



THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

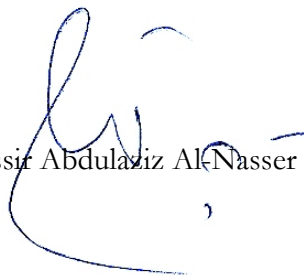
15 June 2012

Excellency,

In reference to my letter dated 18 May 2012 informing you of the General Assembly thematic debate on “Drugs and Crime as a Threat to Development”, to be held on 26 June 2012, please note that the event will take place in Conference Room 2 (NLB), UN Headquarters, New York.

I am pleased to share with you the attached concept paper and detailed programme. Updated information about the event will be available on the website of the President of the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser

All Permanent Representatives and  
Permanent Observers to the United Nations  
New York

THEMATIC DEBATE OF THE 66<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON  
DRUGS AND CRIME AS A THREAT TO DEVELOPMENT  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE UN INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING  
26 JUNE 2012 – NEW YORK

**BACKGROUND**

In the past decade, there has been significant growth in the illicit trafficking of drugs, people, firearms, and natural resources. Trafficking in these and other commodities is generally characterized by high levels of organization and the presence of strong criminal groups and networks. While such activities existed in the past, both the scale and the geographic scope of the current challenge are unprecedented. In 2009, the value of illicit trade around the globe was estimated at US\$ 1.3 trillion and is increasing.

Transnational organized crime and drug trafficking is of growing concern, and particularly illicit trade's broad impact on development. Few, if any, countries are exempt. Drug trafficking has particularly severe implications because of the vast illegal profits it generates: an estimated 322 billion dollars a year. In several drug production and transit regions, criminal groups undermine state authority and the rule of law by fuelling corruption, compromising elections, and hurting the legitimate economy. In all cases, criminal influence and money are having a significant impact on the livelihoods and quality of life of citizens, most particularly the poor, women and children.

The 2005 World Summit Outcome Document expressed Member States' "grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, the world narcotic drug problem and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons." (A/RES/60/1 at 111). The General Assembly has most recently reiterated this concern and noted the increasing vulnerability of states to such crime in Resolution A/Res/66/181 (Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity). The Assembly has also recognized that "despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem...undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development." See A/Res/66/183 (International cooperation against the world drug problem).

A number of international conventions on drug control, and more recently the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols on human trafficking, migrant smuggling and trafficking of firearms, as well as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), constitute the key framework for a strategic response. Such instruments call upon State Parties to take "into account the negative effects of organized crime on society in general, in particular on sustainable development", and "to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity." See article 30 of the UNTOC and article 9 of the Trafficking Protocol. See also article 62 of the UNCAC. They also commit parties to respect fundamental human rights in countering organized crime and drug trafficking.

The Secretary General's 2005 "In Larger Freedom" report highlighted that "We will not enjoy development without security, and we will not enjoy security without development". The Secretary-General's 2010 "Keeping the Promise" report (A/64/665) recognized that in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, "integrity, accountability and transparency are crucial for managing resources, recovering assets and combating the abuse, corruption and organized crime that are adversely affecting the poor." Par. 57.

As we move towards 2015, and take stock of the Millennium Development Goals, there is a growing recognition that organized crime and illicit drugs are major impediments to their achievement.

As economic development is threatened by transnational organized crime and illicit drugs, countering crime must form part of the development agenda, and social and economic development approaches need to form part of our response to organized crime. If we are to ensure that the MDGs are achieved, we must strengthen strategies to deliver these goals, including stepping up efforts to address issues such as money laundering,

corruption and trafficking in wildlife, people and arms, and drugs. Organized crime and drugs impact every economy, in every country, but they are particularly devastating in weak and vulnerable countries. Weak and fragile countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of transnational organized crime. These countries, some devastated by war, others making the complex journey towards democracy, are preyed upon by crime. As a result, organized crime flourishes, successes in development are reversed, and opportunities for social and economic advancement are lost. Corruption, a facilitator of organized crime and drug trafficking, is a serious impediment to the rule of law and sustainable development. It can be a dominant factor driving fragile countries towards failure. It is estimated that up to US\$40 billion annually is lost through corruption in developing countries.

