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## Third Committee

### Summary record of the 8th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 10 October 2013, at 10 a.m.

*Chair:* Mr. Tafrov..... (Bulgaria)

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Agenda item 108: Crime prevention and criminal justice (*continued*)

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*The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.*

**Agenda item 108: Crime prevention and criminal justice** (*continued*) (A/68/125, A/68/127 and A/68/128)

**Agenda item 109: International drug control** (*continued*) (A/68/126)

1. **Mr. Belhaj** (Morocco), noting that there had been an alarming growth in the involvement of organized crime and terrorist networks in the trafficking of weapons, drugs and persons in the Sahelo-Saharan region and its Atlantic seaboard, said that his Government believed that strategies to combat trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances should be based on reducing demand, sharing information and best practices and promoting economic development through crop substitution and North-South as well as South-South development programmes. It had put in place a multidimensional strategy incorporating legislative and institutional measures and, through its efforts, which included alternative development strategies, crop substitution programmes, law enforcement and regular drug hauls, had succeeded in dramatically lowering cannabis production and trafficking. Nevertheless, national efforts could be effective only with organized and sustained regional and subregional cooperation.

2. His Government had continued its work to harmonize its legislation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in particular by amending its penal code and code of criminal procedure. Morocco's laws on money-laundering and terrorism financing conformed to international standards and his Government had established a financial information unit. In order to enhance implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Morocco had established relevant national bodies and also planned to host an African regional meeting with a view to promoting the universality of the Convention.

3. Historically a host country and currently a country of origin, transit and destination, Morocco attached particular importance to the situation of migrants in its territory and, since 2007, had implemented a comprehensive national strategy for tackling irregular migration. The corresponding plan of action, established in line with the country's international obligations and in coordination with regional and international partners, focused on the protection of the human rights of migrants. With regard

to human trafficking, targeted sectoral programmes had been implemented nationally to address the root causes of the precariousness of vulnerable groups; preventive measures focused on awareness-raising among border-control agents and within NGOs on the ground. His Government supported United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-led initiatives for capacity-building and sharing of good practices in Africa and remained committed to enhancing subregional, regional and international cooperation.

4. **Mr. Rachmianto** (Indonesia) said that his Government was committed to stronger measures and closer cooperation with the international community in combating emerging crimes such as cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural properties and in forest products and maritime crime, including illegal fishing practices. It attached the highest priority to combating corruption and had implemented significant preventive and legal measures including the establishment of a national commission to prosecute major cases and the launching of long- and medium-term national strategies to strengthen synergies among legislative, judicial and executive institutions. Internationally, Indonesia continued to be at the forefront of anti-corruption initiatives and to participate in activities relating to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It underlined the need for capacity building and technical assistance in developing countries; in September 2013, it had ratified the International Anti-Corruption Academy agreement.

5. His Government attached great importance to global and regional efforts to combat trafficking in persons and, as a State party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, had adopted numerous laws and regulations to detect and prevent transnational organized crimes that originated in, passed through or ended in its territory. It believed that international efforts should focus on enhancing law enforcement and protecting victims. Indonesia participated actively in the Bali Process and had also hosted a recent meeting of senior officials to address irregular movements in the Asia-Pacific region, at which the Jakarta Declaration had been adopted.

6. Counter-terrorism efforts must be conducted with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. Moreover, the root causes of terrorism must be eliminated. It was therefore Indonesia's policy to promote moderation and tolerance, in addition to strengthening law enforcement measures. In early

2013, Indonesia had enacted a law on the prevention and suppression of terrorist financing, providing the foundation for the implementation of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. His Government continued to facilitate numerous regional capacity-building and information-sharing programmes through the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation, which had trained more than 13,000 participants from 68 countries since its establishment. Its cooperation with other ASEAN member States had been strengthened by the ratification of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in January 2013.

7. Enhanced cooperation at all levels was required for international drug control. His Government was actively participating in various international narcotics control mechanisms and had also taken a number of preventive and legislative measures. However, given the challenge posed by new psychoactive substances and the limited awareness and capacities of officials and the lack of regulations in the matter, Indonesia wished to encourage further international research and cooperation.

