct conversations.
- *“Motion for a 12-minute unmoderated caucus.”*

6. Motion to Extend the Caucus

- **Purpose:** Provides additional time for either a moderated or unmoderated caucus.
- **Explanation:** If delegates feel more discussion is needed, they can motion to extend the caucus by a specific amount of time. This motion is subject to a quick vote.
- *“Motion to extend the current moderated caucus by 5 minutes.”*

7. Motion to Suspend the Meeting

- **Purpose:** Breaks for lunch, recess, or other pauses in the session.
- **Explanation:** Commonly used to take breaks during lengthy sessions. The Chair will call for a vote to approve the break.
- *“Motion to suspend the meeting for 20 minutes.”*

8. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

- **Purpose:** Ends the committee session completely, often at the conclusion of a conference.
- **Explanation:** When all business is completed, delegates can motion to adjourn. If passed, the session officially concludes.
- *“Motion to adjourn the meeting.”*

9. Motion to Close Debate

- **Purpose:** Ends all discussion on a topic, moving directly into voting procedure.
- **Explanation:** Delegates may propose this motion if they believe enough discussion has occurred. Once debate is closed, no further motions or amendments are allowed.
- *“Motion to close debate on Topic A.” or “Motion to close debate on Draft Resolution 1.1.”*

10. Motion to Table the Topic

- **Purpose:** Temporarily sets aside a topic for later discussion, potentially moving to another agenda item.
- **Explanation:** This motion is used if the committee wishes to return to a topic later or shift focus temporarily. A majority vote is typically required.
- *“Motion to table Topic A.” or “Motion to table the current draft resolution.”*

11. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

- **Purpose:** Brings a draft resolution forward for formal discussion.
- **Explanation:** Once enough sponsors and signatories support a draft resolution, delegates can motion to introduce it. If passed, the resolution is read and debated.
- *“Motion to introduce Draft Resolution 1.1.”*

12. Motion to Divide the Question

- **Purpose:** Proposes that a draft resolution or amendment be divided into parts for separate votes.
- **Explanation:** This motion allows the committee to vote on specific sections independently if certain parts are more contentious than others.
- *“Motion to divide the question to vote separately on operative clauses 1 through 3 and the remainder of the resolution as a whole.” or “Motion to divide the question into three parts: clauses 1–4, clauses 5–8, and the remainder of the resolution.”*

What Happens Next:

- Committee votes on whether to divide.
- If it passes, each section is voted on separately.
- Sections that pass are recombined into the final resolution.

Strong delegates use this strategically to:

- Remove controversial clauses
- Save parts of a resolution they support
- Weaken an opposing bloc’s proposal

13. Motion for a Roll Call Vote

- **Purpose:** Requests a vote by roll call rather than a show of placards.
- **Explanation:** Delegates can motion for a roll call vote to ensure each vote is individually recorded, often used for important or divisive votes.

Points of Procedure

Point of Personal Privilege

- **Purpose:** Used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort (e.g., cannot hear the speaker, room temperature is too cold).
- **Explanation:** Does not require a second and can interrupt the speaker.

Point of Order

- **Purpose:** Used to address a procedural error or breach of MUN rules by the Chair or another delegate.
- **Explanation:** Cannot interrupt a speaker and typically requires recognition by the Chair.

Point of Inquiry (Point of Information)

- **Purpose:** Used to ask questions about procedural issues or to seek clarification on the agenda, rules, or a speech.
- **Explanation:** Generally cannot interrupt a speaker.

Point of Relevance

- **Purpose:** Raised when a delegate believes a speech or comment is off-topic or not related to the agenda item.
- **Explanation:** Typically cannot interrupt the speaker and must be recognized by the Chair.

Right of Reply

- **Purpose:** Allows a delegate to respond to a statement made by another delegate if they feel their country has been directly insulted or misrepresented.
- **Explanation:** It is typically used in formal debates when a delegate believes another country's remarks are offensive, incorrect, or a mischaracterization of their stance.