Drugs and crime undermine development by eroding social and human capital. This degrades quality of life and can force skilled workers to leave, while the direct impacts of victimisation, as well as fear of crime, may impede the development of those that remain. By limiting movement, crime impedes access to possible employment and educational opportunities, and it discourages the accumulation of assets. Crime is also more “expensive” for poor people in poor countries, and disadvantaged households may struggle to cope with the shock of victimisation. Drugs and crime also undermine development by driving away business. Both foreign and domestic investors see crime as a sign of social instability, and crime drives up the cost of doing business. Tourism is a sector especially sensitive to crime issues. Drugs and crime, moreover, undermine the ability of the state to promote development by destroying the trust relationship between the people and the state, and undermining democracy and confidence in the criminal justice system. When people lose confidence in the criminal justice system, they may engage in vigilantism, which further undermines the state.

This timely Thematic Debate organized in cooperation with the Group of Friends in support of UNODC’s efforts in the fight against drugs and crime and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), will discuss existing challenges in mainstreaming drug control and crime prevention into development initiatives and ways of improving the international community’s coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs and crime’s adverse impact on development, and the role of the criminal justice sector in promoting MDGs.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

The overall objective of this Thematic Debate is to unite in common endeavour Member States, the UN System, international organizations, and civil society, to emphasize the value of a comprehensive approach and inclusive international partnerships in effectively fighting organized crime and drugs in order to facilitate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The outcome of the debate will include a President’s Summary, which will be transmitted to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha in 2015—the main theme of which shall be “Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation.”

#### **TENTATIVE PROGRAMME**

Thematic Debate will take place on Tuesday, June 26<sup>th</sup> 2012 at the UN Headquarters in New York. It will consist of opening and closing sessions as well as a morning and afternoon panel discussions. As this debate is being held on the occasion of the UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the opening session will include the launch of the annual World Drug Report.

Following presentations by the panellists, the floor will be open to delegates and other participants to share their experience and perspectives in both the morning and afternoon interactive panel discussions. Delegations are encouraged to engage in an open and interactive discussion. There will be no established list of speakers, and delegations are kindly asked to limit their interventions to a maximum of 3 minutes.

TIME	PROGRAMME
10am – 10:45am	<p><b><i>Opening Session and Launch of the World Drug Report:</i></b></p> <p>H.E. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President of the General Assembly  H.E. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General  H.E. Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khaleefa Al Thani, Minister of State for Interior Affairs, State of Qatar  Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UN Office on Drugs and Crime</p>
10:45am – 1:00pm	<p><b><i>Morning Interactive Panel Discussion on:  Challenges in mainstreaming drug control into development initiatives, and ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs adverse impact on development</i></b></p> <p><b>Panellists will address:</b>  -scope of the world drug problem  -the impact of illicit drugs on sustainable development and achievement of the MDGs  -existing challenges in mainstreaming drug control into development initiatives  -best practices in fighting illicit drugs' impact on development  -strengthening strategies to deliver on MDGs – the way forward in improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs adverse impact on development</p> <p><b>Chair:</b> H.E. Mr. Luis-Alfonso de Alba, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations  <b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UN Office on Drugs and Crime</p> <p>Panellists:  <i>H.E. Carmen Bujan, Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</i>  <i>Mr. Raymond Yans, President of the International Narcotics Control Board</i>  <i>Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Africa</i></p>
3:00pm – 5:45pm	<p><b><i>Afternoon Interactive Panel Discussion on:  Challenges in mainstreaming crime prevention into development initiatives, and ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address crime's adverse impact on development</i></b></p> <p><b>Panellists will address:</b>  -scope of transnational organized crime  -the impact of transnational organized crime on sustainable development and achievement of the MDGs  -existing challenges in mainstreaming combating transnational organized crime into development initiatives  -best practices in fighting transnational organized crime's impact on development  -strengthening strategies to deliver on MDGs – the way forward in improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address transnational organized crime's adverse impact on development</p> <p><b>Chair:</b> H.E. Mr. Jim McLay, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations  <b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UN Office on Drugs and Crime</p> <p>Panellists:  <i>H.R.H. Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand, Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</i>  <i>Mr. Bruce Jones, Director of the New York University Center on International Cooperation and Director of the Managing Global Order Program at the Brookings Institution</i>  <i>Mr. Stewart Patrick, Director of the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at</i></p>

