



Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



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Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration

Follow-up to 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

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution [70/174](#), the General Assembly 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, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015. The present report includes information on national legislative action and policy directives to implement the principles contained in the Doha Declaration. It complements the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress that were submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from its twenty-fifth to twenty-eighth sessions ([E/CN.15/2016/11](#), [E/CN.15/2017/11](#), [E/CN.15/2018/11](#) and [E/CN.15/2019/11](#)).

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution [70/174](#), the General Assembly 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, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015.
2. In its resolution [74/171](#), 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, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Fourteenth Congress 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. To that end, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Fourteenth Congress for its consideration.
3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to Assembly resolution [74/171](#). It provides information on national legislative action and policy directives to implement the principles contained in the Doha Declaration.
4. As at 30 October 2019 replies had been received from the following Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore and Tunisia.
5. Information was also provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
6. Responses were received from the following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network: Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and Thailand Institute of Justice.
7. Contributions were also received from the Commonwealth of Independent States, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Criminal Court, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Organization of American States and the World Customs Organization (WCO).
8. The following non-governmental organizations submitted information: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Japan Federation of Bar Associations and Penal Reform International.
9. Owing to the length and volume of the submissions received, the Secretariat has provided in this report a summary of the information received and has made the full submissions available on the website of the Congress (www.unodc.org/congress).

II. Information provided by Member States, United Nations entities, institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations

A. Action taken by Member States

Albania

10. Albania reported on its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its criminal justice system. Albania mentioned the measures taken to improve the treatment of prisoners and detainees who were juvenile offenders, which served as the basis for the national Juvenile Justice Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2018–2021.

11. Albania also reported on the measures taken to ensure legal aid in criminal proceedings, highlighting the establishment of four centres providing primary legal aid services.

Algeria

12. Algeria reported on the national measures and efforts undertaken to ensure that national legislation was fair and not discriminatory in any way, including the revision of national legislation, the simplification of criminal proceedings and efforts to ensure that the criminal justice system met multiple accountability responsibilities.

13. Algeria also provided information on its efforts to strengthen international cooperation to address and combat organized crime and corruption and to ensure that it fulfilled the requirements of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as requirements of other relevant international legal instruments.

Argentina

14. Argentina reported on its overall efforts to incorporate a gender perspective into its national criminal justice system and provided a detailed account of its national plan for implementing those efforts. Argentina also reported on the initiatives undertaken to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions and referred to the capacity-building activities the Government carried out to that effect.

15. Argentina also highlighted its overall efforts regarding the strengthening of international and regional cooperation and national projects targeting specific mandated areas of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Australia

16. Australia reported on the overall efforts carried out to implement the Doha Declaration, namely the implementation of comprehensive national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, measures aimed at protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, as well as the integration of child- and youth-related issues into criminal justice reform efforts and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the criminal justice system. A detailed account of the measures undertaken by Australia in this regard was also provided.

17. Australia referred to a wide range of new legislative initiatives, programmes and policies aimed at implementing the Doha Declaration. These initiatives focused on international and regional cooperation to combat transnational organized crime, measures to prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, building the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions, and measures to create a secure and resilient cyberenvironment. Other initiatives focused on national approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal

justice, including measures to ensure the contribution of civil society, the private sector and academia; awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes; and measures to strengthen public-private partnerships for preventing and countering crime.

Belarus

18. Belarus referred to the national measures aimed at implementing paragraphs 1–5 of the Doha Declaration, including measures to enhance professionalism and transparency in the judicial system. Belarus highlighted that the judicial system is balanced in terms of gender. Belarus also reported on their transnational organized crime and national crime statistics for grave offences and national statistics in the area of firearms, providing a detailed account of the firearms seized.

19. Furthermore, Belarus referred to the protection of the rights and interests of children, including alternative justice measures for juvenile offenders and a package of measures aimed at ensuring the rights, interests and physical and psychological well-being of minors involved in criminal proceedings.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

20. The Plurinational State of Bolivia reported on its overall efforts to combat transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism and violence, as well as action taken in the area of the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, namely by adopting a holistic approach aimed at incorporating education, employment, sports and culture into prisoners' daily activities.

21. The Plurinational State of Bolivia referred to activities aimed at preventing crime and highlighted its efforts to tackle drug trafficking, namely by engaging in bilateral cooperation with neighbouring countries. The Government also referred to its strategy regarding the prevention of drug consumption among young people through the promotion of awareness-raising activities.

Bulgaria

22. Bulgaria reported on the Government's efforts for crime prevention, namely through activities aimed at children and young people, as well as vulnerable groups.

23. Furthermore, Bulgaria reported on the Government's efforts to strengthen international cooperation in addressing transnational organized crime, specifically trafficking in persons, cybercrime and illicit trafficking in cultural property.

Canada

24. Canada referred to its overall efforts with respect to the orientation of its national policies in tackling matters regarding crime prevention and criminal justice. In the field of trafficking in persons, Canada highlighted the implementation of a national policy that brought together federal efforts to address trafficking in persons in Canada and abroad. Canada reported on a recently expanded national strategy to protect children from sexual exploitation on the Internet and highlighted the support that the Government was providing to specific institutions that contribute to tackling this issue.