Glossary of Terms

General Terms

- **Delegate:** A student representing a country, organization, or individual in the MUN.
- **Delegation:** The group of delegates representing the same country or organization.
- **Chair:** The individual(s) in charge of moderating the debate, ensuring protocol, and maintaining order in the committee.
- **Secretary-General:** The chief organizer of the MUN conference, often responsible for overseeing all committees.
- **Observer:** A non-voting member in committee sessions, usually representing non-member organizations or entities.

Debate Structure

- **Formal Debate:** The main structured debate format where delegates speak in a set order, usually with a moderated caucus format.
- **Moderated Caucus:** A format of debate where the Chair recognizes delegates to speak for a specific amount of time on a set topic.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** An informal part of the debate where delegates can move around the room, discuss issues, and draft resolutions without the Chair's moderation.
- **Yield:** The act of giving up remaining speaking time, either to the Chair, another delegate, or for questions.

Resolutions and Amendments

- **Resolution:** A formal document outlining actions and recommendations proposed by a committee to address an issue.
- **Draft Resolution:** A preliminary version of a resolution, which needs to be debated, amended, and voted on before it can become a formal resolution.

- **Sponsor:** A delegate who writes or supports the draft resolution. Usually, multiple sponsors collaborate on drafting.
- **Signatory:** A delegate who supports debating a draft resolution but may not fully endorse it. A specific number of signatories is often required to bring a draft resolution to the floor.
- **Amendment:** A proposed change to the draft resolution. There are two types:
 - **Friendly Amendment:** An amendment accepted by all sponsors, automatically included in the resolution.
 - **Unfriendly Amendment:** An amendment not accepted by all sponsors, requiring a vote to be included in the resolution.

Voting and Procedures

- **Simple Majority:** More than half of the votes cast are required for a decision to pass.
- **Two-thirds Majority:** Two-thirds of the votes cast are needed for a decision, often used for important motions or amendments.
- **Abstain:** When a delegate chooses not to vote either in favor or against a motion or resolution.
- **Roll Call Vote:** A voting method where each delegation's vote is called individually. Usually used for significant votes.
- **Division of the Question:** A motion to vote on specific parts of a resolution separately, often to separate contentious clauses from the main document.

Committee-specific Terms

- **Position Paper:** A document prepared by each delegate summarizing their country's stance, policies, and recommendations on the committee topics.
- **Bloc:** A group of delegations with similar interests or positions that work together during the MUN conference.
- **Working Paper:** An informal document written by delegates, which is the initial draft that may lead to a draft resolution.

Speech-related Terms

- **Floor:** The right to speak in front of the committee; delegates must be “given the floor” by the Chair.
- **Opening Speech/Statement:** The initial speech given by a delegate to introduce their country's position on the topic.
- **Time Limit:** The maximum time a delegate is allowed to speak during a session, as set by the Chair or the committee.
- **Speaker's List:** A list of delegates who have requested to speak during formal debate. It often serves as the primary order for speeches.

Additional Terms

- **Caucus:** A meeting within or outside of formal debate where delegates discuss ideas and collaborate on solutions.
- **Adjourn:** To suspend the session, either temporarily or at the end of the conference.
- **Decorum:** The protocol of polite and formal behavior that delegates must observe in MUN sessions.

Forbidden Words and Recommended Alternatives

Forbidden Word/Phrase	Suggested Alternative	Reason for Change
War	Conflict, Dispute	"War" is too strong; "conflict" maintains neutrality.
Enemy	Opposing party, Other side	"Enemy" is combative; "opposing party" is diplomatic.
We/Our Country	This delegation, Our delegation	Avoids personal bias and keeps language official.
I believe	This delegation believes	Personal pronouns should be avoided in favor of formal representation.
They (or Them) are wrong	The delegation respectfully disagrees	Maintains decorum and avoids accusatory language.
Terrorist(s)	Non-state actors, Rebel groups	"Terrorist" can be contentious; neutral terms are preferable.
Kill / Murder	Loss of life, Casualties	Formal, softer language is preferred.
Force	Encourage, Urge	Conveys diplomacy rather than aggression.
Take sides	Maintain alignment, Uphold position	Shows neutrality, avoids divisiveness.