	<i>the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations</i> <i>Mr. Francis Forbes, Executive Director of the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security</i>
5:45pm – 6:00pm	Closing Session:  H.E. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President of the General Assembly



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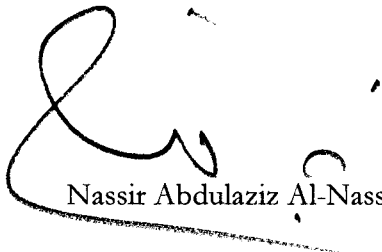
18 May 2012

Excellency,

Organized crime and drug trafficking is a global challenge that calls for global decisions and actions and an effective and comprehensive response. In order to address existing challenges in mainstreaming drug control and crime prevention into development initiatives and identify ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address drugs and crime's adverse impact on development, I will convene a thematic debate on "Drugs and Crime as a Threat to Development", on the occasion of the UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. This meeting will take place on 26 June 2012, at the UN Headquarters in New York.

I am pleased to share with you the attached concept paper and tentative programme of the thematic debate for your reference. A detailed programme of the event will follow in due time, and will be available at a later stage on the website of the President of the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser

All Permanent Representatives and  
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to the United Nations  
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fragile countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of transnational organized crime. These countries, some devastated by war, others making the complex journey towards democracy, are preyed upon by crime. As a result, organized crime flourishes, successes in development are reversed, and opportunities for social and economic advancement are lost. Corruption, a facilitator of organized crime and drug trafficking, is a serious impediment to the rule of law and sustainable development. It can be a dominant factor driving fragile countries towards failure. It is estimated that up to US\$40 billion is lost through corruption in developing countries.

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<p>11:15am – 1:00pm</p> <p>ECOSOC Chamber (NLB)</p>	<p><b><i>Morning Interactive Panel Discussion on: Challenges in mainstreaming drug control and into development initiatives, and ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs adverse impact on development</i></b></p> <p><b>Panellists will address:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-scope of the world drug problem</li> <li>-the impact of illicit drugs on sustainable development and achievement of the MDGs</li> <li>-existing challenges in mainstreaming drug control into development initiatives</li> <li>-best practices in fighting illicit drugs' impact on development</li> <li>-strengthening strategies to deliver on MDGs – the way forward in improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs adverse impact on development</li> </ul> <p>Panellists: To be confirmed</p>
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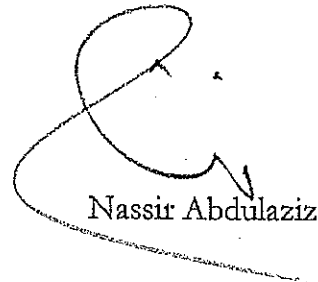
THE PRESIDENT  
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13<sup>th</sup> September 2012

Excellency,

I am pleased to share with you the summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate on Drugs and Crime as a Threat to Development held in New York on 26 June 2012. It is my hope that the summary will contribute to the on-going dialogue on the fight against drugs and crime and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser

All Permanent Representatives and  
Permanent Observers  
to the United Nations  
New York

## **Thematic Debate of the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly on Drugs and Crime as a Threat to Development**