8. **Mr. Dehghani** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his country renewed its call on the international community to cooperate with and support transit States in full conformity with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Although more than 10,000 Iranian anti-trafficking personnel had been killed or wounded by armed drug traffickers, his Government had mobilized more than 30,000 military and law enforcement personnel along the borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. It had also reinforced transit and border fortifications and controls to prevent the entry of trafficking caravans into the country; Iran's eastern borders were particularly porous to motorized and animal caravans over land and water.

9. The extensive anti-drug measures taken by his Government had been recognized by international organizations. His Government also collaborated at the regional level with neighbouring countries as well as "Balkan route" countries, including through two regional information exchange centres based in Iran. A regional training workshop on combating money-laundering, illegal financial flows and suspect cash transactions had been held in Tehran earlier in 2013, while the Triangular Initiative with Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Joint Planning Cell had made

significant contributions by providing a strategic regional response to combat trafficking.

10. Despite major efforts to combat the illicit drug trade, reduce demand and control precursor chemicals, the problem could not be resolved unless the root causes in Afghanistan were addressed. International and regional partners should concentrate on laying the foundations for sustainable economic growth and improving livelihoods in Afghanistan. Regional initiatives and confidence-building measures between Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries could serve as a good basis for further cooperation. Furthermore, since drug trafficking originating in Afghanistan had destinations in Western countries, those countries should play a more active and substantive role in supporting regional and international anti drug trafficking policies.

11. **Mr. Ndour** (Senegal) said that because of its geographical location at the intersection of the Sahel and the Atlantic, Senegal had made the fight against drug trafficking and related crime a national priority. Unless strong measures were taken, the scourge would overwhelm economic development efforts and jeopardize the still-tenuous stability in a number of countries, particularly since West Africa, with its porous borders, poverty and instability, had become a significant market for drug use and a transshipment point in the diversion of precursors.

12. Intensified international efforts to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime had led to improvements in the international legal framework. In that context, the Economic Community of West African States had adopted a regional plan of action to combat transnational organized crime. However, criminal groups were taking advantage of advances in information technologies to elude even the most effective monitoring systems. It was therefore particularly important to attack underlying causes, such as poverty, underdevelopment and political and social instability; to provide technical assistance to strengthen national capacity to combat drug trafficking and organized crime; and to enhance regional and international coordination.

13. **Mr. Charles** (Trinidad and Tobago) said that to effectively address the scourge of crime and drug-related criminal activity, his Government had been cooperating with a number of external partners on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Ministry of

National Security had introduced a number of preventive measures aimed at reducing crime and violence in “high-needs” pilot communities, building safe, orderly communities through policing and socio-economic development programmes, and fostering positive youth behaviour and development.

14. His Government had taken several steps to address the negative repercussions of the illicit drug trade on society, the economy and development, including structured job training for high-risk youths; social programmes; drug treatment courts and other rehabilitation options; and awareness-raising and education on the negative effects of illegal drug use. It had also established a national drug council to monitor, evaluate and coordinate the implementation of the national anti-drug plan and was finalizing a new drug policy for 2013 and an operational plan for 2013-2017. Government agencies, NGOs and community and faith-based organizations cooperated in all areas of prevention, treatment and recovery.

15. His Government continued to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation in areas such as intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, particularly among States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation, as well as the production, transit, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. As a responsible country that had ratified several international instruments and fulfilled its obligations thereto, Trinidad and Tobago welcomed the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty and encouraged Member States to support its proposal to host the Treaty secretariat.

16. Despite making considerable efforts to combat crime and strengthen the criminal justice system, his Government had not yet achieved the desired results; one important factor was a lack of capacity to collect and analyse relevant data. He therefore renewed his country’s request for technical assistance from UNODC.

