



United Nations

**Commission on Crime
Prevention and Criminal
Justice**

**Report on the twenty-eighth session
(7 December 2018 and 20–24 May 2019)**

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-eighth session, to be held on 12 and 13 December 2019, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 10A* ([E/2019/30/Add.1](#)).

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Executive summary

The present summary has been prepared pursuant to the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, in which it is stated that the subsidiary bodies of the Council should, inter alia, include in their reports an executive summary.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held the regular part of its twenty-eighth session from 20 to 24 May 2019. The present document contains the report on that part of the twenty-eighth session and, in chapter I, contains the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission, recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council or recommended by the Commission for approval by the Council for adoption by the General Assembly.

During its twenty-eighth session, the Commission held a general debate, as decided at its twenty-seventh session. The Commission also considered strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions and the 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, including issues related to the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, and other crime prevention and criminal justice matters. Furthermore, the Commission considered the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. The Commission also considered its contributions to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The prominent theme for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission was “The responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind”, which was also the topic of the thematic discussion held on 21 May 2019.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly: (a) “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”; (b) “Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; (c) “Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development”; (d) “Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing”; (e) “Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online”; and (f) “Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism”.

The Commission also recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following resolutions and decisions: (a) “Enhancing transparency in the judicial process”; (b) “Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals”; (c) “Appointment of two members and re-appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute”; and (d) “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session”.

The Commission adopted the following resolutions and decision: (a) “Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention”; (b) “Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”; (c) “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”; and (d) “Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute”.

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution I

Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ and recalling the shared commitment of Member States to upholding the rule of law and preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming also the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to better integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,² the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,³ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),⁴ the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁵ the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁶ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)⁷ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁸

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing, inter alia, that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development,

Recalling further Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 7/8 of 10 November 2017 on corruption in sport, in which, inter alia, the Conference expressed concern that corruption could undermine the potential of sport and its role in contributing to the achievement of the

¹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

² Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

³ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets, contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Welcoming the International Conference on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption, which was held in Vienna on 5 and 6 June 2018, and also welcoming the follow-up conference, to be held in Vienna on 3 and 4 September 2019,

Recognizing the importance of protecting children and young people in sport from potential exploitation and abuse so as to ensure a safe environment that supports their healthy development,

Recalling its resolution [72/6](#) of 13 November 2017 on building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal, and, in this connection, acknowledging the major role of the United Nations system and its country programmes and the role of Member States in promoting human development through sport and physical education,

Recalling also article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁹ in which States parties recognized the right of the child to leisure and to engage in play and in recreational activities, and recalling further the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the document entitled “A world fit for children”,¹⁰ in which Member States committed to promoting physical, mental and emotional health among children through play and sports,

Recalling further the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,¹¹ in which Member States recommended providing access for children and youth to regular sports and cultural activities, with a view to promoting healthy lives and lifestyles and as a measure to prevent drug abuse, and recognizing the relevance of this measure for the enhancement of crime prevention and criminal justice more widely,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention,

Expressing concern about the risks to youth posed by corruption and crime in sport and about the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited or exposed to drug abuse and who are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk,

Convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities by supporting their development and strengthening their resilience to antisocial and delinquent behaviour, of supporting the rehabilitation of children and youth in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, of protecting child victims and witnesses, including by preventing revictimization, and of addressing the needs of children and youth in vulnerable situations, and convinced also that holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses should take into account human rights and the best interests of the child,

Recognizing that sports and physical activity have the power to change perceptions, counter prejudices and improve behaviour, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, promote gender equality and combat discrimination,

Stressing that the rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty as a result of criminal conduct are among the essential aims of the

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution [S-27/2](#), annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

criminal justice system and that the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant standards and norms, in particular the Beijing Rules and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,¹² recommend that authorities not only offer programmes related to education, vocational training and work, as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, including those of a remedial, moral, spiritual, social and health- and sports-based nature, but also pay special attention to young prisoners in this regard,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Strengthening the global framework for leveraging sport for development and peace”,¹³ which contains an update to the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace,¹⁴

Recognizing the complementary nature of youth crime prevention and criminal justice efforts and work on sport for development and peace, and recognizing also that such initiatives can benefit from more coherent, integrated approaches at all levels, with an emphasis on communities, families, children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations,

Encouraging partnerships among all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society in order to strengthen and sustain effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence,

Acknowledging the important advocacy role that can be played by international sports federations in bridging the policy priorities of sports administrators, the United Nations and national and municipal governments, and acknowledging also the deepened relationship between the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations on sport for development and peace,

1. *Reaffirms* that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognizes the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development, justice and peace through its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives;

2. *Invites* Member States, entities of the United Nations system, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and other stakeholders, including sports-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector, to promote greater awareness and action to reduce crime so as to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁵ through sports-based initiatives, taking into account the importance of youth crime prevention and criminal justice and the risks to youth posed by corruption and crime in sport, and to use sport as a tool to promote peace, justice and dialogue during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to launch a global awareness-raising and fundraising campaign during the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games and the 2022 World Cup competition to promote sport and sports-based learning as part of strategies aimed at addressing the risk factors of youth crime and drug abuse and to provide assistance to requesting Member States in this area, and invites the national organizing committees, the International Olympic

¹² General Assembly resolution [45/113](#), annex.

¹³ [A/73/325](#).

¹⁴ See [A/61/373](#).

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

Committee and the Fédération International de Football Association to work in close cooperation with the Office in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States to advance the integration of sport into cross-cutting crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, policies and programmes, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, on the basis of reliable standards, indicators and benchmarks, and to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of such strategies, policies and programmes;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to promote crime prevention and criminal justice and the rule of law, to realize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, to ensure the participation of everyone without discrimination of any kind and to promote tolerance, mutual understanding and respect, which in turn reinforce peaceful and inclusive societies;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly its efforts to promote sport in the context of youth crime and drug abuse prevention as a vehicle for life-skills training, and its efforts to address the risk posed to youth by corruption and crime in sport, including through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance in the context of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness, and the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in line with its mandate and in close coordination with Member States, as well as in cooperation with relevant international organizations and partners, to continue identifying and disseminating information and good practices on the use of sport and sports-based learning in connection with crime and violence prevention, including the prevention of violence against women and children, as well as in the context of the social reintegration of offenders, and to provide advice and support to policymakers and practitioners;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen community-based support measures for youth to address risk factors of crime and violence, and encourages Member States to provide sport and recreational facilities and programmes in this regard;

9. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to use sports-based activities more widely to promote primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of youth crime and the social reintegration of young offenders, as well as to prevent recidivism by them, and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate effective research, monitoring and evaluation of relevant initiatives, including gang-related initiatives, to assess their impact;

10. *Invites* Member States to consider the development of clear policy frameworks within which sports-based initiatives can operate to effect positive change in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an expert group meeting, in close coordination with Member States and in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and sports organizations such as the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération International de Football Association, to examine effective ways and means of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice, building upon its existing programmes and taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals and

other relevant United Nations action plans, standards and norms, with a view to analysing and compiling a set of best practices that cater to various stakeholders and enhance system-wide coordination, and to present a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for consideration at its twenty-ninth session, as well as to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its information, and, in this connection, welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host for that expert group meeting in 2019;

12. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to consider including in their work programmes the issue of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice, noting the efforts of Member States to achieve the relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution as a possible contribution to his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session on the implementation of resolution [73/24](#) of 3 December 2018 on sport as an enabler of sustainable development;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution II

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and identifying policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution [56/119](#) of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,¹⁶ should be held,

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution [46/152](#), annex.

Recalling also its resolution [70/174](#) of 17 December 2015 and its resolutions [71/206](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/192](#) of 19 December 2017 and [73/184](#) of 17 December 2018 on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further, in particular, that in its resolution [73/184](#) it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 19 April 2020,

Mindful that in its resolution [73/184](#) it decided that the high-level segment of the Fourteenth Congress would be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress¹⁷ and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback,

Mindful also that in its resolution [73/184](#) it decided that, in accordance with its resolution [56/119](#), the Fourteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Government of Japan to ensure an effective preparatory process for the Fourteenth Congress,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the first time since 1995,

Welcoming with appreciation the decision of the Government of Japan, building upon the initiative taken by the host country of the Thirteenth Congress, to organize the Youth Forum, which is to precede the Fourteenth Congress,

1. *Invites* Governments to consider taking into account the Doha Declaration on 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,¹⁸ when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Doha Declaration with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Congress for its consideration;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;

4. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in following up on the implementation of the Doha Declaration;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁹

6. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime

¹⁷ “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/174](#), annex.

¹⁹ [E/CN.15/2019/11](#).

prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fourteenth Congress;²⁰

7. *Welcomes* the regional preparatory meetings, which were held in all five regions and at which the overall theme of the Fourteenth Congress was examined, together with the substantive items on the agenda and the workshop topics, and takes note of the outcomes, to be taken into account during the preparations for and the deliberations of the Congress;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider, as part of the overall theme and substantive agenda items to be discussed at the Fourteenth Congress, focusing on the work of practitioners, to prioritize strengthening international cooperation and capacity-building and to highlight public-private partnership in efforts related to crime prevention, criminal justice and enhancing the rule of law;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its resolution 73/184, to begin to prepare, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Congress, a structured, short and concise draft declaration with a robust overarching political message addressing the main topics to be discussed at the Fourteenth Congress, taking into account the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, consultations with relevant organizations and entities and the relevant discussions held in preparation for the Fourteenth Congress, as well as the mandate and objectives of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Encourages* Member States to finalize their negotiation of the Kyoto declaration in a timely manner prior to the commencement of the Fourteenth Congress;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held during the Fourteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

12. *Invites* Member States to include in their delegations panellists and experts who may contribute their substantive expertise to the workshops and thus enable active and meaningful discussions during those workshops;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the workshops, and reiterates its encouragement to States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other concerned entities and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;

15. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Fourteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, by establishing national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization and conduct of the workshops, by submitting national position papers on

²⁰ A/CONF.234/PM.1.

the various substantive items of the agenda and by encouraging contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

16. *Invites* Member States to send representatives to the Fourteenth Congress of the highest appropriate level, for example Heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements in the high-level segment on the theme and substantive items of the Congress and to participate actively in its proceedings by sending legal and policy experts with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

17. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress;

18. *Also reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Fourteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

19. *Welcomes* the plan for the documentation of the Fourteenth Congress, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;²¹

20. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a secretary-general and an executive secretary of the Fourteenth Congress, who will perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Fourteenth Congress;

22. *Requests* the Commission to give high priority at its twenty-ninth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session.