Veto	Object, Voice opposition	Keeps the language constructive and formal.
Our government wants	This delegation seeks	Reinforces formal representation.
Demand	Request, Recommend	"Demand" is too strong and directive.
Hate	Disapprove, Does not support	Keeps discourse respectful.
Must	Should, Encourages	Softens language to align with diplomatic tone.
Punishment	Sanction, Response measure	"Punishment" is accusatory; "sanction" is neutral.
Interfere	Engage, Participate	Less aggressive, more neutral.
Refugee	Displaced persons, Migrants	Some MUNs prefer more neutral terminology.

Sample Opening Speech

Honorable chair, esteemed delegates,

The Kingdom of Sweden stands before you today with a clear commitment—to **safeguard global peace and security through cooperation, innovation, and diplomacy**. Transnational gangs and foreign interventions in civil wars threaten the **foundations of international stability**, exploiting vulnerable communities and eroding trust in institutions. Sweden urges the global community to take decisive action through **intelligence-sharing, technological advancements, and proactive conflict prevention**.

To dismantle criminal networks, Sweden advocates for multilateral collaboration under frameworks such as the **UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime**. AI-driven solution and cybersecurity measures, like those used by Europol, must be expanded to **combat illicit activities and protect communities**. However, enforcement alone is not enough, we must address the **root causes of gang recruitment** by investing in **education, economic opportunity and rehabilitation programs**.

Similarly, when conflict erupts, intervention should not come at the cost of sovereignty. Sweden's history of neutrality and **peacekeeping** underscores our belief in **diplomacy over militarization**. Foreign intervention must prioritize **humanitarian aid, de-escalation strategies, and long-term stability**. **Strengthening governance and transparency** is key to preventing both **state corruption and armed conflict**.

Sweden calls upon all nations to unite in these efforts. Through global cooperation, responsible governance, and a commitment to peace, we can build a safer and more just world for future generations. Sweden stands ready to lead and collaborate in this mission.

“The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell” (Dag Hammarskjöld, 1954)

Sample Working Paper

“TREE BLOCK”

(Working Paper)

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Transnational Gangs

Sponsors: Slovenia, Bulgaria, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, San Marino, Norway, Czech Republic, Sweden Denmark, New Zealand, Luxembourg

Signatories: Slovenia, Belarus, Guinea, South Sudan, Eswatini, Russia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Guinea, Perú, Uzbekistán, Turkey, Honduras, Pakistán, Republic of Mauritius Cabo-Verde, Paraguay, Croatia, Brazil, Netherlands, Dominica, Barbados, Romania, Cambodia, Central African Republic

1) The ROOT Initiative

● Addressing the problem at its roots

- Direct Bilateral agreements between the country where the transnational gangs occur and the country facing the consequences of these gangs;
- *Empowering* youth and underprivileged groups to withstand pressures of transnational gangs
- Expands the global definition of transnational crimes, specifically in human trafficking to limit risk of loopholes in prosecution and arrests,
- Having good facilities for effective reintegration after time served, that way former gang members can avoid turning back to their previous crime groups for money and support.

● Education

Endorses the implementation of further social development programs in underdeveloped, high-risk communities, where gang recruitment is high;

- Implement educational programs within schools that provide instruction on the recruitment tactics of transnational gangs to empower youth to withstand pressures;
- Encourage investment in community centers that would act as a haven for vulnerable youth. These centers would not only occupy the spare time of the youth to keep them out of transnational gangs. Still, they would also engrain positive life skills such as collaboration, community, and integrity.
- Establish hotline systems within high-risk communities in alliance with local police forces. This will allow anonymous reporting of transnational gang activity to protect civilians and directly address conflicts.

Sample Resolution Paper

UNITY TREE TSS BLOC

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Transnational Gangs

Sponsors: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, India, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Oman, San Marino, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America, Egypt, El Salvador, Slovenia, Dominican Republic

Signatories: Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, El Salvador, France, Jamaica, Kingdom of Norway, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Singapore, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, São Tomé and Príncipe, The Kingdom Saudi Arabia, The State of Qatar, The United Mexican States, The United States of America, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vanu, Vanuatu, Dominican Republic, Greece

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Acknowledging the need to protect human rights

Highlighting the effects of transnational crime on political security internationally

Affirming the necessity for an organized program that attacks the root issues that promote transnational gang growth

Understanding the root cause of children and young adults being involved in gang violence is poverty and a lack of a support system

