



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Distr.: General
10 August 2006

Resolution 05 (2006)

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 12th meeting, on 10 August 2006

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Acknowledging that organized crime is a breach of art. 1.1 of the UN charter: “To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace”;

Stressing the possibility that any international effort will not be sufficiently effective to combat the phenomenon of organized crime networks, if not conducted within the framework of joint actions and cooperation of all members states;

Recognizing the increase in use of drugs and SALW that cause social and economic problems such as difficulties in local and foreign investments and healthcare problems;

Having examined further the situation the CCPCJ regrets that previous efforts have not been comprehensive enough to combat the widespread networks of organized crime;

Stressing the connection between trafficking in SALW and drugs, which leads to the creation of criminal organized groups controlling them;

Expressing sympathy and solidarity for all victims of organized crime;

1. *Recommends* the exchange and enhancement of information and information technology through the cooperation with INTERPOL (I-24/7);

2. *Suggests* that regional centres, run by nationals of the participating states and supported by international staff during the phase of introduction, be built up

interconnecting especially the intelligence of national legal and governmental offices making good use of Interpol's knowledge and facilities;

3. *Calls upon* Interpol to recommend and point out, in cooperation with the UN, necessary infrastructural needs, intelligence and human resources for such regional institutions;

4. *Recommends* that these future regional centres formulate a plan of action especially focussing on:

- a) Common border and immigration control,
- b) Availability of information on criminal procedures, trans-national prosecution of criminals, convictions and cooperative police operations,
- c) Questions on extradition between the regional partner states;

5. *Encourages*:

- a) the creation of common legislation on punishments for traffickers and more transparency, in voluntary cooperation with the International Law Commission (ILC), as well as,
- b) the establishment of national legislation and procedures to prevent smugglers from abusing migration and asylum laws to create safe havens or to build up new outlet markets for illicitly produced weapons and narcotics, and invites,
- c) the adoption of international treaties dealing with the issue of trafficking in SALW and drugs;

6. *Urges* the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons left over from the Cold War era;

7. *Strongly requests* member states with the technical expertise to facilitate the destruction of surplus arms as identified in operative clause #6;

8. *Suggests* the reinforcement of controls along borders and frontiers, at least with neighbouring countries, through the adoption of new ambitious instruments such as screenings in airports, customs, more controls on vehicles;

9. *Recommends* the sustaining of local police and regional centres with personnel, funds and training programmes, performed by countries with successful models and high level of efficiency, especially in those countries where the local government is not able to provide the state with high level of controls due to the presence of parallel movements of rebels or situations of war;

10 *Renews* its appeal for assistance for countries with limited access to technical assistance which is needed for combating illicit trade in SALW and drugs;

11. *Notes* that although direct measures aiming at a reduction of illicit drug production need to be sustainable, appropriate domestic policies by each member state need to be applied;

12. *Encourages* the substitution of drug cultures with other products and plantations;

13. *Calls upon* the UN to establish a forum which will facilitate cooperation and communications between UNODC and UNIDO:

- a) which, with members of the above mentioned focuses on economic solutions to deal with the problems caused by drug and SALW trafficking,
- b) identify specific regional problems to formulate reports to support the above mentioned institutions to create a resolution;

14. *Recommends* the establishment of funds for helping farmers and local agriculture in order to move to the cultivation of legal products that could also help the economy of the whole country;

15. *Endorses* public awareness and educational campaigns to publicise the dangers associated with the illicit trade in narcotics and SALW;

16. *Supports* the taxation on the production of SALW, through tariffs and licensing;

17. *Invites* the diffusion of technology and knowledge among countries in need;

18. *Urges* all states to create a Central Commission which should further improve the transparency of the SALW-market with the focus on the traceability of SALW and the licensing of non-military SALW.