**DELEGATE:** Kaan Macit

**COMMITTEE:** CCPCJ

**COUNTRY:** Republic of Türkiye

**AGENDA ITEM:** Fighting Against New Emerging Crimes

 Emerging crimes refer to criminal activities that are new in form or method, often due to technological innovation; rapidly evolving, with transnational impacts and not yet fully addressed by existing laws or enforcement mechanisms. New forms of crimes are emerging as modern societies continue to get redefined by technological advancements, globalization, and socio-economic changes. These crimes include cybercrime, environmental crime, human trafficking, AI and biotech crimes, and financial fraud, all of which pose significant challenges for law enforcement and governance. (1) The emerging crimes take advantage of the loopholes in laws and threatens social stability, economic development, and individual security. Addressing these crimes requires robust legal frameworks, increased international cooperation, and the use of technology-based solutions. In the modern era, traditional crimes, such as theft, fraud, and organized crime, exist today much as they have in the past, but emerging crimes have developed due to the modern innovations and geopolitical transformations. In the early 1900s, criminal activities were often local and policing methods were done by enforcement agencies. With the globalization and technological advancements, this situation changed and the crime has become international. The rise of internet in the late 20th century, formed new crime forms such as but not limited to hacking, identity theft, and financial fraud. Likewise, transportation improvements also led to new types of crimes like human smuggling and wildlife crimes. Environmental crimes have also evolved with time, becoming more intense in the 21st century mainly because of increased industrialization. The advancements in the digital world made some of the financial crimes including money laundering, Ponzi schemes, and fraudulent investment scams easier which are now very frequent. For taking precautions to the emerging crimes, the first step is understanding the causes of these crimes. The main causes of emerging crimes are technological advancements, socio-economic inequality, government failures and globalization. The development of technological devices has led to new crime techniques and methods. Socio-economic inequality creates unemployment, lack of access to education, and poverty which drive people toward illegal activities. In addition, weak governance and lack of proper laws especially in new areas like AI, weakens the ability to respond to emerging crimes effectively. Globalization is also a reason of these crimes, as it facilitated international movement of people, goods, and information enabling cross-border crimes. We, as Republic of Türkiye, strongly believe that a solution to this problem is urgent and are open to all suggestion as long as it respects every country’s state sovereignty.

 There are several organizations and international actions taken against common emerging crimes. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), coordinates international cooperation on combating emerging crimes. It publishes the Global Report on Organized Crime and cybercrime assessments. UNODC routinely works with states to develop legal and institutional frameworks (2). United Nations General Assembly and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) address emerging crimes regularly. The Kyoto Declaration (2021), adopted at the 14th UN Crime Congress, calls for international cooperation on; technology-driven crimes, illicit financial flows, trafficking in cultural property (3).Interpol maintains databases on cybercrime, environmental crime, and financial fraud. Europol’s Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA) identifies emerging digital threats in Europe (4). Financial Actions Task Force (FATF) (5), addresses money laundering and terrorism financing using new tech such as crypto currency.

We, as Republic of Türkiye, would support a resolution aiming to strengthen global responses to emerging crimes such as but not limited to cybercrime, environmental crime, financial and cryptocurrency-related crime ,human trafficking and migrant smuggling facilitated by digital platforms, illicit trade in cultural property, biotech-related crimes (e.g., misuse of AI or genetic data). Türkiye sees these crimes as transnational threats and advocates for international cooperation. Although Türkiye wants an international solution to this problem, it also has some conditions. We would insist that while fighting against emerging crimes, every country’s state sovereignty as well as the domestic legal systems must be considered and respected. Therefore proposed definitions and mechanisms should not undermine national laws or security interests. Türkiye attach importance to global legal harmonization and collabration with INTERPOL, UNODC, Council of Europe and EUROPOL. Türkiye has some concerns about the emerging crimes, mainly about the technologicial and online crimes. It is worried about the cyberattacks on critical infrastructure and financial institutions, online terrorist propoganda and illegal useage of cryptocurrencies. The Republic of Türkiye signed but has not approved the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (6), reflecting its cautious stance on external jurisdiction over national cyberspace.

In conclusion emerging crimes is a serious problem which requries a solution urgently. A lot of international actions are taken but more should be done. To prevent all the crimes, the main suggestions that we can present is a UN-based knowledge-sharing platform on emerging crime trends, global training programs for law enforcement and enhanced international legal assistance frameworks. We also call for equitable access to crime-fighting technology especially for developing countries.

**Reference:**

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