COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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wfuna
World Federation of United Nations Associations

WFUNA
Email: globalmodelun@wfuna.org
Phone: +41 (0) 22 917 32 74
Instagram: @globalmodel

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

STRENGTHENING CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT FRAUD

Simulation: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Welcome to Global Model UN New York 2027,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Transnational financial fraud is one of the most pressing and complex challenges facing international security and criminal justice today. It crosses national borders, affects individuals, businesses, and governments across the globe, and is increasingly run by major organized crime networks.

Unlike traditional fraud, contemporary schemes operate on an industrial scale. Advances in technology and digital resources enable the execution of mass deception, allowing criminals to mislead victims with a high degree of sophistication. In 2025 alone, global financial losses amounted to USD 442 billion, while fraud alerts issued by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) rose by 54 percent since 2024.

The problem is becoming increasingly serious with the growth of large fraud operations that create two categories of victims: people who are defrauded and people trafficked and forced to commit fraud. Thousands of people tricked and recruited through false job offers are deprived of their liberty and compelled, through violence and coercion, to carry out scams against victims in other countries. By the end of 2025, victims of nearly 80 nationalities had been identified. At the same time, investigations confirm that, particularly in the African region, the proceeds from these illicit operations are fuelling the financing of terrorism and transnational organised crime.

Preventing fraud is therefore as important as prosecuting it. Governments, banks, technology companies and law-enforcement agencies can help identify emerging scams before money disappears across borders, warn the public, detect suspicious transactions and share information about emerging scams before more people become victims. Preventing fraud is particularly challenging given that criminals can quickly change their methods, move operations across borders, and use new technologies to avoid detection.

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

The organization of crime networks across borders and the speed at which assets are moved create additional challenges once fraud has occurred. Traditional legal assistance can be slow. Stolen funds can move between countries within minutes, while formal requests from one State to another for evidence or cooperation often take months to process. States are therefore considering faster ways to trace and freeze suspicious assets, including INTERPOL's I-GRIP mechanism, which allows countries to request the urgent tracing and freezing of funds moved through the international financial system in order to act quickly before stolen funds can be moved or withdrawn. However, rapid action must still respect national laws and due process. Governments must consider what evidence should be required before funds are frozen, how long an emergency freeze should last, how people can challenge a mistaken freeze, and what legal process should be required before assets can be permanently confiscated.

Preventing fraud and recovering stolen assets requires cooperation among governments, banks, payment providers and technology companies. Banks can monitor suspicious transactions and act quickly to trace or stop payments, while technology companies can detect fraudulent accounts and advertisements and preserve information needed for investigations. Governments can establish legal standards, investigate offenders, and coordinate the recovery and return of stolen assets across borders. A more difficult question arises when the stolen money cannot be recovered: who should bear the financial loss? In some countries, banks may be required to reimburse victims in certain circumstances, while in others victims may bear the loss when they were deceived into authorizing the payment themselves. Governments must therefore consider whether — and under what circumstances — banks, payment providers or technology companies should share responsibility for compensating victims.

Discussions should be guided by the search for balanced and effective legal solutions among Member States, INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), with the aim of strengthening both the prevention of fraud and the criminal justice response. To guide the debates, the following key issues are highlighted:

Key Points and Main Issues

Fraud is increasingly organized across national borders and carried out through digital communications and financial systems. Delegates should examine not only how offenders are investigated and prosecuted, but also how fraud can be prevented, how victims can be protected, and how stolen money can be recovered. The following sections identify the principal policy questions before the CCPCJ, the differences in national capacity and legal approaches that complicate cooperation, and practical measures Member States could consider in a consensus resolution.

1. Understanding the changing nature of fraud

Fraud includes many forms of deception, from impersonation and investment scams to large criminal operations that target people in multiple countries. Understanding these methods helps governments decide which offences, data and institutions need to be covered.

- Forms of fraud: investment scams, identity theft, impersonation, business-email compromise, romance scams and fraudulent online sales. Distinguish individual fraud offences from large, organized cross-border operations.
- How criminals exploit messaging apps, online advertisements, payment systems, cryptocurrencies and AI-generated voices or images to reach victims in different countries.
- Main issues: How can countries agree on useful definitions and collect comparable fraud statistics when many victims never report crimes? How can governments respond to new methods without making laws obsolete?

Recommended Actions

- Develop common categories for reporting major forms of fraud while allowing national laws to retain their own definitions.
- Encourage national reporting systems to collect comparable information on attempted fraud, losses, victims and cross-border cases.

Key Points and Main Issues

2. Preventing fraud before people lose money

Prevention depends on identifying suspicious activity early, warning potential victims and making digital and financial services harder for criminals to exploit. This requires cooperation that goes beyond police and prosecutors.