Draft resolution III

Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are the indispensable foundation of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating its determination to foster strict respect for them and to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world,

Reaffirming also the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²² and is recognized by States parties to the

²¹ E/CN.15/2019/11, sect. II.

²² General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²³ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,²⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²⁶ and other relevant instruments,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁷ are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of taking measures to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including expanded opportunities for all children, particularly girls, to access quality education, as well as the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Recognizing the important and positive contribution of young people to efforts to maintain and promote peace and the rule of law,

Reaffirming the Doha Declaration on 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,²⁸ in which Member States emphasized that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, was fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities, and stressed the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

Taking note of the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030 – towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all,²⁹ adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015, which affirmed the understanding of education as a main driver of development that is essential for peace, tolerance, human fulfilment and sustainable development, as well as key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication,

Acknowledging the importance of working to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, adult and distance education, including technical and vocational training – so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to access opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to sustainable development,

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on 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,²⁸ adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

²³ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/174.

²⁹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19–22 May 2015* (Paris, 2015).

2. *Recalls* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁷ in which Member States committed themselves to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and to ensuring that all learners acquired the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development;

3. *Urges* Member States to provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, and to promote lifelong learning skills for all, and invites Member States to promote educational programmes related to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law, in particular for children and young people;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational and employment opportunities for youth and young adults;

5. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legislation, to encourage strengthened cooperation between the crime prevention and criminal justice sectors and the education sector, as well as other relevant sectors, to promote the integration of education on justice and the rule of law into their education systems and programmes;

6. *Emphasizes* the right to education, recognizes that investment in universal, quality and inclusive education and training is the most important investment that States can make to ensure the short- and long-term development of youth, reiterates that access to inclusive, equitable and quality formal and non-formal education at all levels, including, as appropriate, catch-up and literacy education, including in information and communications technologies, for those who did not receive formal education, information and communications technologies and volunteerism are important factors that enable young people to acquire the relevant skills and to build their capacities, including for employability and entrepreneurial development, and to obtain decent and productive work, and calls upon Member States to take the actions necessary to ensure that young people have access to such services and opportunities, which will allow them to be drivers of development;

7. *Invites* Member States to develop awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes, to be accompanied by economic and social policies promoting equality, solidarity and justice, and to reach out to young people, drawing on them as agents of positive change;

8. *Also invites* Member States to intensify, in line with their domestic legal frameworks, national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination, by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16;

9. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in the area of education on justice and the rule of law, including under the Education for Justice initiative, which is a key component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to promote education on the rule of law and justice in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular under its Global Citizenship Education for the Rule of Law: Doing the Right Thing

partnership, and welcomes in this regard the launch of the joint publication entitled *Strengthening the Rule of Law through Education: A Guide for Policymakers*;

11. *Notes* that the main theme of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020, is “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, and welcomes the fruitful discussions and deliberations at the regional preparatory meetings for the Congress on that subject, particularly those relating to education;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report on its activities to promote education on justice in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Doha Declaration at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution IV

Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [65/230](#) of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of that Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime,

Recalling also its resolutions [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, [67/1](#) of 24 September 2012, [69/193](#) and [69/196](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/178](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017 and [73/186](#) and [73/187](#) of 17 December 2018,

Recalling further its resolution [70/174](#) of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on 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,

Welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/4 of 26 May 2017, in which the Commission decided that the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime would dedicate its future meetings to examining, in a structured manner, each of the main issues dealt with in the draft comprehensive study on cybercrime prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under the auspices of the Expert Group, encouraged the Expert Group to develop possible conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Commission and requested the Office to

periodically collect information on new developments, progress made and best practices identified,

Welcoming also the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021, which was adopted by the Expert Group at its fourth meeting, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018,

Noting that the Expert Group will dedicate its next meeting to international cooperation and prevention, taking into account the information on those issues in the draft comprehensive study on cybercrime, comments submitted by Member States and recent developments at the national and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 73/186, in which, inter alia, it noted with appreciation the fourth meeting of the Expert Group and called upon Member States to support the workplan of the Expert Group,

Recalling also its resolution 73/187, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the challenges that they faced in countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and to present a report based on those views for its consideration at its seventy-fourth session,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 73/187, it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session an item entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”,

Stressing the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among Member States in combating cybercrime, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries, upon request, to improve national legislation and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, emphasizing in this context the role that the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, plays, and reaffirming the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communication technologies,

Welcoming with appreciation the work of the Expert Group and its focus on substantive discussions among practitioners and experts from Member States,

Noting that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime³⁰ is a tool that may be used by States parties to provide international cooperation for preventing and combating transnational organized crime and that, for some States parties, may be used in some cases of cybercrime,

Conscious of the challenges faced by all States in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon request and based on national needs, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries in this regard,

Looking forward to the discussions to be held during the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will address issues pertaining to cybercrime, including electronic evidence,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in advancing the implementation of the Global Programme on Cybercrime for the purpose of fulfilling its mandate to provide technical assistance and capacity-building on cybercrime,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the outcome of the fifth meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, held in Vienna from 27 to 29 March 2019;

³⁰ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the Expert Group to continue to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the Expert Group will develop, in accordance with its workplan for the period of 2018–2021, possible conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Commission;

4. *Recognizes* the Expert Group as an important platform for the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses for cybercrime;

5. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement measures to ensure that cybercrime and crimes in which electronic evidence is relevant can be effectively investigated and prosecuted at the national level and that effective international cooperation can be obtained in this area, in accordance with domestic law and consistent with relevant and applicable international law, including applicable international human rights instruments;

6. *Urges* Member States to encourage the training of law enforcement officers, investigative authorities, prosecutors and judges in the field of cybercrime, including in relevant skills in evidence collection and information technology, and to equip them to effectively carry out their respective roles in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cybercrime offences;

7. *Encourages* Member States to endeavour to provide, upon request and based on national needs, appropriate technical assistance and sustainable capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime and to continue exchanging views on practical experiences and other technical aspects in this regard;

8. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/8 of 26 April 2013, as a central repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned with a view to facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to periodically collect information on new developments, progress made and best practices identified and to periodically report that information to the Expert Group and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

10. *Invites* the Expert Group to provide advice, on the basis of its work, to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including with regard to the Global Programme on Cybercrime, in order to assist, without prejudice to other issues included in the mandate of the Expert Group, in identifying high-priority capacity-building needs and effective responses, without prejudice to the status of the Commission as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request and based on national needs, technical assistance and sustainable capacity-building to Member States to deal with cybercrime, through the Global Programme on Cybercrime and, inter alia, its regional offices, in relation to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime in all its forms, recognizing that cooperation with Member States, relevant international and regional

organizations, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders can facilitate this activity;

12. *Invites* Member States to consider pursuing cooperation, where appropriate and in a transparent and accountable manner, with the private sector and civil society in developing measures to combat cybercrime;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online

The General Assembly

Recognizing the potential for victims³¹ of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online to experience life-changing trauma, including negative developmental trajectories,

Acknowledging that advances in information and communications technologies have provided significant economic and social advantages to countries, communities and children, fuelling economic development and encouraging interconnectedness through the sharing of ideas and experiences, but that such advances also present unprecedented opportunities for child sex offenders to access, produce and distribute child sexual abuse material that violates the integrity and rights of children and enable harmful online contact with children, irrespective of their physical location or nationality,

Concerned that new and evolving information and communications technologies, including encryption capability and anonymizing tools, are being misused to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,

Noting that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse may take many forms, such as, but not limited to, contact and non-contact offending, online offending, trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, grooming for sexual purposes, using child sexual abuse images for blackmail or extortion, the acquisition, production, distribution, making available, sale, copy, possession and accessing of child sexual abuse material and live-streaming of child sexual abuse, and that all forms of exploitation are harmful and have a negative impact on the development and long-term well-being of children and on family cohesion and social stability,³²

Emphasizing that the increasing number of ways that child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse material can be produced, distributed, sold, copied, collected and viewed online and the ability for individuals to congregate with one another online and promote child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse have increased risks to children, including by normalizing child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse and by encouraging harmful contact with children, and noting that this conduct violates and threatens the integrity, rights and safety of children,

³¹ The term “survivors” is often used to acknowledge that victims of child sexual abuse and child exploitation online can recover from the trauma they have endured.

³² The actions mentioned in this paragraph are not necessarily criminal offences in all Member States.

Noting that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime³³ is a tool that may be used by States parties to provide international cooperation for preventing and combating transnational organized crime and that, in some States parties, may be used in some cases of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation online,

Stressing the importance of enhancing coordination and cooperation among Member States in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, identifying child victims, bringing perpetrators to justice and reinforcing the provision of technical assistance to requesting States to improve national legislation and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with child sexual exploitation in all its forms, including in the process of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution and the physical and psychological recovery and social integration of child victims,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child³⁴ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,³⁵

Noting that the term “child pornography” is being increasingly referred to, within some Member States, as child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse material to better reflect the nature of such material and the seriousness of the harm suffered by the child in this context,

Reaffirming the importance of existing international legal instruments that contribute to the fight against child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and contain internationally agreed upon definitions, and recognizing the importance of using terminology that reflects the severity of the harm inflicted on children by such conduct,

Acknowledging the importance of existing legal instruments that require parties to criminalize the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and that enable effective international cooperation in the context of combating child sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recalling its resolutions 73/154 of 17 December 2018 on protecting children from bullying, 73/148 of 17 December 2018, entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment”, 69/194 of 18 December 2014 on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and 72/195 of 19 December 2017 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2011/33 of 28 July 2011 on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children and 2004/27 of 21 July 2004 on the guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2 of 27 April 2007 on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children,

Acknowledging the distinct and important roles that parents, legal guardians, schools, civil society, sport associations, communities, State institutions and the media play in securing children’s protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and in preventing all forms of violence, including by promoting children’s online safety,

³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Affirming the importance of the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime and its contribution to the understanding of the threat of cybercrime,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its Global Programme on Trafficking in Persons, Global Programme on Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Global Programme on Cybercrime, through which the Office provides capacity-building and technical assistance to requesting States to, inter alia, combat the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, including online,

Recognizing the importance of international, regional and bilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives that advance the effective protection and promotion of the rights of the child and the elimination of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and through which research aimed at establishing a rigorous evidence base around children's use of the Internet is conducted, and, in this regard, noting the efforts of, inter alia, the WeProtect Global Alliance and Global Kids Online,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 27/3 of 18 May 2018, in which the Commission expressed concern that the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies made it possible for criminals to commit illegal activities such as the recruitment, control and harbouring of children subjected to trafficking in persons and the advertising of the trafficking in such children, as well as the construction of false identities enabling the abuse and/or exploitation of children, grooming and the creation of live-streamed or other child abuse materials,