17. **Mr. Ntwaagae** (Botswana) said that preventing transnational organized crime and strengthening criminal justice systems remained key priorities for Botswana. His Government was gravely concerned by the persistence and prevalence of trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, and the alarming increase in the number of child victims. Many countries, including his own, remained fertile ground for traffickers, who capitalized on vulnerabilities

created by poverty, inequality, unemployment and an overall lack of opportunities.

18. Botswana’s efforts to combat trafficking in persons were guided by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and by regional instruments. Moreover, his Government attached great importance to the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and had contributed to the appraisal of its implementation in May 2013.

19. As the enforcement of anti-trafficking laws continued to pose a challenge for many States, national efforts to prosecute and punish perpetrators and build State capacity, particularly that of professionals involved in the response to trafficking in persons, should be given priority. Furthermore, the capacity of UNODC must be strengthened in order to more effectively assist Member States in implementing the Global Plan of Action.

20. Crime prevention and drug control must be regarded and tackled as shared responsibilities among all States; the importance of international cooperation on those issues could not be overstated. Continuous evaluation and monitoring of the measures undertaken at all levels was also essential. For its part, Botswana remained committed to fulfilling its obligations under the regional and international instruments aimed at combating transnational organized crime.

21. **Mr. Al-Awadhi** (Yemen) said that his country had ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption, in implementation of which it had enacted a number of laws and created a number of national agencies. Within the framework of Yemen’s technical cooperation agreement with UNODC, a series of workshops on bringing domestic legislation into line with the relevant international counter-terrorism instruments had recently been held.

22. Yemen had acceded to the 1961, 1971 and 1988 United Nations conventions against illegal drugs, and had signed a number of bilateral agreements aimed at bringing drug smugglers to justice. It had enacted an anti-drug law in 1993 and created an anti-drug agency within its Ministry of the Interior that interdicted illegal drug trafficking at sea and land ports of entry. It had also organized several campaigns to raise awareness of the adverse impacts of drugs on the individual and society. Moreover, Yemen had enacted

laws, established machinery and engaged in regional cooperation against trafficking in human beings, and stressed the importance of treating victims and raising awareness.

23. **Ms. Astiasarán Arias** (Cuba) said that all countries, regardless of their economic might, land mass or population size, were vulnerable to crime and new forms of criminality. Combating those crimes required, first of all, tackling underdevelopment and promoting a more just, democratic and equitable world economic order. No country was capable of fighting terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking or money-laundering unaided. International cooperation based on respect for the sovereignty, domestic legislation and territorial integrity of States was essential to prevent and combat transnational organized crime effectively. Cuba rejected any attempts, under the pretext that such crime affected regional or international peace and stability, to impose the national agendas of powerful countries on countries that refused to bend to their will. It was therefore not within the purview of the Security Council to deal with those matters.

24. Cuba reiterated its readiness to collaborate in any serious, coherent effort to combat drug trafficking, on the understanding that consumer countries should assume the main responsibility. It also rejected the drafting of spurious lists of countries alleged to have committed violations related to transnational organized crime, such as the politically motivated lists compiled by the United States Department of State, which served only as pretexts for unilateral coercive policies which violated international law. While the United States Government proclaimed itself a paradigm in the fight against human trafficking, it supported illegal and unsafe migration and the trafficking of Cuban citizens into its territory under the Cuban Adjustment Act. Thousands of Cuban citizens had been injured or killed as a result of terrorist acts committed against Cuba for half a century, and some of the confessed perpetrators roamed free in the United States of America. In contrast, four Cubans had been arbitrarily and unjustly detained for 15 years in United States prisons for having tried to save innocent lives by investigating terrorist groups operating out of Miami. The Cuban territory had never been and would never be used to organize, fund or carry out terrorist acts against any country; Cuba reiterated its willingness to cooperate with all countries, including the United States of

America, to prevent and combat international terrorism, on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality and the principles and standards outlined in international law.