- Public warnings, fraud-reporting systems, consumer education and protections for people targeted repeatedly or through unfamiliar digital services.
- Practical cooperation among police, banks, payment providers, telecom companies and online platforms to identify scam advertisements, fraudulent accounts and suspicious transfers.
- Main issues: What information should private companies share with authorities, how quickly, and under what privacy safeguards? Who pays for national prevention programmes and training?

Recommended Actions

- Create rapid channels for police, banks, telecommunications providers and online platforms to exchange fraud alerts under clear privacy rules.
- Fund accessible public-awareness campaigns and simple reporting channels, including for people with limited digital literacy.

Key Points and Main Issues

3. Investigating fraud and cooperating across borders

A single fraud operation can involve victims, suspects, servers and financial accounts in different countries. Investigators therefore need timely assistance from foreign authorities while respecting each country's laws.

- Criminal networks may recruit victims in one country, operate scam centres in another and transfer proceeds through several more. Investigators need evidence and cooperation from each jurisdiction.
- Mutual legal assistance, joint investigations, timely preservation of electronic evidence, extradition and specialist training for police, prosecutors and judges.
- Main issues: How can urgent requests be handled faster without bypassing national laws? What assistance should countries with stronger investigative capacity provide to others?

Recommended Actions

- Designate national contact points for urgent cross-border fraud and electronic-evidence requests.
- Support joint investigations, specialist training and technical assistance for countries with limited investigative resources.

Key Points and Main Issues

4. Tracing, freezing, confiscating and returning stolen assets

Fraud proceeds can pass through several accounts or countries within minutes. Authorities need ways to act before funds disappear, while ensuring that temporary restrictions do not become permanent confiscation without legal review.

- Following money through banks, payment platforms, money-mule accounts, shell companies and digital assets; distinguishing emergency freezes from permanent confiscation after legal proceedings.
- Use of financial intelligence and mechanisms such as INTERPOL I-GRIP to try to stop transfers before stolen funds disappear.
- Main issues: What evidence should justify an emergency freeze, how long may it last, and how can an innocent account holder challenge it? How should recovered funds be returned to victims across borders?

Recommended Actions

- Establish procedures for urgent requests to trace or temporarily freeze suspected fraud proceeds, with documented grounds and review deadlines.
- Improve cooperation on identifying rightful victims and returning confiscated proceeds across borders.

Key Points and Main Issues

5. Protecting victims and determining responsibility for losses

Victims need accessible reporting, assistance and realistic ways to seek repayment. Countries differ, however, in when banks, payment providers, platforms or consumers must bear losses caused by deceptive transactions.

- Victims may suffer financial hardship, distress and reluctance to report. Effective responses include accessible reporting, clear information, support services and procedures for restitution.
- Different national rules place different responsibilities on banks, payment providers and consumers, especially when victims were tricked into authorizing payments.
- Main issues: When should financial institutions or technology platforms compensate victims? How can compensation rules encourage prevention without shifting all responsibility to one sector?

Recommended Actions

- Set minimum standards for victim information, referrals and access to restitution procedures.
- Examine transparent reimbursement rules that distinguish unauthorized transactions from payments induced by deception.

Key Points and Main Issues

6. Trafficking in persons for forced criminality

Some scam centres are staffed by people recruited through false job offers and then coerced into committing fraud. Criminal justice responses must distinguish organizers from people forced to participate in the offences.

- Organized groups use deceptive job offers, confinement and threats to force trafficked people to carry out online scams. These people are victims of trafficking even when compelled to participate in fraud.
- Identify and protect trafficked people, investigate recruiters and organizers, cooperate on safe repatriation, and apply the principle of not punishing victims for offences they were forced to commit.
- Main issues: How can authorities distinguish coerced workers from organizers? What protection and assistance should be available regardless of nationality or immigration status?

Recommended Actions

- Train police and immigration officials to identify indicators of trafficking and coercion in fraud investigations.
- Provide protection, referral and safe return procedures for trafficking victims, and consider safeguards against punishment for acts they were compelled to commit.

Key Points and Main Issues

7. Digital evidence, new technology and legal safeguards

Electronic messages, transaction histories and platform records can be decisive evidence, but they may be altered, deleted or located abroad. AI-generated impersonation also complicates verification and attribution.

- Preserving transaction records, communications, account data and other digital evidence so that courts can evaluate its authenticity and reliability.
- Risks from deepfakes, AI-enabled impersonation and fabricated evidence; differences in countries' investigative tools and technical capacity.
- Main issues: What minimum standards should apply to the collection, sharing and verification of digital evidence? How can investigations respect privacy, due process and human rights?

Recommended Actions

- Develop guidance on preserving, documenting and authenticating electronic evidence, including records obtained from foreign providers.
- Provide judicial oversight and safeguards for privacy, lawful access to data and challenges to unreliable evidence.