Recalling also Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,

1. *Urges* Member States to criminalize child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, allowing for the prosecution of perpetrators, to grant law enforcement agencies appropriate powers and to provide tools to identify perpetrators and victims and effectively combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

2. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, their efforts to combat cybercrime in relation to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including when committed online;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that are parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography³⁵ to implement their legal obligations;

4. *Urges* Member States to increase public awareness of the serious nature of child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse materials, how such materials constitute sexual offences against children and how the production, distribution and consumption of such materials put more children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials;

5. *Also urges* Member States to take legislative or other measures, in accordance with domestic law, to facilitate the detection by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

materials and to ensure, in compliance with domestic law, the reporting of such materials to the relevant authorities and their removal by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities, including in conjunction with law enforcement agencies;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with domestic law, to appropriately resource investigations into and prosecutions of crimes involving child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse online;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to proactively share information on best practices and to take action to combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including by seizing or removing child sexual abuse materials from the Internet and reducing the time taken to do so, consistent with domestic laws;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to involve government institutions responsible for telecommunications and data protection policies and the information and communications technology industry in strengthening national coordination to counter child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse online;

9. *Encourages* Member States to involve relevant government institutions and the private sector in their efforts to facilitate the reporting and tracing of suspicious financial transactions, with the aim of detecting, deterring and combating child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to keep an appropriate balance between the development and implementation of privacy protection policies and efforts to identify and report child sexual abuse materials and child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to develop effective, evidence-based crime prevention measures and to implement such measures as part of overall crime prevention strategies to reduce the risk of children being subjected to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

12. *Encourages* Member States to produce, where appropriate, information and analyses to inform risk assessments on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and the development of effective mitigation measures, including by collecting relevant quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant factors, as appropriate, and also encourages Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their research on and analysis of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

13. *Urges* Member States to establish and implement public policies and to proactively share information on best practices, including on support programmes for victims and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, in order to protect and defend children from child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including online, and the non-consensual, exploitative circulation of material depicting victims;

14. *Encourages* Member States to identify and support victims of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online through the provision of access to evidence-based, quality programmes, care and counselling for their physical, psychological and social recovery, as well as psychological care, trauma counselling, rehabilitation and social reintegration, ensuring and maintaining the protection of the rights of affected children, the privacy of victims and the confidentiality of their reporting, with assistance from all relevant stakeholders;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing measures to increase access to justice and protection, including through domestic legislative and other measures for victims of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, bearing in mind

child-and gender-sensitive procedures, to obtain a just and timely remedy for violations of their rights;

16. *Invites* Member States to exchange best practices in the reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse online, including reporting indicators, and ways and means to enhance public awareness of these reporting mechanisms;

17. *Calls upon* those States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime³³ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁶ taking into account the role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in children, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation;

18. *Calls upon* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and applicable international law, to strengthen international cooperation to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation online through, where appropriate and among others, mutual legal assistance and extradition, as well as police-to-police and agency-to-agency cooperation, in order to counter such crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are identified, while respecting the right of children to privacy;

19. *Urges* Member States to demonstrate their continued work and efforts to further strengthen international cooperation in the fight against child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, including by ensuring that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online are comprehensively considered within the context and based on the working plan of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, which provides a valuable forum for discussions on cybercrime;

20. *Encourages* Member States to contribute resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Global Programme on Cybercrime, in order to counter child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

21. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution VI

Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions on technical and legislative assistance in countering terrorism, particularly the most recent ones,³⁷

Recalling also that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and that they are to be unequivocally condemned,

³⁶ Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

³⁷ General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284, 73/174, 73/186 and 73/211 and Security Council resolutions 2133 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2349 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2396 (2017) and 2462 (2019).

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Reaffirming also its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

Emphasizing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism while fully respecting the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace³⁸ and the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,³⁹

Reaffirming its concern that terrorists could benefit from transnational organized crime as a source of financing or logistical support, recognizing that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime vary by context, and emphasizing the need to coordinate efforts at the local, national, regional, subregional and international levels to respond to this challenge, in accordance with international law,

Recalling in particular its resolution 72/194 of 19 December 2017, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁴⁰ and the need for States to continue to fully implement all four pillars of the Strategy, and recalling its resolution 72/284 of 26 June 2018, entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review”,

Recognizing the importance of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, stressing in that regard the importance of an integrated and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars, recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard, and reaffirming the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy,

Welcoming the partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote education as a tool for preventing all forms of crime, including terrorism, and to uphold the rule of law,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal

³⁸ General Assembly resolutions 53/243 A and B.

³⁹ General Assembly resolution 56/6.

⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution 60/288.

justice context, and reiterating that this work needs to be done in close coordination with Member States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,⁴¹

Recalling its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, by which it established the Office of Counter-Terrorism,

Noting the signing of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact by United Nations entities, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, and noting also the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the Chair of the Working Group on Legal and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism,

Recognizing the important role that parliaments can play in preventing and countering terrorism and addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, and also recognizing the relevance of the partnership established between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of Counter-Terrorism in that regard,

Welcoming guidance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the issue of children affected by terrorism, including guidance on the prevention of the involvement of children with terrorist groups and on the rehabilitation and reintegration of those children, provided in the *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: the Role of the Justice System* and its three related training manuals,

Noting that Member States may face challenges in obtaining and using admissible evidence, including digital, physical and forensic evidence, including in areas affected by armed conflicts, that can be used to help prosecute and secure the convictions of foreign terrorist fighters and those supporting foreign terrorist fighters,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in close coordination with the relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to other relevant conventions to support international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto,⁴² and calls upon Member States to implement effectively the instruments to which they are party;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to continue to promote, consistent with their legal frameworks, effective coordination among law enforcement and other relevant entities and authorities responsible for preventing and countering terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request and within its mandate, to continue to provide technical assistance in that regard;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to effectively implement relevant international instruments and United Nations resolutions, to consider entering, when appropriate, into treaties on

⁴¹ E/CN.15/2019/5.

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

extradition and mutual legal assistance, to enable the effective exchange of relevant financial intelligence and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel on executing international cooperation activities;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States to those ends, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal and judicial cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism, including in criminal matters related to foreign terrorist fighters, and by fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters;

6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, related to collecting, analysing, preserving, storing, using and sharing forensic and electronic evidence for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and terrorism-related offences and related to enhancing mutual legal assistance in that regard, and welcomes the *Practical Guide for Requesting Electronic Evidence Across Borders* developed by the Office;⁴³

7. *Calls upon* Member States, including through relevant central authorities, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities that support capacity-building to share best practices and technical expertise informally and formally with a view to improving the collection, handling, preservation, sharing and use of relevant information and evidence, consistent with domestic and international law, including information and evidence obtained from the Internet or in areas affected by armed conflict, in order to ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of those who have committed crimes, including foreign terrorist fighters returning and relocating to and from areas affected by armed conflict;

8. *Encourages* Member States to use, as appropriate, the platforms and tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime knowledge management portal, to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism and to provide the Office with relevant information to promote the sharing of good practices and experience and with the contact details of and any other relevant information about designated authorities for inclusion in its repository database;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to collect, record and share biometric data in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with domestic law and international law, welcomes the publication of the *United Nations Compendium of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism*, developed within the working group on border management and law enforcement relating to counter-terrorism, and stresses the importance of populating and making full use of the databases of INTERPOL in this regard;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems by Member States, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter

⁴³ In cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the International Association of Prosecutors.

terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate in the area of countering and preventing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge and to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, on effective measures for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism in compliance with all their obligations under international law, in particular human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts and their financing, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate and in close consultation with Member States;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in collaboration with, when appropriate, relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, including returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, through its capacity-building activities, with regard to enhancing their cooperation, developing relevant measures and appropriate criminal justice responses, preventing the financing, mobilization, travel, recruitment, training, organization and radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters, ensuring that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and developing and implementing appropriate criminal justice responses, in compliance with relevant obligations under international and domestic law;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities with the aim of delivering to Member States, upon request, as well as on the basis of the mutual evaluation reports of Member States done in the framework of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures, including assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States to comply with their international obligations to prevent and combat the financing of terrorism;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request and as appropriate, to assess their terrorist financing risks and to identify the financial activities, financial services and economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing risks, in line with relevant international standards on countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, and welcomes the guidance issued by the United Nations, including the *Guidance Manual for Member States on Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments* published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

16. *Encourages* Member States to further identify, analyse and counter any potential, existing and in some cases growing links between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, recognizing that terrorists could benefit from transnational organized crime as a source of financing or

logistical support and that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime vary by context, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and the protection of particularly vulnerable or “soft” targets, such as infrastructure and public places, as well as to develop strategies to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, and to consider establishing or strengthening partnerships with the public and private sectors in this regard, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, with a view to strengthening their criminal justice responses as well as their strategies for reducing the risk of terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure;

18. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen their border management so as to effectively prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist groups, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to that end to requesting States;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat under the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme in providing Member States, upon request, related technical assistance to build their legislative and operational capacity including in collecting, processing, analysing and effectively exchanging travel data such as advance passenger information and passenger name record data;

20. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its mandate, to develop its specialized knowledge of the international legal framework for combating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism as enshrined in the conventions and protocols on terrorism in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in preventing and countering those forms of terrorism, and welcomes the e-learning module developed by the Office in this regard;

21. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of and trafficking in cultural property by terrorists;

22. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in preventing and countering the criminal misuse of information and communications technology, in particular the Internet, as well as social and other media, to plan, recruit for, fund, commit or incite to commit terrorist attacks, and to support Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with domestic law and applicable international law, while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, and in promoting the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, in close cooperation with private companies and social media platforms;

23. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of assistance and support programmes for victims

of terrorism in accordance with relevant national legislation, with emphasis on the special needs of women and children;

24. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to continue to support requesting Member States, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in preventing the involvement of children in armed and terrorist groups and in ensuring that children alleged to have, accused of having or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, bearing in mind United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, and children who are victims and witnesses of crime are treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity in accordance with applicable law, including international law, in particular the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁴⁴ for States parties to that Convention, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,⁴⁵ and that relevant measures are taken to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups and terrorist groups;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and to promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists, consistent with their obligations under human rights law, taking also into account, as appropriate, inputs from relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and welcomes, in this regard, the *Handbook on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*, in which, inter alia, the challenges faced by families of foreign terrorist fighters are addressed;

26. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures, in line with domestic law, to maintain a safe and humane environment in prisons, develop tools that can help to address radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment, develop risk assessments to evaluate the susceptibility of inmates to terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁴⁶ and make use of information shared by other States, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on approaches and good practices pertaining to prevention of radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment of individuals in prisons, and encourages the Office to intensify its technical assistance in that regard;

27. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements in the delivery of technical assistance, and notes the ongoing joint initiatives developed by entities of the Global Compact;

28. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional, sustainable voluntary financial contributions and providing in-kind support, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations,

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

in particular in view of the need for enhanced, effective and coordinated delivery of technical assistance on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;⁴⁰

30. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Enhancing transparency in the judicial process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴⁷ in particular its article 11, which obliges States parties, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems and without prejudice to judicial independence, to take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary, and recalling also the *United Nations Convention against Corruption: Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11*, in which the importance of transparency in combating corruption in the judicial process is emphasized,

Recalling also the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States affirmed, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice could be maintained and to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind,

Recalling further all international principles, commitments and obligations of State parties relevant to transparency in the judicial process, including those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁸ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴⁹ as well as in other relevant international instruments, taking into account also other relevant, internationally recognized documents,

Recognizing that certain members of society, such as children, victims of violence and individuals with special needs, are to be accorded additional protection and are more vulnerable when in contact with the criminal justice system,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [40/146](#) of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly welcomed the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,⁵⁰

⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵⁰ *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

Bearing in mind the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct,⁵¹ in which the values of independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence and diligence in the exercise of the judicial office are emphasized, and taking note of the commentary thereon,

Convinced that a lack of independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence and diligence in the judicial process can undermine the rule of law, encourages corruption and adversely affects public confidence in the judicial system,

Acknowledging the variety of the legal frameworks of Member States, and recognizing the diversity of approaches to transparency in the judicial process, in line with the constitutional and legal traditions of Member States,

1. *Notes* the combined efforts of the chief justices and senior justices of 37 countries that have, over a period of six years, developed principles designed to achieve transparency in the judicial process, together with measures for the effective implementation of those principles, and also notes that the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and Measures for the Effective Implementation of the Istanbul Declaration⁵² are aimed at enhancing and strengthening public confidence in the right of the individual to a fair process by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in their efforts aimed at reinforcing their judicial systems;

3. *Invites* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, to take into consideration all relevant good practices and documents, including the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process, when formulating their programmes and legislative reforms in the administration of justice;

4. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Draft resolution II

Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2013/38 of 25 July 2013, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals”, in which it underlined the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures to counter illicit trafficking in precious metals and invited the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to conduct a comprehensive study on the possible links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Recalling also that the report on the first phase of the study, entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, was

⁵¹ E/CN.4/2003/65, annex; see also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23, annex.

⁵² E/CN.15/2019/CRP.2.

launched on 25 May 2016 at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further that, in the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute report entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, it was indicated that, inter alia, research on illicit trafficking in gold is applicable to coloured gemstones, given the similar vulnerabilities and the common destination of jewellery, and that collaboration among key stakeholders on gold and gemstones may increase the efficiency of interventions and maximize results,

Expressing its concern about illicit trafficking by transnational organized criminal groups in natural resources, including gold and other precious metals,

Noting the efforts by the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to produce reports⁵³ in which illicit trafficking in minerals and precious metals and illegal mining were emphasized as growing threats and as growing sources of profits for transnational organized criminal groups,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on 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,⁵⁴ in paragraph 9 (g) of which Member States agreed to strive to continue the analysis and exchange of information and practices relating to other evolving forms of transnational organized crime with varying impacts at the regional and global levels, with a view to more effectively preventing and countering crime and strengthening the rule of law, including illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 72/196 of 19 December 2017, in which the Assembly expressed concern at the involvement of organized criminal groups in and the substantial increase in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of offences related to illicit trafficking in precious metals in some parts of the world and at the potential use of illicit trafficking in precious metals as a source of funding for organized crime and other related criminal activities,

Alarmed at the exploitation of vulnerabilities in the supply chains of gold and other precious metals, which has a negative impact on, inter alia, the livelihoods of communities and the environment, as well as the capacity of Governments to regulate the mining of and trade in precious metals and stem illicit trade and money-laundering linked to the production of and trade in precious metals,

Concerned at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit trafficking in precious metals, as well as the substantial increase in the volume and range of transnational criminal offences related to such trafficking and the rates at which they occur in some parts of the world,

Recognizing that illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals by organized criminal groups may constitute serious crimes,

Concerned at the negative effects of the use of mercury in illegal gold exploitation, in particular of alluvial gold, as it contaminates and degrades the

⁵³ United Nations Environment Programme and INTERPOL, *The Rise of Environmental Crime: A Growing Threat to Natural Resources, Peace, Development and Security* (Nairobi, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme, *The State of Knowledge of Crimes that Have Serious Impacts on the Environment* (Nairobi, 2018); INTERPOL, Norwegian Center for Global Analysis and Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, *World Atlas of Illicit Flows* (2018).

⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

environment and poses serious risks to human health among vulnerable members of society, in particular women, children and future generations,

Recognizing the sovereign right of States to adopt appropriate measures in order to protect their own natural resources,

Alarmed at the increased rate at which alluvial gold is exploited illegally in protected natural areas and on indigenous lands,

Noting the unique vulnerability of artisanal miners, in both the formal and the informal sectors, to exploitation by organized criminal groups and the risks posed by the use of mercury in informal artisanal and illegal gold mining, in particular alluvial mining,

Cognizant that the vulnerability of the supply chain facilitates illicit trafficking in precious metals and contributes to the creation of a significant revenue base for organized criminal groups, thereby potentially contributing to the expansion of criminal enterprises, facilitating corruption and undermining the rule of law through corruption,

Stressing the need to promote universal adherence to and the use and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁵⁵ the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁵⁶ and other relevant international instruments in preventing and combating illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals, and stressing also the importance of international cooperation between the Governments of Member States and private sector entities to counter transnational organized crime, as described in various reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute,

Bearing in mind the importance of partnerships and synergies between the Governments of Member States, civil society and the private sector, in particular in developing measures and strategies to combat illicit trafficking and money-laundering in precious metals in the context of transnational organized crime prevention and their linkages to other forms of transnational organized crime,

Taking note of the findings referred to in the technical report by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain* on the links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Noting that illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining may have links to other forms of transnational organized crime and may occur alongside or in conjunction with other crimes and illegal activities, including money-laundering and corruption,

Recalling the mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to provide technical assistance to Member States in order to enhance capacity-building in preventing and fighting against illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Taking note of existing guiding documents,⁵⁷ such as those listed in annex II of *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of The Precious Metals Supply Chain*, on enhancing the security of supply chain of precious metals against organized criminal

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁵⁷ Such as due-diligence guidance on responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

groups, the implementation of which could enable countries to benefit from precious metals while preventing illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Taking note also of existing guidance produced by relevant specialized organizations, such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, on promoting the formalization of the artisanal small-scale sector in order to protect artisanal and small-scale miners in both the formal and informal sectors from exploitation by organized criminal groups,

1. *Invites* Member States, in line with domestic legal frameworks, to consider criminalizing, where appropriate, illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining and to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining by organized criminal groups, including by controlling and securing the supply chain and introducing the legislation necessary to prevent, investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking in precious metals;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto⁵⁵ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;⁵⁶

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to use the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Convention against Corruption with a view to strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

4. *Invites* Member States to promote the enhancement of the security of supply chains of precious metals to prevent infiltration by organized criminal groups;

5. *Also invites* Member States to take note of and consider implementing the national precious metals action plan as prepared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and contained in *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of The Precious Metals Supply Chain*, under which the importance is stressed of, inter alia, developing national risk assessments on the integrity of the precious metals supply chain, establishing regional laboratories for the analysis of precious metals in which to profile precious metals and analyse their fingerprints and reinforcing the capacity of Member States to protect the supply chain from infiltration by organized criminal groups;

6. *Further invites* Member States to share examples of relevant national, regional and international laws, regulatory standards and case studies on best practices in securing supply chains in precious metals relevant to the study of topics such as the prevention of money-laundering and import and export controls with relevant institutions, including the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;

7. *Invites* Member States to work in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations to identify and promote the use of solutions that utilize emerging technology and can contribute in a specific manner to preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining by organized criminal groups, including technology that strengthens the integrity of the precious metals supply chain, in particular as regards traceability, authentication and forensics, technology related to forensics and technology for the analysis and visualization of big data to monitor evolving crime trends and patterns;

8. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with each other in providing training on precious metals to law enforcement personnel in terms of identifying, investigating, taking samples, dispatching samples to laboratories for analysis,

recording and reporting seizures and producing relevant statistics on seizures and prosecutions at the national level;

9. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, to provide one another with the broadest possible assistance, including through bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on matters related to law enforcement, and to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat offences related to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

10. *Encourages* States parties to adopt, consistent with their obligations, measures consistent with the Convention against Corruption, in particular chapters II and V thereof, where applicable, and to apply them to offences covered by the Convention related to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

11. *Encourages* Member States to take the necessary measures to trace, freeze, seize, confiscate and, in appropriate cases, return proceeds of crime derived from illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, consistent with the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption;

12. *Invites* Member States in whose jurisdiction the possession, import, export and transport of, trading in or selling of illegally obtained precious metals is not a criminal offence to adopt legislative or other measures as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure that the integrity of the precious metals supply chain is properly regulated;

13. *Encourages* Member States to enhance international cooperation, information-sharing and exchanges of best practices among law enforcement and judicial authorities, in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

14. *Also encourages* Member States to consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to strengthen border control, including by using appropriate technologies as may be necessary to prevent and detect illicit trafficking in precious metals and the use of mercury in illegal mining;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance to Member States, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other relevant international and regional organizations to closely coordinate their activities and enhance their cooperation in supporting Member States in their efforts to combat illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

16. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision I

Appointment of two members and re-appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

The Economic and Social Council decides to endorse the appointment of Carolina Lizárraga Houghton (Peru) and Youngju Oh (Republic of Korea) and the re-appointment of Carlos Castresana Fernández (Spain) and Joel Antonio Hernández García (Mexico) as members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Draft decision II

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session

The Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session;
- (b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;
- (c) Approves the provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion on effective measures to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and those of unaccompanied migrant children.

6. 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:
 - (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
 - (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
 - (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
 - (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
9. Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session.