25. Canada underlined the work undertaken by the national Government in collaboration with the governments of the provinces and territories to achieve a fair and accessible justice system. Canada acknowledged the importance of integrating youth-related issues into criminal justice reform and highlighted its separate criminal justice system for young persons. Canada further reported on its multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach to addressing violence against women, including gender-related killing of women and girls, an approach which included a combination of both legislative and non-legislative responses designed to prevent and reduce the prevalence of violence against women. Canada also highlighted the gender-specific

measures implemented in the areas of crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders.

26. Canada provided a detailed account of measures addressing other areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and highlighted specific efforts in the field of international cooperation targeting terrorism, corruption, money-laundering, the illicit manufacturing of firearms, cybercrime, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife crime and restorative justice and regarding the rule of law in general.

France

27. France reported on its national policies in matters related to crime prevention and criminal justice. France referred in particular to measures taken to promote the rule of law in its judicial processes, namely regarding the right to a fair trial, access to legal aid, the reinforcement of judicial integrity, the integration of targeted measures related to juvenile offenders, the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into national policies and strategies, the education of children and youth in matters related to the prevention of crime and violence, and the adoption of specific measures aimed at protecting victims and witnesses.

28. Regarding crime prevention, France also referred to measures implemented for the protection of journalists from targeted violence. Reference was also made to measures to strengthen international cooperation in matters related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and the transfer of criminal proceedings and convicted persons.

Guatemala

29. Guatemala reported on the overall efforts to implement comprehensive and inclusive national policies on crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular measures affecting women, children and youth. Guatemala also reported on specific capacity-building initiatives.

30. Guatemala referred to measures concerning the protection of children and the incorporation of a gender perspective in institutional policies and highlighted its efforts to strengthen international cooperation in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Hungary

31. Hungary referred to its overall efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system, in particular the amendments made to its national laws concerning the protection of victims and their ability to access legal aid, including the reformulation of the national legal framework covering victim support services, as well as the creation of a new law on domestic violence. Hungary reported on the implementation measures adopted to prevent and fight corruption by introducing in its national legislation criminal offences punishing bribery, trading in influence and the failure to report a crime related to corruption.

32. Hungary highlighted partnerships between the public and private sectors to strengthen crime prevention and referred to the Safecity project, which incorporated crime prevention features into environmental design. Hungary mentioned that it had reinforced the identification of children at risk by introducing guidelines related to child protection and the prevention of child abuse. That system required confidential data management. Social workers also received training on the prevention and identification of, and adequate response to, child abuse and child prostitution and trafficking.

Iraq

33. Iraq reported on the inauguration of a national security strategy on ensuring the safety and protection of the economy, culture, society, information technology, communication, energy and natural resources, noting that the strategy's goals could

not be achieved without focusing on critical elements related to crime prevention and criminal justice. Those critical elements included upgrading the efficiency and capacities of law enforcement bodies, the identification of relevant law enforcement units in the Ministry of Interior and the protection of human rights.

Kuwait

34. Kuwait reported on its overall efforts to support implementation of the Doha Declaration, covering a range of activities and interventions such as border control, national security measures, training of law enforcement officials to adequately respond to different form of terrorism, enactment of national legislation for the protection of the environment and the protection of migrants, in particular children and women, as well as designing and implementing rehabilitation programmes.

35. Kuwait also provided a detailed account of its effort to raise public awareness of issues related to the rule of law and the prevention of crime and of its efforts to develop and implement specific measures to promote a safe cyberenvironment and counter all forms of criminal activities conducted on the Internet. It also provided information on its national efforts to address the world drug problem by strengthening national, regional and international cooperation.

Lebanon

36. Lebanon provided information on national efforts undertaken to promote human rights through the revision and enactment of national laws to protect victims and ensure their access to fair treatment and efforts for training and capacity-building in the areas of human trafficking, the rehabilitation and the reintegration of offenders and gender and domestic violence. At the international level, Lebanon activated cooperation frameworks to ensure expeditious responses to requests for international cooperation.

Liechtenstein

37. Liechtenstein reported on its overall efforts to combat human trafficking and modern slavery through the implementation of targeted actions. Liechtenstein also referred to its efforts with other like-minded States in the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT) on elaborating a code of conduct for Security Council action against atrocity crimes.

Morocco

38. Morocco provided a detailed account of its criminal law policies, in particular in the area of the prevention of crime at the national and international levels. It also reported on its national efforts to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the right to a fair trial, including relevant legislation to ensure that all individuals are equal before the law.

39. Morocco also provided detailed information on its national, regional and international efforts to combat crime, terrorism and corruption in all their forms and manifestations through the harmonization of national legislation, the development of national strategies on crime, terrorism and corruption, and appropriate criminal responses to address new and emerging forms of crime.

Myanmar

40. Myanmar provided an account of its national crime prevention strategy, which involved carrying out several national projects aimed at preventing crime in different regions of the country. Myanmar highlighted its cooperation with UNODC in the areas of transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, countering corruption and criminal justice, as well as addressing drug-related and health issues and sustainable livelihoods and development.