Key Points and Main Issues

8. Turning international commitments into national action

International resolutions are useful only when governments and partners can implement them. Delegates should connect proposed commitments to responsible institutions, funding, technical assistance and ways to assess progress.

- Roles of the CCPCJ, UNODC, the Organized Crime Convention, the UN Convention against Cybercrime, INTERPOL and regional organizations in supporting cooperation and technical assistance.
- Examples from Member State statements: national anti-scam centres, joint operations, stronger financial intelligence, victim-protection policies and public-private information-sharing arrangements.
- Main issues: Which measures should a CCPCJ resolution recommend, which actors should implement them, how will they be funded, and how can progress be measured?

Recommended Actions

- Invite Member States to establish or strengthen national fraud coordination mechanisms involving justice authorities and relevant private-sector partners.
- Request UNODC support for capacity-building and voluntary reporting on implementation, with attention to countries with limited resources.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC

Tackling Organized Fraud: A Way Forward from the Global Fraud Summit (UN Transcripts) 2026

Representatives of Viet Nam, Nigeria, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada discuss implementing commitments to combat organized fraud. The discussion covers scam centres, cross-border investigations, recovery of criminal proceeds, cooperation with banks and online platforms, and protecting people trafficked into forced criminality. Useful for researching concrete national policies and possible proposals. The transcript is automatically generated and quotations should be checked against the recording.

15th United Nations Crime Congress, High-Level Thematic Meeting 6 (UN Transcripts) 2026

Discussion of organized fraud and international criminal justice responses. Statements by the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates address national anti-fraud policies, cross-border investigations, cooperation with financial institutions, and tracing and freezing stolen assets. Useful for comparing national approaches to asset recovery and international cooperation. The transcript is automatically generated and quotations should be checked against the recording.

Draft resolution: Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Combat Fraud (E/CN.15/2026/L.4) 2026

Draft introduced by Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States and adopted by consensus at the CCPCJ's 35th session on 5 June 2026, following revisions in the Committee of the Whole. Addresses prevention, cooperation among governments and private companies, assistance to victims, and efforts to disrupt organized fraud networks. Delegates should compare the draft with the text adopted after negotiations.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

UNODC and the European Union, joint warning on trafficking into scam centres — 2026

A joint UNODC–European Commission statement warning that human trafficking for forced participation in cyber-enabled fraud and online scam centres is rising globally and increasingly affecting Europe, citing UNODC estimates of over 300,000 people forced into cybercrime operations in Southeast Asia and around USD 18–37 billion in related illicit profits (2023). It announces that the European Commission will present an EU Action Plan to combat digital fraud and a new EU anti-trafficking strategy, making it the clearest current UN-system statement connecting the fraud/forced-criminality nexus specifically to European policy response.

INTERPOL-UNODC global summit ends with call to action against fraud surge — 2026

This press release closes out the two-day Global Fraud Summit in Vienna, where over 1,300 participants from law enforcement, government, technology firms, and civil society issued a joint call to action. It frames fraud as "one of the fastest-growing types of crime," citing estimated global losses of USD 442 billion annually, and highlights how generative AI and deepfakes are making impersonation-based scams easier to execute at global scale. The summit produced concrete cooperation commitments from 47 countries and organizations. It is a useful complement to the base document because it shows the same two lead agencies translating threat-assessment findings into a coordinated political call to member states for joint operational and legislative action.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (ROSEAP), South-East Asia's "interconnected criminal economy" 2026

UNODC's newest regional report describes how Southeast Asian criminal syndicates now run scam operations like a "corporate franchise" model, sharing infrastructure, personnel-trafficking pipelines, and money-laundering channels across a web of interconnected illicit markets. Widely reported estimates drawn from the report put regional online-scam losses between USD 88–114 billion for the prior year. It is the most current UN evidentiary source on the exact fraud-operations-centre phenomenon referenced in the committee's base document and topic description.

CCPCJ35: Meeting 7 — Adoption of the fraud resolution and explanations of position (UN Web TV and transcript) 2026

The Commission adopts the fraud resolution by consensus. Japan, Brazil, the European Union, the United States and the United Kingdom explain their views. Brazil supports the outcome but criticizes omissions concerning gender and sustainable development. A particularly valuable primary source for understanding both shared priorities and differences that remained after consensus. The transcript is automated and is not an official UN record.

What is fraud? - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2026

Produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), this video provides an accessible overview of fraud, explaining its nature, characteristics, and broader impact. It offers useful introductory context for delegates seeking to understand the different forms and consequences of fraud before examining more specific issues such as cyber-enabled fraud and scam centres.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

UNODC ROSEAP, "Inflection Point: Global Implications of Scam Centres, Underground Banking and Illicit Online Marketplaces in Southeast Asia" 2025

This report traces how criminal networks in the Mekong region built vertically integrated fraud ecosystems spanning victim-data harvesting, scam execution, money laundering, and underground banking platforms. It documents personnel trafficked from more than 50 countries and warns these operations are expanding into South Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe. It gives concrete case material on underground banking, cryptocurrency laundering, and the geographic spread of forced-criminality fraud networks that underpin the committee's base document.