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

4. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 28/1

Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the impact of crime, including transnational organized crime, on the security and political, social and economic stability and development of States and societies,

Bearing in mind that Governments play a leadership role in developing crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes and in maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review,

Recognizing that effective and properly implemented crime prevention measures not only prevent crime and victimization but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries,

Recognizing also that crime prevention generally comprises strategies, policies and programmes that seek to reduce both the risk of crime occurring and the potential harmful effects of crime on individuals and society,

Affirming that national crime prevention measures should, where appropriate, take into account the links between local crime and transnational organized crime,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions that address the topic of crime prevention,

Reaffirming the need to prevent and combat transnational organized crime in all its existing and emerging forms and manifestations and for States parties to effectively implement their obligations under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁵⁸ the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁵⁹ and other relevant international instruments,

Recalling in particular article 31 of the Organized Crime Convention, on measures aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime,

Noting the importance of taking into account, where appropriate, the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention and other relevant international standards and norms, including the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention⁶⁰ and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,⁶¹ in developing domestic crime prevention policies,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,⁶²

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [73/183](#) of 17 December 2018, entitled “Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recognizing the importance of promoting sustainable development as a complement to crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes,

Mindful of the commitments made by Member States contained in paragraph 7 of the Doha Declaration on 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, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁶³ related to crime prevention, in particular the commitment to endeavour to create a safe, positive and secure learning environment in schools, supported by the community, and to integrate crime prevention into educational systems and into relevant social and economic programmes, in particular those affecting youth,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in the area of crime prevention, including the development of technical tools and the provision of technical assistance to requesting Member States, as well as its continued work aimed at enhancing effective crime prevention strategies,

⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁶⁰ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

⁶¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

⁶² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁶³ General Assembly resolution [70/174](#), annex.

policies and programmes, including in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities,

Welcoming also the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop and facilitate the implementation of its life-skills training programme for sports settings, called “Line Up, Live Up”, which is aimed at preventing crime, violence and drug abuse, as well as its “Strong families” programme,

Acknowledging the range of approaches to crime prevention, including developmental, community and situational crime prevention, and stressing the importance of exchanging knowledge and sharing successful practices within and between developing countries, developed countries and countries with economies in transition,

Acknowledging also that comprehensive, effective crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes can significantly reduce crime and victimization by addressing the root causes and risk factors of crime and victimization, and can greatly reduce the financial and social costs of crime,

Recognizing the responsibility of Member States to develop crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes and to create and maintain institutional frameworks for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation, while noting that such efforts should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that includes all relevant stakeholders,

Emphasizing the need to establish necessary partnerships with all relevant stakeholders in the process of achieving effective crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes,

Stressing the importance of intensifying crime prevention efforts and measures targeting and using the full potential of families, schools, religious and cultural institutions, community organizations and the private sector in order to address the social and economic root causes of crime,

Emphasizing that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime, and stressing in this regard the important role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

Welcoming community-based initiatives aimed at preventing crime, including awareness-raising campaigns and work in support of the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing crime through the sharing of information, knowledge and experience and through joint and coordinated actions, including for the purpose of preventing and countering the criminal misuse of information and communications technology,

Noting the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic strategies, policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion and those that place particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth,

Recognizing that crime prevention measures should be designed and implemented in conformity with the rule of law and international human rights obligations,

Noting the progress made by Member States in establishing effective policies and programmes in urban crime prevention, including in the context of the

implementation of the New Urban Agenda,⁶⁴ and encouraging increased sharing of experience,

Convinced of the need to strengthen local, regional and international cooperation in the effective prevention and combating of criminal activities wherever they occur,

1. *Urges* all Member States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto⁵⁸ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁵⁹ and urges States parties to effectively implement their provisions;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including multidisciplinary and participatory early prevention and intervention approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States for this purpose;

3. *Encourages* Member States to integrate crime prevention considerations into their national plans towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶² and into all relevant social and economic strategies, policies and programmes, consistent with their domestic laws and priorities, placing particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth in order to effectively address the conditions in which crime and violence can emerge;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt effective crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes for women, as well as children and other vulnerable members of society, that include measures against sexual assault, sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons and drug-related and other crimes, and to that end to promote best practices, such as the use of technology to support the immediate recovery of lost children, the provision of legal aid and the protection of families against domestic violence;

5. *Encourages* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes, whereby they take into account the needs and perspectives of women and girls, and also encourages Member States to solicit contributions from women and girls in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation thereof, where appropriate;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to consider adopting a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach in their crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes and to take into consideration the input of victims in their development and implementation, where appropriate;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its efforts to support Member States, within its mandate and upon request, in the areas of crime prevention and the prevention of violence against women and girls, through effective crime prevention programmes, including crime prevention efforts at the local level;

8. *Invites* Member States to foster partnerships with the private sector and engagement with civil society in crime prevention, as well as in programmes to assist victims of crime and reduce recidivism, such as social inclusion programmes, employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison, and, where appropriate, non-custodial measures, in line with domestic legal frameworks;

9. *Also invites* Member States to engage the academic and research communities in evaluating the impact of crime prevention policies, strategies and

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

programmes on preventing crime, while taking into account the input and contributions of all stakeholders involved;

10. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to promote the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals, handbooks and capacity-building material developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to endeavour to strengthen coordination and cooperation among the national institutions involved in preventing and combating urban crime and to develop necessary prevention measures that take into account the links between urban crime and all forms and manifestations of organized crime in some countries and regions, including crimes committed by gangs, in order to address, through effective policies, the impact of urban and gang-related crime on children and youth, with a view to fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and facilitating the social reintegration of children and youth;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the present resolution in the existing reporting obligations to the General Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 28/2

Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁶⁵ adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, which, *inter alia*, provides the definition of an organized criminal group and offers an effective legal basis for international cooperation to support the investigation and prosecution of all forms of crimes covered by it,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁶⁶ which is aimed, *inter alia*, at promoting and strengthening measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively and which may be applied by States parties to prevent and counter crimes that fall within its scope and that are related to the smuggling of commercial goods, including in the customs and border control sectors,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which the set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including target 16.4, were adopted,

Expressing its concern about the consequences of the smuggling of commercial goods carried out by transnational organized criminal groups and some possible linkages between that crime and corruption and other forms of transnational organized crime, such as money-laundering and drug trafficking,

⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

1. *Urges* States parties to consider using the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁶⁵ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁶⁶ in applicable and appropriate cases, to investigate and prosecute the smuggling of commercial goods;

2. *Invites* States parties to consider, where appropriate, criminalizing the smuggling of commercial goods, including by making appropriate offences a serious crime, as defined in article 2, paragraph (b), of the Organized Crime Convention, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their domestic legal framework and their international obligations, to share best practices and challenges to prevent and eliminate the smuggling of commercial goods as a form of transnational organized crime and, in this regard, to develop, where appropriate, partnerships and networks to foster international cooperation;

4. *Invites* Member States to provide their views and inputs on how the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice can contribute to addressing the smuggling of commercial goods as a form of transnational organized crime, and requests the Secretariat to report thereon at its twenty-ninth session, through existing reporting requirements;

5. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 28/3

Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016 and [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, in which the Council encouraged Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime,

Taking into consideration the Declaration of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade held on 11 and 12 October 2018, in which Government representatives called upon the international community to act together to support and build urgent collective action to tackle the illegal wildlife trade as a serious crime carried out by organized criminals that affects the economy, national and regional security, indigenous communities and ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the importance of international cooperation and endeavours in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁷

Recalling its resolutions 16/1 of 27 April 2007 and 23/1 of 16 May 2014 on preventing and combating trafficking in forest products, including timber, in which it

⁶⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

encouraged Member States to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trafficking in forest products,

Reaffirming the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora⁶⁸ as the principal international instrument for ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora does not threaten the survival thereof, and recognizing the efforts made to implement that Convention by the parties thereto,

Reaffirming also that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁶⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁷⁰ constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for international cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, as well as, when appropriate, other environmental crimes that constitute serious crimes,

Recognizing the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, in, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

Noting that illicit trafficking in wildlife may have links to other forms of transnational organized crime and may occur alongside or in conjunction with other crimes and illegal activities, including, inter alia, money-laundering and corruption,

Acknowledging the crucial role played by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, as well as local, rural and indigenous communities, in addressing illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Expressing concern about the safety of all people engaged in fighting against transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking in wildlife,

1. *Recognizes* the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, with regard to which firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on the supply, transit and demand sides, and re-emphasizes the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among Member States, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

2. *Encourages* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as, among others, trafficking in wildlife, by strengthening legislation, investigations, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts targeting, inter alia, transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, pursuant to paragraph 9 (e) of the Doha Declaration on 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;⁷¹

3. *Urges* Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trafficking in wildlife, on the supply, transit and demand sides, in origin, transit and destination countries, including by strengthening the legislation and regulations, where necessary, for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and appropriate punishment of such illicit trafficking, as well as by strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses, and to increase the

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁷¹ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

exchange of information and knowledge among national authorities as well as among Member States and international crime authorities, in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and international obligations;

4. *Acknowledges* that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard, including through supporting Member States, upon request, in the application of the *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit*, which is aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of competent law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife-related offences;

5. *Encourages* Member States to prevent and to combat transnational organized crime that exploits protected wildlife, including land-based and marine wildlife, in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, and to strengthen international and regional cooperation in this regard, including by exchanging information and good practices adopted at the national, regional and international levels;

6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures, in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, to strengthen cross-border cooperation and enforcement controls, including through sharing information among law enforcement agencies and, where appropriate, with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), regarding incidents of poaching, trafficking or illegal sales, including online sales, of protected species of fauna and flora;

7. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;⁷²

8. *Calls upon* Member States to consider using the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁷⁰ to prevent and counter the corruption that can facilitate illicit trafficking in wildlife;

9. *Also calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in wildlife, in particular in protected species of wild fauna and flora, in appropriate cases, a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2, paragraph (b), of the Organized Crime Convention, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

10. *Further calls upon* Member States to enhance and strengthen national, regional and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies and customs, judicial and other relevant authorities to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife;

11. *Urges* Member States to consider initiating or strengthening collaborative partnerships among local, national, regional and international development and conservation agencies so as to enhance support for community engagement in wildlife conservation and sustainable management, and to promote the retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife;

12. *Invites* Member States to seek ways to enhance international cooperation in order to strengthen efforts, at the regional and bilateral levels, to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, such as the Regional Conference to Counter Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife to be held in Lima in October 2019, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

13. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 and in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to continue and to strengthen the collection of information on patterns in and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife, taking into account regional specificities;

14. *Recommends* that Member States promote awareness-raising campaigns that reflect the vast environmental and criminal impact of illicit trafficking in wildlife, and also recommends that Member States take action to involve and increase the awareness of stakeholders and civil society;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including, among others, through its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, to continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon request and within existing resources, for the purposes of strengthening their criminal justice systems in order to better prevent and combat wildlife and forest crime;

16. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States and in partnership with the other members of the International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations, to continue strengthening the collection of information on patterns in and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife, considering regional specificities, and to report to the Commission on those trends on a biennial basis through the publication of the *World Wildlife Crime Report*;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Decision 28/1

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. At its 7th meeting, on 23 May 2019, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2019/8), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held on 16 and 17 January 2019 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

Chapter II

General debate

6. At its 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 20, 21 and 22 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled “General debate”.