25. Cuba met all its international obligations concerning collaboration in the fight against organized crime, and had an outstanding record in tackling major crimes. All types of transnational organized crime were regulated and punishable under existing Cuban legislation. Cuba's ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and, in 2013, of its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, was proof of its strong commitment to fight such activity. It was party to the 13 international anti-terrorism instruments, had a general counter-terrorism act, had adopted a host of non-legislative counter-terrorism measures, and scrupulously complied with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Cuba reiterated its unwavering commitment to continue combating transnational organized crime and strengthening cooperation with the international community.

26. **Mr. Khammoungkhoun** (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that his country was a point of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking. His Government had adopted a national plan of action against trafficking in persons, implemented through a national supervisory committee, had made combating such trafficking a priority within the current national socio-economic development plan, and paid particular attention to law enforcement and the provision of assistance to victims. It participated in regional initiatives to combat trafficking in persons and, in September 2013, had hosted in Vientiane the Ninth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime.

27. The vicious cycle of drug abuse, drug trafficking and poverty must be broken without delay. The international community should provide more support to the most affected countries in addressing the root causes of the problem. Supply and demand reduction strategies must be implemented in a more balanced way on the basis of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2009.

28. His Government had been unable to meet its target of eliminating poppy cultivation by 2013 because of the persistence of poverty, which was still prevalent in remote and inaccessible areas, and insufficient and unsustainable alternative occupations. Nevertheless, it was intensifying its efforts through special monitoring and urgent measures to ensure that there was no escalation of poppy cultivation. It strongly believed that poverty eradication and sustainable development were essential for the elimination of opium cultivation and stressed the importance of regional and international cooperation and assistance in that regard.

29. **Mr. Momen** (Bangladesh) said that his Government was committed to establishing a corruption-free society and had given its anti-corruption commission complete independence through an act of Parliament in 2012. It had promulgated laws to prevent money-laundering, combat terrorism and regulate mutual legal assistance, adopting a zero-tolerance approach. It was committed to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking. It was a party to all United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and supported the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism comprising a definition of terrorism and a distinction between it and the legitimate struggle for self-determination.

30. As a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in persons, Bangladesh played a leading role in global and regional anti-trafficking initiatives. It had passed national legislation to suppress human trafficking, to be implemented through its national plan of action for 2012-2014, which provided for regular monitoring and coordination in partnership with NGOs. Human trafficking, however, would not be eliminated unless its underlying social, economic, cultural and demographic causes were addressed. Destination countries should ease restrictions and facilitate regular migration so that people did not become victims of traffickers.

31. His country's location and long, porous border made it vulnerable to drug trafficking, especially among youths and slum dwellers. It had adopted a

three-pronged strategy consisting of supply, demand and harm reduction. The policy strictly limited the use of drugs to legitimate purposes. Supply reduction, which was the key to fighting drug abuse, involved sustained alternative development programmes for farmers as well as overall economic development of the relevant regions. On the demand side, family, faith-based organizations and especially the media played an important role in raising awareness of drug abuse. Appropriate funding and training were essential to the assistance of victims and the enforcement of legislation.

32. **Mr. Šćepanović** (Montenegro) said that his Government accorded priority to combating organized criminal groups, including illicit drug traffickers. It was a party to all the relevant United Nations Conventions. With the assistance of UNODC, it had adopted a national drug strategy for 2013-2020, to be implemented through an action plan. The strategy and plan drew from lessons learnt around the world and were designed to address drug trafficking, abuse and production in an integrated manner.

33. His Government was committed to strengthening existing prevention and treatment measures, with a special focus on youth. A national council for the prevention of drug abuse, chaired by the President of Montenegro, had been established in 2010. His Government was enhancing dependency treatment through an approach emphasizing health and the human dimension of drug use. UNODC had donated equipment for the detection of illegal goods.

34. National efforts to address the world drug problem should be complemented by the implementation of United Nations conventions and by international and regional partnerships, including partnerships among international organizations. UNODC must be assured of predictable and sustainable funding so that it could fulfil its mandate.