Scam Artist or Human Trafficking Victim? - United Nations (UN) 2024

Produced by the United Nations (UN), this video examines the operation of scam farms and the exploitation of people trafficked into them. It highlights how victims can be forced into carrying out online fraud and other criminal activities, illustrating the intersection between fraud, cybercrime, trafficking in persons, and transnational organized crime. The video provides valuable context for understanding the human dimension of scam centres and the importance of victim protection and international cooperation.

United Nations Convention against Cybercrime (A/RES/79/243) 2024

The first global criminal justice treaty on cybercrime, negotiated over more than five years with UNODC. It requires states to criminalize core cyber-enabled offences, modernizes cross-border mutual legal assistance and electronic-evidence procedures, and embeds human-rights safeguards. Because modern fraud operations rely on digital infrastructure and cross-border data flows, its provisions on expedited cooperation and evidence-sharing speak directly to the commission's guiding questions on rapid asset-freezing and the authentication of digital evidence.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

UNODC, Issue Paper on Organized Fraud — 2024

This UNODC study frames organized fraud through four pillars: preventing offending, pursuing perpetrators, protecting victims, and promoting international cooperation. It also documents the industrialization of fraud via AI-generated content, "crime-as-a-service" markets, cryptocurrency schemes, and organized scam compounds. Its victim-centred structure offers a ready-made, UNODC-endorsed policy vocabulary that delegates can cite directly when drafting operative paragraphs on shared prevention/restitution responsibility among governments, banks, and technology companies.

UNODC ROSEAP, "Casinos, cyber fraud and trafficking in persons for forced criminality in Southeast Asia: Policy Brief" — 2023

An earlier UNODC ROSEAP policy brief establishing the direct link between casino-adjacent scam compounds, cyber-enabled fraud, and trafficking in persons for forced criminality, effectively the first UN-system document to formally name the "forced-into-fraud" victim category central to the commission's dual-victim framing. It is a useful earlier baseline citation showing how quickly the phenomenon has escalated between this 2023 brief and the 2025–2026 follow-on reports.

UNODC Regional Centre for Combating Cybercrime in Doha (UNR3C) — Established 2023

A dedicated UNODC operational centre based in Doha, serving the Middle East and North Africa region, focused on training and capacity-building for cybercrime specialists, policy and legislation development, and international information-sharing on cybercrime, explicitly linked in official Qatari coverage to transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and money laundering. Unlike the region's earlier, more general ESCWA policy studies, this is a live, standing UNODC institutional presence dedicated to cyber-enabled crime in the Near East, directly relevant to the committee's interest in regional capacity-building and cross-border cooperation infrastructure.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

UNECA, "Institutional Architecture to Address Illicit Financial Flows from Africa" 2020

An Economic Governance Report from the UN Economic Commission for Africa examines the national, regional, and international institutional mechanisms needed to remove illicit financial flows (IFFs) out of the continent, conservatively estimated by the ECA/AU High-Level Panel at USD 50 billion annually. It categorizes IFF-generating activity into tax/commercial-practice abuse, corruption, theft-related activity, and crime/terrorism financing, and examines the legal and regulatory frameworks that enable or prevent such outflows, directly relevant to the committee's interest in asset-recovery and cross-border financial-cooperation mechanisms, and the role of African-region fraud proceeds fueling terrorism financing.

ESCWA, "Arab Horizon 2030: Digital Technologies for Development" 2019

A UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) strategy report examining how digital technologies can advance the Sustainable Development Goals across Arab countries through 2030, covering digital strategy, ICT infrastructure, cybersecurity, and e-government. It explicitly links cybersecurity policy to "drafting better laws to deal with cybercrime" and, citing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, notes member-state commitments to strengthen institutions against money-laundering, corruption, and terrorism financing, observing that "e-finance could contribute to improved transparency and control of fraudulent activities." Included under the widened-relevance criterion as a UN regional-commission document, treating fraud prevention as one component of digital-economy governance.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

ESCWA, "Policy Recommendations on Cybersafety and Combating Cybercrime in the Arab Region" — 2016

An ESCWA policy study providing an analytical overview of cybercrime and cybersafety conditions across the Arab region at both national and international levels, proposing a guiding policy framework to strengthen legal, regulatory, and procedural responses to cyber threats and to build public confidence in ICT and cyberspace. While broader than fraud alone, cybercrime frameworks of this kind directly encompass online financial fraud and scam activity, making this the most directly on-topic UN regional-commission document.

