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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Agenda item 5

**Integration and coordination of efforts by the
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by
Member States in the field of crime prevention and
criminal justice**

Guatemala and United States of America: draft resolution

Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing that transnational organized crime has diversified globally and represents a threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of Member States,

Emphasizing that all States have a shared responsibility to take steps to counter the threat of transnational organized crime, including through international cooperation and in cooperation with relevant institutions such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/232 of 21 December 2010, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,” in which the Assembly expressed its grave concern at the negative effects of transnational organized crime, including smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, narcotic drugs and small arms and light weapons, on development, peace and security and human rights, and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime,

Stressing the need for universal implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹ its protocols,² and the United

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

² Ibid., vols. 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.



Nations Convention against Corruption,³ as well as additional cooperation between Member States and private sector entities to counter transnational organized crime, as identified in various reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also the Salvador Declaration adopted at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁴ in which Member States recognized, inter alia, the increasing risk of the convergence of transnational organized crime and illicit networks, many of them new or evolving,

Recognizing the increasing need for effective international information-sharing, law enforcement cooperation and mutual legal assistance, in keeping with international commitments,

Deeply concerned over the ability of transnational organized criminal groups to facilitate the corruption of officials and infiltrate legitimate industries,

Recalling resolution 19/1 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled “Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations”, and recognizing the important role that private industry has to play, in accordance with national law and regulations, in assisting efforts to counter transnational organized crime,

Recalling also resolution 19/2 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled “Strengthening the collection, analysis and reporting of comparable crime-related data”, in which it, inter alia, requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of accurate, reliable and comparable data on world crime trends and patterns and invited Member States to strengthen their efforts to review and improve data-collection tools in order to enhance knowledge on those trends and patterns,

Noting with appreciation the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime and the special treaty event held on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as the high-level segment held during the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and welcoming Conference resolution 5/1 entitled “Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”,

Acknowledging the need for additional international cooperation and effective steps by Member States to limit criminals’ mobility, particularly their ability to travel across international borders,

Considering the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁵ one of the goals of which is to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions,

Aware of the importance of efforts to publicize the threat of transnational organized crime and the impact of such crime on communities, businesses and political institutions, the essential role that professional media and journalists have to play in raising public awareness in this regard, and noting also the exceptional

³ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴ A/CONF.213/18, chap. I, resolution 1.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

risks that many reporters are exposed to in the course of their duties in reporting on organized crime, including violent criminal reprisals,

1. *Reiterates* its call for those Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁶ and encourages States Parties to fully implement these treaties;

2. *Welcomes* resolution 5/5 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in which the Conference decided to establish a working group to explore options for establishing a mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference in the review of the implementation of the Convention and its protocols, and urges Member States to continue to work in close cooperation in this regard;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including to the secretariat to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Open-ended Interim Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance;

4. *Invites* Member States, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility, as well as relevant organizations, to provide additional voluntary resources to support such assistance, including in the form of building and promoting human resource capacity by means of specialized training, as well as relevant technical equipment and facilities;

5. *Notes* that the technical assistance funding mechanisms called for in article 30, paragraph 2 (c), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and article 62, paragraph 2 (c), of the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁷ have been established, and invites member States to make voluntary contributions to those funding mechanisms;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide support to the Conference and its working groups, including the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants in their work related to the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and relevant regional and international organizations, to continue to develop global analyses of the threats and modalities of transnational organized crime, to study new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime and to analyse new and emerging challenges, in order to support evidence-based policy guidance;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote cooperation and effective information-sharing between the public and private sectors in order to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, and

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

urges Member States, as appropriate, to share their experiences regarding effective practices in that area;

9. *Encourages* Member States to take effective and appropriate measures to protect from criminal reprisal those who report on organized crime, including media and journalists;

10. *Invites* Member States, within the framework of their domestic legislation and international obligations, to consider such measures as they deem appropriate to restrict the international travel of members of organized criminal groups and to closely cooperate with each other by sharing best practices in this regard.