New York, 26 June 2012

### **President's Summary**

The President of the General Assembly convened a Thematic Debate on Drugs and Crime as a Threat to Development in New York on 26 June 2012, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The purpose of this debate, organized in cooperation with the Group of Friends in support of UNODC's efforts in the fight against drugs and crime, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), was to discuss: a) challenges in mainstreaming drug control and crime prevention into development initiatives; b) ways of improving the international community's coordinated efforts to address illicit drugs and crime's adverse impact on development; and, c) the role of the criminal justice sector in promoting Millennium Development Goals.

The overall objective of the debate was to unite in common endeavour Member States, the UN System, international organizations, and civil society, to emphasize the value of a comprehensive approach and inclusive international partnerships in effectively fighting organized crime and drugs' impact on development. The debate also featured the successful launch of the 2012 World Drug Report.

### **Opening Session**

In the past decade, there has been significant growth in the illicit trafficking of drugs, people, firearms, and natural resources. Trafficking in these and other commodities is generally characterized by high levels of organization and the presence of strong criminal groups and networks. While such activities existed in the past, both the scale and the geographic scope of the current challenge are unprecedented. In 2009, the value of illicit trade around the globe was estimated at well over a trillion dollars and is increasing.

Transnational organized crime and drug trafficking is of growing concern, and particularly illicit trade's broad impact on development. Few, if any, countries are exempt. Drug trafficking has particularly severe implications because of the vast illegal profits it generates: an estimated 322 billion dollars a year. In several drug transit regions, criminal groups undermine state authority and the rule of law by fuelling corruption, compromising elections, and hurting the legitimate economy. In all cases, criminal influence and money are having a significant impact on the livelihoods and quality of life of citizens, most particularly the poor, women and children.

The 2005 World Summit Outcome Document expressed Member States' "*grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, the world narcotic drug problem and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.*" (A/RES/60/1 at 111). The General Assembly has most recently reiterated this concern and noted the increasing vulnerability of states to such crime in Resolution A/Res/66/181.

The Assembly has also recognized that *“despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem...undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development.”* (A/Res/66/183).

A number of international conventions on drug control, and more recently the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols on human trafficking, migrant smuggling and trafficking of firearms, as well as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), constitute the key framework for a strategic response. Such instruments call upon State Parties to take *“into account the negative effects of organized crime on society in general, in particular on sustainable development”*, and *“to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.”* (Article 30 of the UNTOC and Article 9 of the Trafficking Protocol. See also article 62 of the UNCAC.

As we move towards 2015, and take stock of the Millennium Development Goals, there is a growing recognition that organized crime and illicit drugs are major impediments to their achievement. Drug trafficking opens the door to corruption: both can have excessive destabilizing results for post-conflict or economically fragile States. If we are to meet the challenges that face us in a comprehensive fashion, we must reduce the demand for drugs and fight transnational organized crime at all levels.

As economic development is threatened by transnational organized crime and illicit drugs, countering crime must form part of the development agenda. If we are to ensure that the MDGs are achieved, we must strengthen strategies to deliver these goals, including stepping up efforts to address issues such as money laundering, corruption and trafficking in wildlife, people and arms, and drugs. It is only by making this fight against drugs and crime a central pillar in the development agenda that we can promote a sustainable and effective response.

### **Panel Discussion**

Participants in both the morning and afternoon panels drew the Assembly’s attention to the following eight central messages:

1) *The legal framework.* It is Member States’ shared responsibility to ratify and implement the UN Conventions on Drugs, Crime and Corruption. They constitute the key framework for a strategic response and reflect international human rights standards. With firm commitment at the highest possible levels we can create the political momentum needed to ensure that drugs and crime are, and remain, part of the agendas of Member States for development and rule of law.