UNODC, Handbook on Identity-related Crime — 2011

Building on the findings and recommendations of the 2007 study, this UNODC Handbook provides practical guidance on preventing and responding to identity-related crime. It examines how identity-related crimes are committed, how they can be investigated and prosecuted, and how international cooperation can strengthen national responses. The Handbook represents a further development of the UN's work following the 2004 resolution and the 2007 study.

Results of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Prepare a Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity, E/CN.15/2007/8 — 2007

This 2007 UN study was prepared following ECOSOC resolution 2004/26 and examined the relationship between fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity. It brought together findings and recommendations on the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and international cooperation needed to address these forms of crime, providing an important foundation for subsequent UN work on identity-related crime.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

ECOSOC resolution 2004/26, "International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes" — 2004

This foundational ECOSOC resolution called for the establishment of an intergovernmental expert group to prepare a study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity. It marked an early stage of the UN's work on the connection between fraud and identity-related crime and established a basis for further international cooperation, research, and policy development on the issue.

UNODC, "Regional Corruption and Financial Crime Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean" — n.d.

The UNODC's own English-language institutional page for its Latin America and Caribbean regional platform on anti-corruption and financial-crime cooperation, one of five such regional hubs UNODC operates worldwide to support UNCAC implementation, asset recovery, and cross-border financial-crime investigation among Member States. Directly relevant to the commission's questions on international cooperation and asset-recovery mechanisms in the Americas.

UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa, "Cyber-Crime" programme page — n.d.

This is UNODC's standing program page describing its cybercrime and technology-enabled crime response across Africa, delivered through the Global Program on Cybercrime. It outlines the region's rapid internet-connectivity growth alongside rising cyber-enabled threats and UNODC's response of technical assistance, training, policy development, and international-cooperation support for African member states. Useful as a live example of how the UNODC cybercrime architecture is operationalized specifically for the African region.

UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean (ROPAN), "Combate a la delincuencia organizada transnacional"

n.d.

UNODC's regional programme page for Central America and Panama, describing coordinated work against transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, environmental crime, and cybercrime capacity-building and digital forensics. It notes that criminal groups used the COVID-19 pandemic to expand cybercrime activity and infiltrate legitimate business sectors. It demonstrates UNODC's standing regional infrastructure for addressing fraud-adjacent cybercrime in Central America and the Caribbean.

UNODC — Public-Private Partnership Toolkit Against Organized Fraud

n.d.

Provides practical guidance for cooperation among law-enforcement agencies, banks, telecommunications companies, online platforms and other partners. Useful for drafting specific measures on fraud reporting, information sharing, prevention and assistance to victims rather than relying on broad calls for cooperation.

UNODC — Handbook: Effective Communication Strategies for the Prevention of Organized Fraud

n.d.

Explores how authorities can design warnings and public-information campaigns that help people recognize scams and report fraud. Useful for delegates considering prevention policies that reach vulnerable groups and adapt to changing criminal tactics.

U.S. Statement — Adoption of the Resolution on Fraud, 35th Session of the CCPCJ

2026

Delivered by Deputy Chief of Mission Jason Mack at the CCPCJ's 35th session in Vienna on the adoption of resolution E/CN.15/2026/L.4, co-sponsored by the US, Japan, and the UK. The statement calls transnational fraud "one of the fastest-growing and most devastating forms of transnational organized crime," citing tens of billions of dollars in annual American losses. It commits to protecting victims, ensuring compensation, preventing criminals from retaining illicit profits, and dismantling fraud infrastructure, scam centres, deceptive recruitment networks, and the financial systems that launder proceeds. Directly relevant as the sponsoring delegation's own explanation of the resolution this commission's simulated debate will build on.

Japan — Statement introducing the fraud resolution, CCPCJ35 Meeting 5

2026

Official UN meeting transcript recording Japan's introduction, as lead sponsor with the US and UK, of draft resolution "Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Combat Fraud" at the CCPCJ's 35th session. Japan's delegate reported that Japan itself recorded roughly 43,000 domestic fraud cases in 2025, causing about $2.2 billion in losses, and described organized fraud as "an urgent issue for the international community," noting hundreds of thousands of trafficked workers staffing scam centres across more than 70 countries. As the primary penholder's own words on the record, this is arguably the single most direct primary source for understanding the resolution's origin and intent.

United Kingdom — Statement at CCPCJ35 Meeting 5

2026

In the same official transcript as Japan's statement, the UK delegate stated that fraud now accounts for nearly half of all reported crime domestically, costing an estimated £14.5 billion annually, with roughly 70% involving an overseas element. The UK described its three-pillar national fraud strategy, a £250 million investment package, and a new online crime centre for real-time data sharing between banks, telecoms, and law enforcement. Useful for delegates because it links a major developed-economy delegation's domestic fraud statistics directly to the international cooperation provisions being negotiated in this commission.