7. At the 1st meeting of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, on 20 May 2019, the following persons made statements:

Nobuo Inada, Prosecutor General of Japan

Umar Etsu Mohammed, Prosecutor General of Nigeria

Josef Moser, Minister of Justice of Austria

José Oscar Armando Pineda Navas, President of the Supreme Court of El Salvador

Sayed Hussain Alemi Balkhi, Minister for Refugees and Repatriation of Afghanistan

Feng Lijun, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice of China

Oleg Syromolotov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation

Olzhas Bektenov, Deputy Chair, Agency for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption of Kazakhstan

Maria Assunta Accili Sabbatini, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jackie Wolcott, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations (Vienna)

Talya Lador-Fresher, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations (Vienna)

Brendon Hammer, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Gloria Navarrete, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (Vienna), on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Jose Antonio Marcondes De Carvalho, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations (Vienna)

8. At the 2nd meeting of the session, on 20 May 2019, the following persons made statements:

Emma Patricia Esquetini, Member of the Council of the Judiciary of Ecuador

Carlos Giovanni Arias Lazarte, Supreme Justice of Peru

Tebogo Seokolo, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (Vienna)

Sadiq Marafi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations (Vienna)

Martín Casares, General Coordinator, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina

Abbas Bagherpour Ardakani, Director General for International Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Natasha Meli Daudey, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations (Vienna)

Nicole Robertson, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ahmed Alzaabi, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (Vienna)

Lourdes Gisela Victoria-Kruse, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jesse Alonso Chacón Escamillo, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations (Vienna)

Baker Fattah Hussen, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ghislain D'Hoop, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations (Vienna)

Abdulla Yousuf M. al-Mal, Legal Adviser to the Minister of the Interior of Qatar

Omar Amer Youssef, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (Vienna)

Lidwina Ndeshimona Shapwa, Deputy Minister of Justice of Namibia

Stefania Giannini, Assistant Director-General for Education, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Alexis Batista Segrera, Representative of the Ministry of Justice of Cuba

Carlos Huespe Aveiro, Deputy Minister of Criminal Policy, Ministry of Justice of Paraguay

Safwan Albaidin, Deputy Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of the Interior of Jordan

Ahmet Muhtar Gün, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations (Vienna)

Wisit Wisitsora-At, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Thailand

Patrick Ole Ntutu, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government of Kenya

Darmansjah Djumala, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Humaira Mufti Zia, Joint Secretary, Ministry of the Interior of Pakistan

Bassam Sabbagh, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations (Vienna)

9. At the 4th meeting of the session, on 21 May 2019, the following persons made statements:

Le Duc Hanh, Deputy Director General, Department of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam

Sudhesh Kumar Shahi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs of India

José Ayú Prado Canals, Justice, Supreme Court of Panama

Md. Abu Zafar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations (Vienna)

Louise Taylor, Head, Serious Organised Crime Network, Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Lucie Angers, General Counsel and Director of External Relations, Criminal Law Policy Section, Department of Justice of Canada

Jon Erik Stroemoe, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations (Vienna)

Byung-ha Chung, Director General of the Inspection Department and Chief Prosecutor, Supreme Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Korea

Bruce S. Concepcion, Special Envoy on Transnational Crime of the Philippines

Hermann Aschentrupp Toledo, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations (Vienna)

Adriana Mejía Hernández, Deputy Minister of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia

Nor Dine Sadouk, Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations (Vienna)

10. At the 5th meeting of the session, on 22 May 2019, the following persons made statements:

Ganeson Sivagurunathan, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Alejandro Solano Ortíz, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations (Vienna)

Manon Simon, Legal Expert, Switzerland

Mirlan Parkhanov, Deputy Director, State Agency for Youth Affairs of Kyrgyzstan

Jesus Javier Giz Mantero, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jean-Louis Falconi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations (Vienna)

Natali Pavlova, International Law and European Union Law Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Faouzia Mebarki, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations (Vienna)

Janusz S. Urbańczyk, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations (Vienna)

Safaa Shabat, First Secretary, Alternate Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ugljesa Ugi Zvekic, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the European Public Law Organization to the United Nations (Vienna)

Günther A. Granser, Ambassador, Permanent Observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta to the United Nations (Vienna)

Dirk van Zyl Smit, Chair, Penal Reform International

11. Also at the 5th meeting, the representatives of Morocco and Algeria made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Chapter III

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

12. At its 5th meeting, on 22 May 2019, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 4, which read as follows:

“Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(c) Working methods of the Commission;

(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.”

13. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2019/2–E/CN.15/2019/2](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2019/3–E/CN.15/2019/3](#));

(c) Note by the Secretariat containing the draft proposed programme plan and performance information for 2020 ([E/CN.7/2019/11–E/CN.15/2019/13](#)).

14. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Management made an introductory statement.

15. The observer for Spain, in his capacity as Co-Chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), reported on the deliberations of the working group.

16. Statements were made by the representatives of Switzerland, Algeria, Japan, the United States, Thailand, China, Colombia and Brazil.

17. The observers for Myanmar and Canada also made statements.

Deliberations

18. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC, noting that the working group served as an essential mechanism to enhance the transparency and accountability of the Office and to enable a constructive dialogue between Member States and UNODC.

19. Several speakers commended UNODC for its work, including in the fields of capacity-building, research and analysis, and norm- and standard-setting, and also highlighted the value of the UNODC field office network and its delivery of high-quality operational and technical assistance work. Several speakers expressed support for ongoing United Nations reform efforts, including the reform of the United

Nations development system, and encouraged the Office to remain engaged with the reform streams and keep Member States informed about progress and challenges, including at the field level.

20. Several speakers expressed their appreciation for the continued efforts of UNODC and the progress made towards achieving gender parity, in line with the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Some speakers referred to the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual harassment and stressed the importance of implementing such an approach at UNODC. In line with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, several speakers expressed the need to increase geographical diversity in the staff composition of UNODC, especially in the Professional and higher categories. A number of speakers noted that the representation of developing countries was not adequate and urged UNODC to take appropriate measures to strengthen the representation of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, while upholding high qualification requirements. Several speakers encouraged the Office to continue disseminating statistics on staff composition, updating its strategies and developing an action plan. One speaker encouraged UNODC to continue working on the implementation of the global human resources strategy 2019–2021. One speaker requested the addition of a standing agenda item on the issue of geographical diversity in the staff composition of the Office to the agenda of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. One speaker encouraged UNODC to implement the Enabling Environment Guidelines for the United Nations System in support of the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity.

21. UNODC was encouraged by several speakers to maintain a close dialogue with Member States and to be more transparent and realistic in developing its budget. Some speakers highlighted the decrease in general-purpose funds and the simultaneous increase in special-purpose funds and encouraged Member States to work together to ensure that the Office had sufficient and stable funding and sustainable resources to fulfil its mandates. UNODC was encouraged to diversify its donor base, including through multi-donor trust funds, and to continue to enhance coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and other regional and international organizations.

22. Several speakers mentioned the need for a more flexible, broader and more transparent use of programme support cost funds at headquarters and in the field, and encouraged UNODC to provide regular updates to Member States on that matter. It was noted that such an approach would help to maintain the delivery level of UNODC activities in the field. Reference was also made to the need for closer coordination between headquarters and field offices, in order to promote efficient and effective management and to avoid duplication, as well as to ensure a more integrated programmatic approach to enhance impact.

23. One speaker expressed the view that clear standards on the application of full cost recovery should be applied and consensus sought from the donors in that regard, as those costs remained high, which adversely affected the implementation of projects. The speaker also noted that programme support costs should not become a source of income for entities of the United Nations system but, rather, should be used to reduce the administrative costs of the projects in which they originated. UNODC was encouraged to continue to promote an organizational culture of results-based management, including through the use of evaluation mechanisms.

24. It was noted that new mandates and reporting requirements for UNODC should go hand in hand with the provision of additional resources. With regard to the work of the Commission, one speaker encouraged Member States to consider a follow-up mechanism for resolutions adopted by the Commission, in order to ensure effective implementation.

Chapter IV

Thematic discussion on the responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind

25. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 21 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 5, entitled “Thematic discussion on the responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind”. The theme for the thematic discussion of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission had been decided by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2016/241.

26. For its consideration of agenda item 5, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat containing the guide for the thematic discussion (E/CN.15/2019/6).

27. Introductory remarks were made by the Chair of the Commission, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Chief of the Justice Section of UNODC.

28. The panel discussion in the morning session was presided over by the Chair of the Commission and led by the following panellists: T. George-Maria Tyendezwa (Nigeria), Tsang Wai-hung (China), Maria Hilda Marsiaj Pinto (Brazil) and Christopher Perras (United States). Joanna Jamel represented the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The afternoon panel discussion, also presided over by the Chair, was led by the following panellists: R.M.A.J.P. Bandara (Sri Lanka), Diego Tipán Naranjo (Ecuador) and Paul Giannasi (United Kingdom). Philip Birch represented the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

29. The observer for Romania made statements on behalf of the European Union and its member States. Statements were also made by the representatives of Thailand, Japan, Colombia, Algeria, Morocco, France, Indonesia, the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

30. The observers for Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Armenia, Viet Nam, Canada, Finland and the Philippines also made statements.

31. The observer for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) made a statement. The observer for the Korean Institute of Criminology also made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for UNITED for Intercultural Action and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

A. Summary by the Chair

32. The summary by the Chair of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

33. Many speakers welcomed the attention devoted by the Commission to the topic of the thematic discussion.

34. Many speakers expressed concern about the rising levels of crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of all kinds. In that regard, speakers mentioned gender-related violence and killings, racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia. Violence against LGBTI+ individuals, migrants, refugees, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities was also mentioned. Several speakers highlighted the underlying

social norms, structures, prejudices and stereotypes associated with increased vulnerability to discrimination and intolerance.

35. A number of speakers underscored that crimes motivated by intolerance or discrimination would victimize entire communities and affect societies and that it was the responsibility of States to effectively prevent and investigate such crimes and to prosecute and punish the perpetrators, while providing protection and support for victims and witnesses, thereby strengthening the confidence of individuals to report and the willingness of officials to record such crimes.

36. In addition to constitutional anti-discrimination provisions and legislation addressing inequality and discrimination, several speakers reported on the adoption of specific legal provisions on hate crimes, or the consideration of discrimination and intolerance as aggravating factors. In that regard, some speakers underscored the importance of protecting the right to freedom of speech and expression. A view opposing the criminalization of the content of speech or free expression was also expressed.