Speakers highlighted that the real problem tends to be a lack of proper enforcement of Member States’ obligations under these conventions. UNODC’s mandate to coordinate Member States’ efforts to ratify and implement international instruments on crime

prevention and criminal justice has provided an “enabling framework to support national, regional and international efforts in combating transnational organized crime and drug trafficking”.

2) *Alternatives.* To ensure that our efforts are sustainable, we must provide creative alternative development opportunities to those whose livelihood may be impacted by our response in the short *and* long term. Generating structural changes aimed at creating work and education options will isolate people from the need to revert to crime. Participants noted that UNODC and other entities make significant contributions in the area of alternative development; and suggested that UNODC should be provided adequate resources to continue its work.

3) *Building Expertise.* Capacity building through technical assistance and “training of trainers” is crucial as we work to prevent and tackle the effects of drugs and crime on our development climate. UNODC continues to play a crucial role in providing technical assistance to legal experts and law enforcement practitioners responsible for implementing crime and drugs conventions in numerous countries. Women should have a lead role in training development to guarantee gender-balanced solutions.

4) *Institution-Building.* Development and rule of law practitioners should work together to ensure that they include security and political institutions in their institution-building work. Speakers shared positive examples, including those from Latin America where States mobilized jobs and transformed institutions over time, thereby diminishing crime and increasing development.

5) *Integrated Responses.* The multifaceted nature of crime and its effect on development requires a multi-disciplinary, holistic, response that combines prevention and criminal justice reform. The approach to curbing the impact of crime on development must include action on issues such as climate change, sustainable development, conflict prevention, responding to natural and man-made disasters, supporting nations in transition, giving a voice to women and youth, and building a safer world based on democracy and human rights.

6) *Evidence-Based Approaches.* The approaches we develop should be science-based, taking into account the direct links between drugs, crime and development as well as indirect – often more long-term – effects on development efforts. UNODC and other entities can only prepare best practices reports and policy recommendations if the required data is available: States should continue to share information accordingly.

7) *Inter-Agency Partnerships.* The United Nations’ response must be based on strong inter-agency partnerships, and go beyond, to develop activities that deliver effective and lasting solutions on the ground. The establishment by the Secretary-General in 2011 of the UN Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking (co-chaired by UNODC and DPA) is a lead example of this approach and should increase transparency and inclusiveness.

8) *International Cooperation.* To succeed in our fight against the impact of crime on development, we must ensure carefully coordinated regional and international cooperation. Institutions at the national and local level should equally cooperate and coordinate their work. Speakers expressed appreciation for UNODC's important work which has made major strides in supporting Member States in a collaborative and effective manner, especially by the provision of technical assistance and publication of reports that have contributed to minimizing the impact of illicit drugs and crime.

### **Closing Session and Conclusions**

As the debate's rich discussion indicated, drug control and crime prevention require concerted action from all segments of the international community. As global phenomena they require a global approach. Partnerships at all levels are necessary to address effectively the complex relationship between drugs, crime and development.

By showcasing good practices and sharing innovative policies, programmes and projects, the debate set a useful basis for in-depth consideration of these issues as we move towards 2015, and take stock of the Millennium Development Goals. It is also hoped that this Summary, which will be transmitted to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (in Doha in 2015), will inform the important discussions there as the main theme of that Congress is *"Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation."*

This landmark debate was neither the beginning nor the end of this important dialogue. The RIO+20 Summit in June 2012 once again re-enforced the message that sustainable development for all is at the core of our work in combating drugs and crime. Every effort should be made to continue the dialogue through follow-up debates in the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly, as well as strengthening of partnerships, supporting capacity development and safeguarding the rights of victims. No opportunity should be missed to facilitate the mainstreaming of drug control and crime prevention into the broader work of the United Nations and our international efforts, to reduce poverty, increase stability and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. If we ensure that sustainable development is integrated into the strategies we use to tackle drugs and crime, we improve our chances of success, so that we may ensure that all of the world's people can live safe, peaceful and prosperous lives.