Fraud Strategy 2026–2029: Disrupting Crime, Supporting Economic Resilience and Delivering Justice

2026

Published by the UK Home Office, this is the government's successor to its 2023 Fraud Strategy, structured around three pillars: Disrupt, Safeguard, and Respond. It commits over £250 million (2026–2029) to a new Online Crime Centre for public-private data sharing, a redesigned national "Report Fraud" service, and a Fraud Victims Charter setting minimum standards of victim care. It states that fraud cost the UK £14.4 billion in 2023-24 and accounts for 45% of all reported crime. As a full national strategy rather than a single statistical release, it gives a concrete model of a Member State institutionalising prevention, victim protection, and cross-sector cooperation into binding, funded policy.

European Union statement following adoption of the CCPCJ fraud resolution

2026

The EU and its Member States welcome the resolution, emphasize the psychological and financial harm to victims, and support a whole-of-society response involving public authorities, financial institutions and technology companies. The statement calls for victim assistance, restitution and stronger cooperation under the UN Convention against Cybercrime. It provides an authoritative written version of the EU position.

Statement by the Republic of South Africa, delivered by Minister Kubayi, UN Convention against Cybercrime Signing Ceremony 2025

Official statement by South Africa's Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, Mmamoloko Kubayi, at the signing ceremony and high-level conference for the UN Convention against Cybercrime in Hanoi. The Minister warned that cybercriminals "exploit technological advances with increasing sophistication, targeting critical infrastructure, financial systems" and vulnerable populations, framing cyber-enabled crime as a threat to "the integrity of global systems and institutions." She called for international cooperation and capacity-building support from developed to developing states to prevent, investigate, and prosecute cyber-enabled offences. Gives the commission an African, Global South perspective on fraud/cybercrime linked to the same treaty process underpinning this agenda item.

Statement at the 34th Session of the CCPCJ, delivered on behalf of Minister of Justice He Rong 2025

Statement by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN and other international organizations in Vienna, delivered on behalf of China's Minister of Justice at the CCPCJ's 34th session. It reports that Chinese authorities have "cracked down on illegal and criminal activities such as “theft, robbery and fraud, especially telecom fraud," lists cybercrime among offences China has prosecuted as harming "vital interests of the public," and notes China's amendment of its Anti-Money Laundering Law as part of strengthened criminal legislation. It also calls for universal accession to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A useful major-power, Asia-Pacific perspective emphasizing telecom fraud, a category central to this commission’s scam-centre discussions.

https://centralbank.ae/media/wk3epmd1/annual-report-2025-en.pdf — 2025

Published by the Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE), this annual report includes a dedicated "Fraud Prevention and Mitigation" section within its financial-crime supervision chapter, alongside sections on AML/CFT examinations and market-conduct/consumer protection, including the complaint-resolution authority "Sanadak" for disputes between consumers and licensed financial institutions. It also notes the UAE's 2024 removal from the FATF list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring, framing fraud prevention as part of a broader financial-integrity reform effort. For CCPCJ delegates, it illustrates how a Gulf financial hub folds fraud-specific supervisory measures into its central bank's core annual accountability document, rather than issuing a standalone fraud strategy.

CAFC 2024 Annual Statistical Report — 2024

Published by the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC), a Government of Canada unit operated jointly by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Competition Bureau, and the Ontario Provincial Police, this is the national fraud-intelligence hub's annual statistical report, tracking more than 30 distinct fraud types reported by Canadian consumers and businesses. News coverage of the report describes 2025 losses as the worst on record for Canada, with mass-marketing, investment, and romance scams among the leading categories. As Canada's single national fraud-reporting clearinghouse, feeding data to law enforcement across the country, it demonstrates the value of a centralized national reporting mechanism, directly relevant to CCPCJ debate on standardising fraud data collection.

Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book 2024

2024

Published by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Data Book compiles 6.5 million consumer complaints filed in 2024 through the FTC's own reporting portal and partner law-enforcement/consumer agencies, organized into 29 categories. An accompanying FTC release states reported fraud losses reached USD 12.5 billion in 2024, a sharp rise driven by investment scams and imposter fraud. As the United States' primary national fraud-complaint clearinghouse, feeding federal, state, and local law enforcement, it is a foundational comparator for delegates assessing how a large, decentralized federal system can still centralize fraud reporting and analysis at the national level.

Ministerial Declaration of the Financial Action Task Force

2026

Adopted by FATF Ministers, this declaration commits member jurisdictions to deploy "the full AML/CFT/CPF toolkit" specifically to disrupt fraud, naming organized scam centres and the misuse of legal entities and virtual assets as priority threats. Ministers pledged to strengthen risk-based implementation of the FATF Standards, support responsible financial innovation, and lead by example through rigorous mutual peer evaluations. The declaration also endorses swift adoption of revised cross-border payment-transparency standards to make illicit transfers harder to conceal. For CCPCJ delegates, it demonstrates how the body that sets the global AML/CFT rulebook is formally elevating fraud into its own top-tier mandate, directly following FATF's 2026–2028 Roadmap on Combatting Fraud.