Recognizing that alternatives to gang violence are needed to help divert the youth from drug and gang involvement

Collaborating between countries through a global networking system

Emphasizing the importance of global cooperation to find a solution

Educating to prevent the development of future gangs

INTRODUCTION

The global community has witnessed repeated mass atrocities relating to transnational gang violence. These gangs consistently risk innocent lives for the purpose of benefiting themselves, whether that be through financial means, ambitious motives, territorial dominance, or political influence. These global crime organizations operate across borders, exploiting weak governance, corruption, and socioeconomic instability to further their reach and influence. As gangs grow in power, their illicit activities—including drug and human trafficking, illegal mining, arms smuggling, cybercrime and first-degree murder—threaten international safety and stability. The incapability of sovereign nations to combat these gangs alone emphasize the need for a unified, global response. To effectively address this issue, a three pillar approach is proposed to dismantle international crime syndicates, specifically gangs. This approach offers a cooperative, preventative, and direct lens that together will solve this global matter, and each section will include the following. When taking a look at cooperative action, this section surrounds the use of

technology to dispatch network based information. Second, the use of education is our preventative approach to eliminating the problem of minors dropping out of school to pursue gang-related activities. Finally, the direct action focuses on prosecution towards gangs and the use of the International Court. These three pillars will allow for countries worldwide to immediately benefit and prevent future and potential harms against innocent individuals.

1. **Affirms** the funding of all subsequent clauses, unless specified, will be funded through the reorganization of current funding opportunities and through subsequent State-Department programs from the following blocs;
 - a. Italy, UK, USA, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Australia, France, Israel;
 - b. The EU, UN, NATO, and similar international organizations will create funding opportunities to pay for the vital programs entailed below;

PILLAR 1: INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND TECHNOLOGY

This pillar aims to cooperate internationally and utilize technologically forward methods to create a shared network based on the following: prediction of crime hotspots / radicalization attempts and preventative measures, and sharing data to track crime and financial trails.

Calls for the implementation of the TRIDENT Program (Transnational Initiative: Decentralized Network Taskforce) to balance international priorities while also recognizing that there is no “one solution fits all countries approach.”;

- a) Develop a scaling-based risk assessment metric;
 - i) Each country signed gets added to the shared database;
 - ii) Ensures efficient allocation of resources to be allocated to all countries accordingly;
- b) Established a UN-based regional oversight board under the UNODC to monitor the progress of intelligence sharing, personnel collaboration, and resource allocation in high-risk areas, and tracing transactions;
 - i) Compiling a bi-annual progress report on the success of operations to be reviewed and iterated on;
 - ii) Equitably selects representatives from geographic strata;
- c) Implements a global intelligence-sharing network with reactive measures coordinated through databases, consolidating efforts against transnational gangs;
- d) Introduces a GDP-based funding system, allowing voluntary contributions from nations and NGOs to sustain data-sharing initiatives;
 - i) Fosters the promotions and impulses on NGOs and Civil Organizations to guarantee civilian trust in governments AI’s systems;
 - e) Encourages AI utilization for: Tracking global movements of illicit goods across borders, predicting crime hotspots using algorithms and relaying intelligence to local authorities, and collaborating with social media companies to monitor gang communications while protecting privacy under international norms;

Calls for the creation of the Global Transnational Gang Database (GTGD) created by the countries of Mexico, United States, Australia, Singapore, Qatar, and Canada

- a. The GTGD will be using the resources of Interpol and the United Nations Commission on Drugs and Crimes to consolidate intelligence
- b. This intelligence will come from the mutual exchange of resources from nations that have signed
- c. The information collected by the GTGD will include about individual members but is not limited to

- i. Fingerprints
- ii. Facial features
- iii. Height
- iv. Age
- v. Weight
- d. The GTGD has the powers to do the following including but is not limited to
 - i. Track the financial cash flow (both illegal and legal) that has been associated with the cartels and transnational gangs\
- e. Use advanced technology funded from the United States, Qatar, and Singapore including artificial intelligence to run facial recognition and fingerprints on gang members
- f. Collect the locations and geographical movements of transnational gangs to track gang members
- g. Utilize AI by local law enforcement to predict the movements, targets, and routes of gang members
- h. The GTGD will be encrypted, however, available to other countries for the sake of regional cooperation