35. **Mr. Tesfay** (Ethiopia) said that his Government had adopted a criminal justice policy which was focused on transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, fostered collaboration between the police, prosecutors and the judiciary, and emphasized international cooperation and partnerships, in particular in capacity-building and in sharing of intelligence and best practices. Such cooperation was also important in investigations of transnational organized crime, victim and witness protection, the transfer of sentenced

persons, extradition and mutual legal assistance, and confiscation and return of the proceeds of crime.

36. Trafficking in persons and drugs and associated crimes remained a major problem in the Horn of Africa. The victims faced abuses including physical and sexual assault, confinement, incarceration and murder. Poverty, unemployment and a lack of socio-economic opportunities made people vulnerable to trafficking. Long-term solutions would require economic development, democratization and good governance. His Government had therefore launched a national movement against human trafficking, overseen by the national council against human trafficking. The council's main objectives were to find a long-term solution to the problem, uphold migrants' rights and protect them from disease and death.

37. His Government was committed to combating corruption and related crimes and bringing the culprits to justice, regardless of their status or social position. It was conducting awareness-raising programmes aimed at creating a society with zero tolerance of corruption.

38. Ethiopia's national drug policy was based on the United Nations instruments on drug control, transnational organized crime and corruption to which it was a party. His Government was implementing a national integrated programme for 2011-2015 with technical assistance from UNODC.

39. **Ms. Najem** (Bahrain) said that her Government had taken effective steps to protect and promote human rights, and in particular to combat trafficking in persons and raise awareness of the phenomenon in Bahraini society. As a founding member of the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking, Bahrain had also worked to integrate all relevant Government ministries and agencies, adopted legislation and implemented strategic initiatives that had made it a world leader in combating the scourge.

40. A national committee to combat trafficking in persons had been established in 2008 and was working in cooperation with civil society organizations to protect victims, including foreign victims. Her Government had also adopted a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on building the capacities of all relevant national entities and increasing the number of participants in regional and international workshops on the issue, in addition to launching a campaign to raise awareness of trafficking in persons through all houses of worship. Other

measures included the launch of an assistance hotline, the provision of psychological support and the establishment of shelters for victims of trafficking in persons. The labour market regulatory authority had set up a website that explained the rights of expatriate workers in various languages and a confidential hotline. The Ministry of Labour had increased the number of inspectors in order to guarantee that the rights of expatriate workers were protected.

41. **Ms. Peña** (Peru) said that her Government supported the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/68/126). It was willing to exchange experiences and good practices related to alternative development programmes which, in Peru, had led to an improvement in the socio-economic situation of families living in coca-growing areas. Her Government supported the need to provide adequate resources to UNODC so that it could carry out its work and meet the increasing demand for technical assistance. With regard to the recommendation that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should play a leading role in preparations for the 2016 General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem, her delegation stressed that the functions of the specialized drug control bodies should be preserved.

42. The Permanent Representative of Peru to the International Organizations in Vienna, who, in his capacity as Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was leading the preparations for the high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to Counter the World Drug Problem, to be held in 2014, was gathering opinions and proposals from delegations with a view to drafting a joint ministerial declaration.

43. Peru reaffirmed the principle of joint and shared responsibility in combating the global drug problem. It stressed the need for greater international cooperation to help producing countries to combat the drug problem.

44. **Mr. Tanin** (Afghanistan) said that no country was more aware of the threat to peace, stability and development posed by narcotic drugs than his own, for which the drug problem was the legacy of three decades of conflict, which had left state institutions in shambles and destroyed the social fabric of society. The elimination of illicit drugs from Afghanistan

would require time and resolute efforts on the part of all concerned. Drug cultivation and production were highest in areas with the highest levels of violence and insecurity, with terrorists and armed extremist networks exploiting the proceeds of drug production to continue the cycle of violence. Counter-narcotics efforts were an important component of the overall national security strategy. The counter-narcotics police unit of the Ministry of the Interior was cracking down on illegal cultivation, production and trafficking and had brought to justice major smugglers. The Ministry of Counter-Narcotics was implementing a multi-pillared national control strategy that included law enforcement, alternative livelihoods, demand reduction and public awareness; anti-drug advocacy enjoyed support among all segments of society.