Protecting Consumers from Financial Scams and Frauds

2026

This OECD report examines why financial scams and frauds targeting consumers have grown sharply alongside the spread of digital financial products and distribution channels. Drawing on input from financial regulators and consumer-protection authorities across OECD and partner countries, it builds a classification framework for different fraud types to help supervisors standardize how incidents are reported and analyzed. It then sets out policy approaches spanning financial education, disclosure rules, liability allocation between banks and victims, and cross-border regulatory cooperation. For CCPCJ delegates, it offers a comparative, prevention-oriented counterweight to law-enforcement-focused sources.

The Rise of Cyber Events and Digital Fraud in the Financial Sector

2026

This IMF working paper analyzes cyber incidents and digital fraud across 20 industry sectors in 162 countries, finding that the financial sector alone accounts for roughly one-tenth of all recorded cyber events over the past decade, concentrated in banking and securities sectors. It documents that cyber-enabled fraud losses have nearly tripled in recent years but remain systematically underestimated because of inconsistent reporting standards between jurisdictions. The paper highlights that credit transfers and card payments dominate fraudulent transactions, that developing economies lose a disproportionately larger share of GDP to scams than advanced economies, and that regulatory and payment-infrastructure responses remain uneven worldwide, evidence relevant to CCPCJ debates on harmonizing reporting standards and closing capacity gaps.

EU steps up the fight against fraud to better protect taxpayers' money

2026

This European Commission press statement accompanies the release of the 2025 Annual Report on the Protection of the EU's Financial Interests, the first assessment covering the complete anti-fraud cycle from detection through recovery. It reports 13,010 recorded irregularities worth €2.1 billion in 2025, of which 986 cases were classified as fraudulent, and highlights a recovery rate exceeding 96% achieved through OLAF recommendations over the past decade. The statement emphasizes prevention, deeper inter-agency cooperation among EU Member States, and modernization of anti-fraud detection systems. It gives CCPCJ delegates a concrete regional-bloc benchmark for fraud-related asset recovery rates and inter-agency coordination structures.

INTERPOL, Global Financial Fraud Threat Assessment (Second Edition) 2026

Examines major types of financial fraud, the growth of transnational scam centres, the use of artificial intelligence, links with trafficking and money laundering, and regional differences. Includes recommendations on intelligence-sharing, victim support and international law-enforcement cooperation. Useful for identifying the scale of the problem and developing practical policy responses.

ASEAN Declaration on Combating Cybercrime and Online Scams 2025

Adopted by ASEAN's transnational-crime ministers, this declaration is the bloc's central framework for confronting the region's scam-compound crisis, in which trafficked workers are forced to defraud victims worldwide. It commits member states to nine lines of action: deepening law-enforcement coordination against cybercrime hotspots, expanding public-awareness campaigns on evolving scam tactics, strengthening national legislation, building front-line investigative capacity, improving tracing of illicit financial flows, establishing anti-scam centers and asset-tracing exchange mechanisms, and engaging banks and the private sector. Implementation oversight is assigned to the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime. It is a key regional counterpart to the Committee's discussion of the "dual-victim model" of fraud compounds.

G7 Financial Crime Call to Action Update 2025

This statement reports progress under the G7's May 2025 "Financial Crime Call to Action," a joint political commitment by the seven major economies to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and fraud-enabled illicit finance together. It tracks three workstreams: domestic reforms, enhanced international cooperation including coordinated FATF work and action against North Korean cyber-criminal financing, and capacity-building funding for lower-capacity jurisdictions. It is a clear example of a political-alignment bloc converting fraud/financial-crime concern into funded, coordinated multilateral policy.

Successes and Challenges of Implementing the Recommendations of the African Union High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows

2025

A ten-year progress review of the landmark 2015 "Mbeki Panel" report on illicit financial flows (IFFs) out of Africa, this document assesses how far AU member states have implemented its recommendations. It estimates Africa loses roughly USD 88 billion annually to IFFs, 65–70% of it from commercial/trade-related channels including fraud and mispricing schemes, drawing on case studies from sixteen African countries. It evaluates continental coordination mechanisms, national financial intelligence units, beneficial-ownership registries, and tax authorities, concluding that institutions exist on paper but inter-agency cooperation, regulatory harmonization, and political commitment remain the binding constraints.

G20 South Africa Summit: Leaders' Declaration

2025

In this leaders-level declaration, G20 members reaffirm support for FATF-style regional bodies in implementing anti-money-laundering, counter-terrorist-financing, and counter-proliferation-financing standards, commit to intensifying the fight against illicit financial flows, and endorse the G20 High-Level Principles on the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets as a reference for strengthening national asset-recovery systems. As the first G20 summit hosted on African soil, it directly links the fraud/illicit-finance agenda to the topic guide's emphasis on Africa as a hub for fraud-linked terrorism financing and gives CCPCJ delegates leaders-level language on asset recovery to draw on.