Calls for the establishment of the Expunging Corruption, Overseeing New Operations, Maintaining Incentives for Compliance (ECONOMIC) plan;

- a. Expunging corruption through deploying impartial UN anti-corruption task forces to cull out corruption in affected target countries;
 - i. Comprised of a joint collective of specialists spearheaded by the UN, maintaining impartiality while recruiting expert insight;
 - ii. Further investigation into the incentives motivating corrupt governments and corporations will be conducted via a UN representative who monitors their transactions in person and on digital platforms;
- b. Installs an advisory board to manage the distributions of funds relevant to this paper;
 - i. Analyzing current economic issues;
 - ii. Keeping a paper trail managing transactions and funds of organized crime consolidated in the shared database;
- b. Implementing carrot and stick incentives for countries to cooperate with anti-corruption initiatives while respecting national sovereignty, including;
 - i. Increased or limited access to shared resources and trade opportunities;
 - ii. Increased or decreased access to international aid in development initiatives and funding;
 - iii. Potential prosecution under international humanitarian law;

Recommends the use of AI to track and analyze gang activity to prevent illegal activity across borders by;

- c. Utilizing AI to track the global movements of illegal items and patterns of illegal migrants across borders;
 - i. Register the reasons for refugees incrementation to globalize transnational gangs prone-zones results;
- d. Using AI to aid facial recognition and biometric technology to identify potential gang members;
- e. Utilizing predictive algorithms to track hotspots of criminal activity and relay information to local law enforcement;
 - i. Impulse its use to locate regional criminal networks such as EncroChat;

Urges international collaboration with social media companies in nations suffering transnational gang influence;

- a. To track and eradicate communication between transnational gangs by monitoring digital footprint and keywords;
 - ii. Limiting data collection to established international norms to protect privacy;
- f. To censor content explicitly traced to terrorist and criminal organizations to prevent recruitment attempts online;
- g. To monitor the radicalization of youth through online platforms;
- h. To issue warnings to social media users when interacting with potentially dangerous and radical content;
- i. To prevent transmission of transnational gangs advertisement;

Establishes a map using internationally shared data informing each country of the level of danger their country faces about transnational gang activity to thereby;

- j. Warn nations of changing levels of crime caused by transnational gangs;
- k. Serve as a global watchdog and increase accountability;
- l. Allow to tackle transnational gangs with a better comprehension of which country needs which type of help;

Calls upon the classification criteria, designed upon UNSC resolution 2482 on the specific criteria that define the overlap between terrorist organizations and transnational gangs to take the proper countermeasure;

Endorses the creation of the Cyber Criminal Ordinance (CCO); integrated systems with the using of Blockchain Technology, with the including of an autonomous Chatbot for immediate responses that will be able to offer support and respond to emergencies in real time, collecting relevant information about suspicious activity. Establishing trustworthy law forces within local communities to attack the problem at its root;

- a. The CCO will operate using AI in UN gathered databases about cybercrime and attacks in order to properly model and predict further attacks. It will employ specialised cyber security professionals;

Endorses the creation of a « Plus Ultra » DISEC anti-corruption sub-committee which tracks corruption instances details such as time, instigators and actors in a database and utilises AI to establish patterns between these criteria and instances of corruption and their gravity;

Creates the TAPAS (The Action Protection And Safety) program which aims to combat money laundering through the establishment of a group collecting data from past illegal markets and cash flow and running AI generated models which pinpoint the causes, consequences and characteristics of money laundering;

Endorses the establishment of the « Rise the tide » program which classifies high profile criminals and ranks them according to the gravity of their crimes. The most dangerous can be sent to specific high security jails;

Creates the « dialogo abierto » program which reaches out to prison convicts and proposes minor sentence reductions to them in exchange for valuable information about gang's motives and origins. It will approach them in a non -interrogative manner in order to better gather data. The data will be input into UN databases and run using AI to better predict the communities in which gangs stem from;

Encourages the collaboration and fostering of international organs such as the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, EUROPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to create globalized networks and modern connections to decipher encrypted gangs communications and locating money-laundering facilities;