45. While his Government was sparing no effort to rid Afghan society of drugs, it was convinced that a real solution would require a comprehensive regional and global effort focused on production, trafficking and consumption. The principle of shared responsibility must therefore remain the foundation of collective efforts to defeat narcotic drugs; focusing solely on production would not suffice. Efforts to eliminate cultivation and production must be complemented by vigorous international and regional efforts to crack down on trafficking, including chemical precursors used for production. In that connection, Afghanistan urged its international partners to do what was necessary to reduce demand.

46. Sustainable progress must also be ensured in the area of alternative livelihoods; Afghan farmers were cultivating out of desperation, not by choice. His Government would keep working with a view to not only eliminating narcotics but also strengthening the economy and achieving long-term stability and prosperity. Afghanistan was working closely with regional and other relevant partners under the Paris Pact Initiative. In conclusion, he thanked the international community, and UNODC in particular, for their continued support and assistance.

47. **Mr. Oliveira** (Brazil) said that combating transnational organized crime required greater efforts to ensure effective cooperation, including South-South cooperation. Efficient action must encompass crime prevention along with the promotion and protection of human rights and sustainable development. Universal participation must be achieved in the Convention

against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.

48. Brazil attached special importance to young people in the context of crime prevention. Its national public security and citizenship programme coupled traditional public safety strategies with actions aimed at addressing the root causes of violence and promoting community participation in Government initiatives in crime-affected areas. The programme also focused on protecting children in vulnerable situations and supported the work of the police pacification units in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

49. Brazil was concerned about the challenges faced by Member States in the task of strengthening the international legal framework of the Internet. Cybercrime was truly a global phenomenon which involved significant technical complexity; effective solutions therefore required the participation of the entire international community, both to prevent cybercrime and to ensure that all human rights, including the right to privacy, were fully respected. In that connection, Brazil supported the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on cybercrime.

50. Brazil firmly supported the principle of shared responsibility in facing the world drug problem, based on the framework provided by the pertinent United Nations Conventions, as no solution could be found without the active engagement of the world's largest consumers of illicit drugs. It had updated its national legislation and policies in order to integrate public health and human rights aspects. Internationally, Brazil had been making efforts to strengthen multilateral, regional and subregional cooperation in the fight against drugs with a focus on its South American neighbours.

51. **Ms. Al-Dhaheri** (United Arab Emirates) said that her country, as a hub for global trade and finance that welcomed citizens of nearly 200 countries, was committed to providing a safe environment conducive to work and harmonious coexistence and to combating all forms of transnational organized crime, including international terrorism. A party to all relevant international instruments, the United Arab Emirates had enacted national legislation in line with its international obligations and was an active member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. On the basis of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, her



Government had also established a national counter-terrorism committee.

52. Alongside domestic efforts to combat money laundering, her Government was also participating actively in all regional and international activities in those areas. The recently established centre for combating violent extremism in Abu Dhabi would begin operating soon under the name *Hedayah* (“guidance”), a name that indicated its commitment to strengthening dialogue and leading the way forward.

53. The United Arab Emirates had ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. It took active part in international efforts to address human trafficking, working closely with United Nations agencies. Data showed that its national campaign against human trafficking, launched seven years earlier, was having a tangible impact. Her Government had also concluded bilateral agreements with a number of labour-exporting countries to further combat that inhumane phenomenon.

54. The losses sustained by global trade in 2012 due to international piracy had exceeded US\$ 5 billion. Her Government played a leading role in international efforts to combat piracy through its membership in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

55. Out of its commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United Arab Emirates had acceded to a number of relevant international conventions and was working to build its capacity to detect any nuclear materials imported into or exported out of the country. Cargoes of weapons of mass destruction and related materiel and means of delivery were prohibited. Measures taken to monitor the passage of restricted materials included the recent establishment of a national authority for the security of borders, crossings and free zones.

*The meeting rose at 11.55 a.m.*