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Addendum

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

1. 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](#)).

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

3. 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.

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

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

Deliberations

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. A number of speakers welcomed the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a 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.

9. 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.

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