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**Commission on Crime Prevention  
and Criminal Justice**  
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**Draft report**

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**Addendum****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**

1. At its 9th meeting, on 17 May 2018, 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.15/2018/11](#));

(b) Conference room paper containing the discussion guide for the Fourteenth Congress ([E/CN.15/2018/CRP.1](#)).

2. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat.
3. The representative of Japan, the country that was to host the Fourteenth Congress, made a statement that included an audiovisual presentation about the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. Statements were also made by the representatives of China, Indonesia, the United States and Italy.
4. The observers for Kuwait, Costa Rica, Qatar, Thailand and Algeria also made statements.
5. The observer for the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders made a statement.
6. The observer for the Japan Federation of Bar Associations also made a statement.



## Deliberations

7. All speakers recognized the significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and their inherent capacity to shape international and domestic policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Speakers also thanked the Government of Japan for its outstanding organizational and substantive preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. The completion of negotiations on the Doha Declaration prior to the Thirteenth Congress was noted as a good practice that should be replicated during preparations for the Fourteenth Congress.

8. The representative of Japan informed the Commission of his Government's decision to organize a youth forum prior to the Fourteenth Congress and said that the modalities of the organization of the forum would be brought to the attention of the Commission at its twenty-eighth session. He commended the Secretariat on the well-balanced content of the discussion guide and requested its prompt finalization so that it could serve as the basis for discussions at the regional preparatory meetings. He also provided substantive feedback on the content of the discussion guide.

9. The representative of Costa Rica reiterated her Government's intention to host the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth Congress in 2019, following previous practice.

10. Owing to the unique timing of the Fourteenth Congress in relation to the lifespan of the Sustainable Development Goals, many speakers noted that the Congress would provide an opportune occasion to go beyond discussions of traditional manifestations of crime and to discuss new and emerging forms of crime within a broader context. Furthermore, one speaker noted that transparent and effective crime prevention and criminal justice systems were no longer sufficient on their own, and that the effective participation of all sectors of society was crucial in order to prevent crime and violence.

11. Several speakers reported on their national efforts to implement the Doha Declaration, in which Member States had underscored the fundamental importance of the rule of law to sustainable development. In that context, one speaker noted the ongoing work of UNODC in implementing the Doha Declaration in the areas of strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems, fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners and preventing youth crime through sport, and through the Education for Justice initiative.

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