37. Many speakers referred to challenges related to the lack of a common understanding or definition of crimes motivated by intolerance or discrimination. A broad range of good practices to prevent and counter such crimes was shared, including capacity-building for law enforcement and justice officials, specialized courts, multisectoral collaboration and referral systems. Some speakers reported on the use of restorative justice processes as a way to intervene in low-risk cases and protect victims before they suffered physical attacks. Many speakers underscored the importance of education, in both schools and the community, and of awareness-raising programmes in addressing social and economic root causes of intolerance and discrimination.

38. The links between crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination and terrorism and other forms of serious crimes were addressed by a number of speakers, who underscored the importance of early intervention and the promotion of a culture of tolerance.

39. A number of speakers highlighted that effective crime prevention and criminal responses required responsible leadership, transparency and accountability of officials. The importance of working in partnership with civil society, religious leaders, academia and the private sector, as well as of engaging with social media and other online platforms on issues of self-regulation, media ethics and codes of conduct, was highlighted.

40. Many speakers stressed that data collection was a key challenge. With a view to enhancing the understanding of the dimensions and realities of crimes motivated by intolerance and discrimination, speakers recommended addressing data gaps, including through the following: collecting and reporting criminal justice data using the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes; improving domestic integration of disaggregated data stemming from the justice system, the health sector and other relevant sectors; and using surveys, hotlines, websites and other innovative tools to collect qualitative information on victims of crime.

41. A number of speakers underscored the importance of enhancing international and regional cooperation in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination. Reference was made to the implementation of relevant international conventions, such as the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

42. The important role played by the United Nations was underlined, and the relevance of the work undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and UNODC was stressed.

B. Workshop organized by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on the responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind

43. The 1st meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 20 May 2019, was devoted to a workshop organized by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on the topic of the Commission's thematic discussion. The workshop was chaired by the Second Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by an observer for the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

44. An opening statement was made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC. Presentations were made by panellists from Charles Sturt University, Australia; Simon Fraser University, Canada; the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Canada; and Kingston University, United Kingdom. During the discussion, statements were made by the representative of the United States. In addition, statements were made by the observers for OSCE, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, the Australian Institute for Criminology, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

Chapter V

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

45. At its 6th and 7th meetings, on 22 and 23 May 2019, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

“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:

(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.”

46. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2019/2–E/CN.15/2019/2](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption ([E/CN.15/2019/4](#));

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism ([E/CN.15/2019/5](#));

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network ([E/CN.15/2019/7](#) and [E/CN.15/2019/7/Corr.1](#));

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2019/8](#));

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2019/14](#)).

47. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, a Senior Adviser of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Chief of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section. The Director a.i. of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute also made an introductory statement.

48. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Japan, Thailand, the United States, Colombia, China, Italy, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Iraq, Morocco and Bulgaria.

49. The observers for Romania, Tunisia, Canada, Azerbaijan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam and the Sudan also made statements.

50. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers made a statement. An observer for the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders also made a statement. A statement was also made by an observer for Soroptimist International.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

51. Many speakers welcomed the establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in its resolution 9/1. Support was expressed for the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting established in accordance with that resolution in connection with the 2018–2020 preparatory phase of the Mechanism.

52. Some speakers underscored that the guidelines for the country reviews and other pending documents should strictly adhere to the text of resolution 9/1 and the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism annexed thereto. It was also emphasized that the workplan and timeline of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting for finalizing the preparatory phase should be adhered to.

53. Many speakers highlighted the importance of carrying out effective international cooperation to address transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit firearms trafficking, as well as other forms of crime, including cybercrime, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife crime and trafficking in precious metals.

54. Several speakers expressed concern regarding links between transnational organized crime and terrorism, in particular the funding of terrorist activities through organized criminal activities.

55. Many speakers shared information on legislative and operational efforts taken by their Governments to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

56. Many speakers reiterated their commitment to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and reported on the measures taken to implement the Convention.

57. It was stressed that the Implementation Review Mechanism played an important role in Member States' efforts to effectively implement the Convention. The transparent and impartial nature of the Mechanism was highlighted. Some speakers underlined the role of civil society in that regard.

58. The importance of asset recovery and the need for effective international cooperation, including in the areas of mutual legal assistance and extradition, was underscored by many speakers. Several speakers underlined the central role of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its resolutions in generating and strengthening political will. A number of speakers underlined the importance of the technical assistance provided by UNODC for implementing the Convention, including through the joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.

59. Reference was made to the importance of fighting corruption in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. One speaker noted that the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation, which, in its resolution 73/191, the Assembly had decided to convene, should be guided by the experts who led the Convention's implementation at the national level, in order to carry forward the implementation of existing instruments and not develop new ones. Another speaker emphasized that the political declaration that would be adopted at the special session should be action-oriented and contribute to strengthening international cooperation. It was also suggested by the speaker that consideration be given to exploring innovative proposals, such as the establishment of a supranational and independent international anti-corruption court.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

60. Many speakers highlighted that terrorism was a major threat to international peace and security, with some speakers underscoring that that threat could not and should not be linked to any religion or ethnic group. Many speakers reported on their counter-terrorism efforts and recognized the important work and central role of the United Nations, particularly UNODC and its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in building national capacity to combat terrorism. It was noted that the Commission played a critical role in providing guidance and direction to UNODC.

61. The importance of strengthening international and regional cooperation in combating terrorism was highlighted and a number of speakers referred to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in that regard. Several speakers emphasized the need to address emerging challenges, including those related to returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, money-laundering, nuclear terrorism, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and the financing of terrorism, in particular through transnational organized crime. Some speakers highlighted the importance of mainstreaming gender dimensions into holistic counter-terrorism responses, addressing the symptoms and root causes of terrorism and strengthening efforts to reintegrate offenders into society. Other speakers emphasized the importance of public-private partnerships and cooperation with other regional and international actors and civil society.

62. The importance of implementing existing international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism was stressed. Some speakers called for continued efforts to develop the comprehensive convention on terrorism.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

63. Many speakers noted their appreciation for the ongoing support and technical work of UNODC on numerous issues in the field of transnational organized crime,

including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Appreciation was also expressed for the work of the Office in the fields of cybercrime, corruption, drug trafficking and counter-terrorism. One speaker reiterated the importance of a holistic approach to crime prevention, highlighting national educational and life-skills initiatives aimed at children and youth. That speaker also underlined the need for greater attention and timely responses by the international community to wildlife crime.

64. A number of speakers commended the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, taking into account a diverse set of views and many possible solutions, and called for further international prioritization of the issue of cybercrime. Many speakers highlighted the importance of technical assistance and capacity-building and expressed appreciation for the work of the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime.

65. Many speakers affirmed the importance of a shared commitment to implementing the Organized Crime Convention, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, noting the centrality and profitability of related activities for organized criminal groups. Noting that they were complex crimes requiring comprehensive and multidimensional responses, many speakers emphasized the need for greater prevention efforts, multi-stakeholder engagement and cross-border cooperation, as well as the need for the continued enhancement of legislative efforts, national coordination and victim-assistance measures. Several speakers underlined the relevance of efforts to promote human rights, in particular those to enhance the protection of vulnerable members of society, including migrants, noting that violence, discrimination and issues regarding access to justice were very often present in both trafficking and smuggling cases.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

66. Many speakers welcomed the contributions of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including in the field of research, the organization of conferences and training activities and the provision of technical assistance. It was emphasized that, in order to ensure the quality of their research, the institutes should use the best available evidence and be transparent in their methods. The contributions of the institutes to the preparations for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice were highlighted. The new strategic framework of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was welcomed and the Institute was encouraged to continue to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

B. Action taken by the Commission

67. At its 7th meeting, on 23 May 2019, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of UNICRI ([E/CN.15/2019/8](#)), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held on 16 and 17 January 2019 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, decision 28/1.)

68. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it appoint Carolina Lizárraga Houghton and Youngju Oh and re-appoint Carlos Castresana Fernández and Joel Antonio Hernández García as members of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI (E/CN.15/2019/14). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I.)

69. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2019/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, El Salvador, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 28/1.) Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Belarus made a statement.

70. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2019/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Qatar and Turkey. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I.) Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement.

71. Also at the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Canada, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Nigeria, Norway, Romania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Saudi Arabia and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Italy and the observer for Saudi Arabia made statements.

Chapter VI

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

72. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 23 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled “Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2019/9).

73. The Chief of the Justice Section of UNODC made an introductory statement.

74. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, South Africa, China, Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait and the United States.

75. Statements were also made by the observers for Canada, Viet Nam, Azerbaijan, Saudi Arabia and Namibia.

76. The observers for the Thailand Institute of Justice, the Korean Institute of Criminology and the International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges also made statements.

A. Deliberations

77. Many speakers emphasized the importance of the United Nations standards and norms for their national crime prevention strategies and justice reform initiatives and also in the context of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Several speakers underlined the important and exclusive mandate of the Commission within the United Nations system with regard to the United Nations standards and norms, and noted the need to update those standards and norms. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the efforts of UNODC to promote and support the application of the standards and norms and commended the tools and programmes developed for that purpose.

78. UNODC was commended for its leadership role in promoting, spearheading and coordinating efforts to address crime and violence and in assisting Member States, including through the provision of technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in support of the rule of law.

79. Many speakers reported on national initiatives to improve prison conditions and ensure respect for the human dignity of prisoners, in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Reference was also made to the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules.

80. Several speakers described national measures adopted to promote the use of non-custodial measures, in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules). Several speakers highlighted the advantages of restorative justice processes, guided by a victim-centred approach, the importance of access to legal aid, in particular for vulnerable members of society, and the benefits of the transfer of foreign prisoners to their home country to facilitate their rehabilitation.

81. Challenges posed by urban crime, the recruitment of youth by gangs and the need to rehabilitate former gang members were mentioned, with one speaker suggesting that those issues be considered at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

82. Several speakers stressed the importance of public participation and the role of civil society organizations, academia and private-public partnerships in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes.

B. Action taken by the Commission

83. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, El Salvador, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representatives of Thailand and France made statements.

Chapter VII

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

84. At its 8th meeting, on 23 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled “World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2019/2–E/CN.15/2019/2](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice ([E/CN.15/2019/10](#)).

85. The Chief of the Crime Research Section of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC made an introductory statement.

86. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, South Africa, China, the Russian Federation, Algeria, Indonesia, Mexico, the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

87. A statement was also made by the observer for Canada.

88. The observer for Penal Reform International made a statement.

A. Deliberations

89. Many speakers commended the Office’s research work, in particular its work on the standardization and consolidation of crime data, and its provision of technical assistance. The Office’s role in measuring progress in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 was highlighted. In that regard, several speakers underscored the importance of collecting consistent and comparable data at the national, regional and global levels. The importance of monitoring current trends and emerging issues related to global crime and sharing best practices and lessons learned was highlighted. In addition, reference was made to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and, in that connection, one speaker encouraged Member States to collect disaggregated data on hate crimes. UNODC was also commended for its World Wildlife Seizures (World WISE) database.

90. Many speakers expressed concern about emerging forms of crime, in particular cybercrime, environmental crime (including wildlife and fisheries crime), cultural property-related crime and illicit trade in precious metals. Speakers also referred to other prevailing forms of crime, including the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In addition, information was shared on issues such as hate crime and women in prisons, as well as on issues related to foreign terrorist fighters.

91. A number of speakers welcomed the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime. The need for capacity-building, in particular for law enforcement officials, was stressed. Some speakers suggested the development of an international convention on cybercrime to facilitate international cooperation. Other speakers noted that there was no consensus for the development of a new international instrument. Other speakers noted that the Organized Crime Convention provided a legal basis for international cooperation in relation to all forms of transnational organized crime.

92. Some speakers suggested that consideration should be given to developing new legal instruments to address other emerging forms of organized crime, including wildlife crime, as well as asset recovery.

93. One speaker expressed concern about trafficking in pharmaceuticals and the clandestine production of falsified medicines. Information was shared on national efforts to address those emerging crimes.

B. Action taken by the Commission

94. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2019/L.9/Rev.1), as orally amended, sponsored by Belarus, Colombia and Honduras. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 28/2.) Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Colombia made a statement.

95. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2019/L.11/Rev.1), as orally amended, sponsored by Australia, Belarus, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. D, resolution 28/3.) A statement was made by the observer for Peru. Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Mexico and the observers for Peru and Belgium made statements.

96. Also at the same meeting, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/2019/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Eswatini, France, Honduras, Nigeria, Peru, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Switzerland (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Algeria and the observer for Peru made statements.

97. Also at its 10th meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Saudi Arabia and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the observer for Canada made a statement.

98. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Canada, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC

website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Mexico and the observers for Australia and Saudi Arabia made statements.

Chapter VIII

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

99. At its 8th and 9th meetings, on 23 and 24 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled “Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ([E/CN.15/2019/11](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice ([E/CN.15/2019/12](#));

(c) Discussion guide for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ([A/CONF.234/PM.1](#));

(d) Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2019 ([A/CONF.234/RPM.1/1](#));

(e) Report of the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Beirut from 26 to 28 March 2019 ([A/CONF.234/RPM.2/1](#));

(f) Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Santiago from 5 to 7 February 2019 ([A/CONF.234/RPM.3/1](#));

(g) Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 2019 ([A/CONF.234/RPM.4/1](#));

(h) Report of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 23 to 25 April 2019 ([A/CONF.234/RPM.5/1](#));

(i) Conference room paper containing a note by the Secretariat entitled “From policy directives to concrete results: a quinquennial strategic operational road map” ([E/CN.15/2019/CRP.3](#)).

100. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC, the Secretary of the Commission and a Senior Programme Officer of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch of UNODC.

101. The representative of Japan, the host of the Fourteenth Congress, made a statement that included a presentation on the preparations for the upcoming Congress. Statements were also made by the representatives of Kuwait, Belarus, Nigeria, Algeria, Thailand, China, the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

102. The observers for Kazakhstan, Canada, Qatar, Romania, Norway and El Salvador also made statements.

103. The observers for the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the Thailand Institute of Justice made statements. A statement was also made by the observer for the United Nations Development Programme.

A. Deliberations

104. The representative of Japan, the host country of the Fourteenth Congress, informed the Commission about the preparatory process for the upcoming Congress, including the preparations for the Youth Forum, which would take place in Kyoto, prior to the Congress, from 13 to 15 April 2020. The main theme of the Youth Forum would be “Youth engagement for our safe and secure society, towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”.

105. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the work undertaken by the host country, Japan, as well as for the preparations by the Secretariat for the Congress, including the finalization of the discussion guide. Speakers welcomed the convening of the regional preparatory meetings for the Congress, underlining that their outcomes would be important contributions to the negotiations on the Kyoto declaration. The view was expressed that the European Regional Preparatory Meeting, which had been organized for the first time since 1995, had produced tangible results and should continue to be organized for future congresses, within regular budget resources.

106. Reference was made to the possible format of the Kyoto declaration, with several speakers noting that it should build on but not repeat the Doha Declaration on 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. Several speakers highlighted that the future Kyoto declaration should be pragmatic, action-oriented, short and concise, with a strong overarching political message that reflected Member States’ commitment to addressing the main challenges, with a particular focus on practitioners. The importance of finalizing the negotiations on the declaration in Vienna, prior to the Congress, was mentioned.

107. The important role of the Commission, as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, was underlined. It was stated that the Commission served as both a political forum and a technical body that enabled discussions between practitioners and other stakeholders.

108. The representative of Kazakhstan informed the Commission of his Government’s interest in hosting the Fifteenth Congress, in 2025, in Nur-Sultan.

109. A number of speakers reported on national efforts to implement the Doha Declaration. In that regard, speakers welcomed the timely and comprehensive activities undertaken by UNODC to support Member States with its implementation. A representative of Qatar, the host of the Thirteenth Congress, reiterated his Government’s commitment to supporting Japan in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. He also informed the Commission of his Government’s intention to continue supporting the activities of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness beyond 2020.

B. Action taken by the Commission

110. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador,

Eswatini, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II.) Prior to the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.7, available on the UNODC website). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, a representative of Japan made a statement and informed the Commission that Japan had decided to host a governmental expert group meeting in Kyoto in September 2019 and would coordinate with the representatives of the regional groups regarding the nomination of participating experts. A statement was also made by the observer for Saudi Arabia.

111. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.15/2019/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Andorra, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Panama and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.). Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Guatemala made a statement.

Chapter IX

Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

112. At its 9th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled “Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

113. Introductory statements were made by the Second Vice-Chair of the Commission and a representative of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies. Two participants in the youth meeting organized on the margins of the session of the Commission also made a statement.

114. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Thailand, Algeria and the United States. A statement was also made by the observer for Canada.

Deliberations

115. Several speakers highlighted that the Commission, as the leading policymaking body in the United Nations system in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, played a key role with regard to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 16. The mutually reinforcing and interrelated nature of sustainable development and the rule of law was highlighted in that regard.

116. Support was expressed for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 73/183, entitled “Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

117. The importance of leaving no one behind and of involving all relevant stakeholders in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals was underscored. Several speakers called for an intersectoral approach and public-private partnerships, including to ensure adequate resources for efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. One speaker underscored the importance of focusing joint efforts on the most vulnerable members of society.

118. Continued efforts by UNODC to contribute to the coherence of the United Nations system were welcomed, and the Office was encouraged to continue to work with other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to further enhance coordination and collaboration. One speaker underlined the principle of shared responsibility and called on all States to work towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda within their national policies, noting that the 2030 Agenda was complementary to the Commission’s work.

119. Speakers welcomed the statement of the participants in the youth meeting and stressed the importance of the involvement of young people in the work of the Commission, including in the preparations for the upcoming Crime Congress.

120. One speaker noted that implementation of the 2030 Agenda must respect and be without prejudice to the independent mandates of other processes and institutions. The speaker also noted that it was recognized in the 2030 Agenda that each country would work towards implementing the Agenda, in accordance with its own national

policies and priorities and in a manner consistent with their rights and obligations under international law.

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission

121. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled “Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission”.

Action taken by the Commission

122. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft decision ([E/CN.15/2019/L.13](#)). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II.)

Chapter XI

Other business

123. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled “Other business”. No issues were raised under the agenda item.

Chapter XII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session

124. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its twenty-eighth session (E/CN.15/2019/L.1 and Add.1–6), as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

125. At its reconvened twenty-seventh session, held on 6 and 7 December 2018, the Commission agreed that its twenty-eighth session would be held from 20 to 24 May 2019, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 17 May 2019, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

126. At the informal pre-session consultations on 17 May 2019, which were chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission, Jose Antonio Marcondes De Carvalho (Brazil), the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 23 April 2019 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-eighth session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

127. The Commission held the regular part of its twenty-eighth session in Vienna from 20 to 24 May 2019, during which time there were 10 plenary meetings and 8 meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

128. The Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session. At the 1st meeting, on 20 May 2019, video messages by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council were shown. The Executive Director of UNODC made an opening statement, during which he also conveyed a message from the Secretary-General.

129. Opening statements were made by the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the representative of Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), the representative of Japan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States) and the observer for the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and Ukraine).

C. Attendance

130. The twenty-eighth session was attended by representatives of 37 States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for 84 other States Members of the United Nations, observers for 2 non-member States, representatives of 10 entities of the United Nations system and observers for 12 institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, 18 intergovernmental organizations and 51 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2019/INF/2.

D. Election of officers

131. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-seventh session, on 7 December 2018, opened its twenty-eighth session for the sole purpose of electing its Bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for

the twenty-eighth session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

132. On 7 December 2018, the Commission elected the Chair, the Second Vice-Chair and the Third Vice-Chair. The nomination for the office of First Vice-Chair remained pending until 8 January 2019, when the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States nominated Jose Antonio Marcondes De Carvalho of Brazil for that office. The nomination for the Rapporteur remained pending until 19 February 2019, when the Group of African States nominated Ahmed Tareq Ibrahim Maaty of Egypt for that office. The Commission elected the First Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur during its consideration of item 1.

133. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-eighth session were as follows:

<i>Chair</i>	Eastern European States	Alena Kupchyna (Belarus)
<i>First Vice-Chair</i>	Latin American and Caribbean States	Jose Antonio Marcondes De Carvalho (Brazil)
<i>Second Vice-Chair</i>	Western European and other States	Gabriela Sellner (Austria)
<i>Third Vice-Chair</i>	Asia-Pacific States	Kazem Gharib Abadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	African States	Ahmed Tareq Ibrahim Maaty (Egypt)

134. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the representatives of Nigeria and Japan, and the observers for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile and Sweden), the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Romania (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31. During the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 22 and 23 May 2019 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

135. At its 1st meeting, on 20 May 2019, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work ([E/CN.15/2019/1](#)), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2018/244.

F. Documentation

136. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-eighth session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2019/CRP.8.

G. Closure of the current part of the session

137. At its 10th meeting, on 24 May 2019, the Commission heard closing statements by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Chair of the Commission.

138. A closing statement was also made by the representative of Algeria.