African Union strengthens investigation capabilities on virtual assets and cybercrime

2024

This AU press release announces a joint AFRIPOL-INTERPOL training programme held in Mauritius to build African law-enforcement capacity in virtual-asset investigation and open-source intelligence. It cites projections that global cybercrime damage costs will grow 15% annually, reaching USD 10.5 trillion by 2025, and frames virtual-asset tracing skills as essential to following the proceeds of fraud and other financially motivated cybercrime across the continent. Because Africa is a region where fraud proceeds are increasingly financing terrorism and organized crime, this statement is directly relevant, showing the AU's operational response through capacity-building.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC

"IMF Says AI Can Win Fraud Fight if Banks Start Sharing Data" 2026

This piece reports on the IMF's argument that artificial intelligence can meaningfully curb financial fraud, but only if banks build shared data infrastructure to support it. It quotes the Fund's warning that "the financial system has digitized faster than its governance frameworks have evolved," identifying fragmented, siloed bank data as a structural vulnerability that lets fraud scale across borders. The IMF calls for standardized data formats, APIs, and stronger international coordination between financial institutions and regulators, while cautioning against AI adoption driven by hype rather than proven results. The article situates the IMF as an increasingly vocal advocate for cross-institutional and cross-border data-sharing as a prerequisite for effective fraud enforcement, relevant to CCPCJ debates on international cooperation mechanisms.

Global State of Scams — 2025 2025

GASA, a coalition of NGOs, government agencies, and companies dedicated to consumer scam prevention, and a named contributor to INTERPOL's own base report, surveyed roughly 46,000 adults across 42 markets. Its headline finding is that seven in ten adults globally encountered a scam in the past year, with 13% encountering one at least daily. As the leading global civil-society voice on consumer-facing scams, this report is a strong non-official counterpart to INTERPOL's threat assessment, providing victim-prevalence data illustrating the true scale of underreported fraud.

African Cybersecurity & Awareness Report 2025

2025

This whitepaper from security-awareness-training company KnowBe4 surveys African respondents on cybercrime concerns and preparedness. It finds that those "very concerned" about cybercrime nearly doubled year-on-year, with 49% specifically fearing online fraud and financial loss, and 35% already victimized. It also documents a dangerous overconfidence gap: 83% felt able to recognize threats, yet 53% could not define ransomware. This resource gives delegates a rare public-perception and awareness-gap data point for Africa, useful for shaping prevention-through-education provisions rather than purely enforcement-focused measures.

"Inside a romance scam compound — and how people get tricked into being there"

2025

This investigation traces how criminal syndicates use Facebook job postings to lure trafficking victims into forced labor at scam compounds in Myanmar's borderlands, and how those trafficked workers are then compelled to run pig-butchering scams over mainstream platforms. It documents the role of crypto exchanges and stablecoins in laundering proceeds and one survivor's firsthand account of compound conditions. This piece vividly illustrates the "dual-victim model" central to the topic, and the tech-platform accountability questions the commission must weigh.

$750B in Illicit Flows: Insights into Financial Crime across Europe

2025

This Verafin regional analysis estimates that USD 750.2 billion in money-laundering and illicit funds flowed through Europe's financial system in 2023, including USD 103.6 billion attributable to fraud and USD 194.9 billion in cross-border flows. It recommends AI adoption, stronger public-private information-sharing, and modernized cross-border regulatory cooperation. As an independent financial-crime-technology vendor serving European banks directly, this offers delegates a quantified, sector-specific fraud-loss estimate for Europe to set alongside INTERPOL's global figures.

High-Tech Crime Trends Report 2025 (Middle East, Turkey & Africa edition)

2025

Cybersecurity firm Group-IB's regional edition reports on state-sponsored and hacktivist threats surging across the Middle East in 2024, with GCC countries accounting for 27.5% of APT targeting and the region ranking third globally in hacktivist incidents. Financial services were the second-most-targeted sector, and the report links the region's large volume of leaked credentials and data breaches directly to downstream cyber fraud and identity theft. As a leading private cybersecurity vendor with regional threat-intelligence operations, this gives delegates technical, sector-specific evidence of how fraud is enabled by broader cyber-intrusion activity in the Near East.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

"Deconstructing a Form of Hybrid Investment Fraud: Examining 'Pig Butchering' in the United States"

2024

This peer-reviewed study analyzed over 1,300 news articles and court documents from 2018–2023 to identify 59 confirmed US pig-butchering cases. It systematically documents offender methods, victim and offender characteristics, and case outcomes, providing an early evidence-based analysis of common patterns in this type of fraud. It complements INTERPOL's more recent data and offers delegates a useful case-based reference for understanding and addressing hybrid romance and investment fraud.