41. Myanmar reported on the enactment of the new National Drug Control Policy and on the amendment of the existing law regarding narcotic drugs. Myanmar also communicated its intention to update national laws regarding trafficking in persons, child rights and countering money-laundering.

Netherlands

42. The Netherlands reported on the implementation of the Government's security agenda for enhancing cooperation to strengthen initiatives and activities to promote the rule of law.

43. The Netherlands also highlighted the country's overall efforts in the areas of countering organized crime, money-laundering and cybercrime, as well as the establishment of a victim compensation fund.

Oman

44. Oman reported on its efforts in the area of the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, as well as all other relevant measures undertaken to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters. It also reported on more specific and technical measures undertaken to counter organized crime and corruption.

Peru

45. Peru reported on its preventive approach to combating crime, in particular the implementation of a holistic programme for strategic crime prevention focusing on youth at risk. Peru referred to its policies for crime prevention among juvenile offenders implemented in communities and schools in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to ensure an interdisciplinary approach.

46. Peru also highlighted efforts for the integration of a gender perspective in the criminal justice system by, inter alia, creating and implementing policies to prevent and address violence against women.

Romania

47. Romania reported on national developments concerning criminal law legislation and criminal law procedures, namely in the fields of sexual abuse and exploitation of children, the protection of victims of crime, the prevention and combating of terrorism and the prevention and combating of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Romania referred to its efforts to strengthen international cooperation, namely through the Romanian judicial criminal network, through which practical aspects of international cooperation in criminal matters were discussed.

48. Romania referred to its efforts to develop awareness-raising programmes that conveyed key values based on the rule of law, and those efforts included promoting the active participation of the private sector in those programmes. Romania also reported on its overall efforts to combat prison overcrowding, develop training and capacity-building activities and enhance administrative and institutional capacity at the national level.

Russian Federation

49. The Russian Federation referred to several national programmes and strategies aimed at eliminating violence and preventing terrorism and to address irregular and uncontrolled migration and combat trafficking in persons, drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime. The Russian Federation stressed that its legislation was updated constantly to ensure that the rule of law was upheld in society.

50. The Russian Federation highlighted the attention that the Government gave to respect for human rights and referred to its efforts to strengthen international cooperation.

Serbia

51. Serbia referred to its overall efforts regarding international cooperation and legal assistance through participation in judicial networks, bilateral cooperation, the reinforcement of informal cooperation and the enhancement of the capacities of the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Serbia reported on its overall efforts to combat terrorism and organized crime, namely amendments to the criminal code and the implementation of a national strategy and the respective action plan in line with the country's efforts to prevent terrorism.

52. Serbia reported on its commitment to counter corruption, financial crimes and money-laundering. Serbia referred specifically to its Financial Investigations Strategy, which introduced new tools to counter corruption and economic crimes. Serbia also referred to its overall efforts to address trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and cybercrime. It also referred to its national specialized agencies which carried out operations to counter criminal activities related to child sexual exploitation and abuse on the Internet.

Singapore

53. Singapore reported on its efforts to protect children and women from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, namely the introduction of new offences related to child abuse material and child sexual exploitation. Singapore also reported on the significant steps undertaken to prevent and combat the trafficking of women and children, as well as for the protection of children within the criminal justice system.

54. Singapore referred to the efforts of the Singapore Prison Service, conducted both in and outside prisons, to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders, which included a campaign to raise awareness of the need to give ex-offenders a second chance. Singapore highlighted the initiative which provided family support to inmates to strengthen dysfunctional families, increased family involvement in the rehabilitation of inmates and empowered inmates to take ownership of their rehabilitation. Singapore also referred to its overall efforts regarding international cooperation in the fields of cybercrime, money-laundering and other criminal activities and highlighted a new Act that facilitated the sharing of financial intelligence.

Tunisia

55. Tunisia reported on its efforts to protect children from all forms of exploitation and violence and on the establishment of an entity to prevent trafficking in persons with a special focus on the protection of children. Tunisia further reported on its national strategies to ensure the transparency and impartiality of its crime prevention and criminal justice system. Finally, it provided information on the efforts undertaken to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters to combat and address organized crime, cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property.

B. Action taken by United Nations entities**International Organization for Migration**

56. IOM reported on the need for safeguards regarding the identification of migrants who are victims of trafficking or smuggling and referred to the launch of the *IOM Handbook: Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse*.

57. IOM highlighted the need to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced labour. IOM also referred to their advisory services to help businesses address human trafficking in their operations and supply chains. IOM reported on several initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation in matters relating to human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

58. OHCHR referred to its contribution to the implementation of the Doha Declaration by preparing and submitting reports to the Human Rights Council on issues related to human rights in the administration of justice, namely reports on violence, death and serious injury in situations of deprivation of liberty; the impact of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; addressing and countering the world drug problem with regard to human rights; the death penalty; terrorism and human rights; and corruption. OHCHR provided a detailed account of how support had been provided to different countries worldwide.

59. OHCHR reported on the initiatives undertaken regarding policies for prison inmates; witness protection; specialized training for criminal justice professionals on hate crimes; efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination; the integration of a gender perspective into criminal justice systems; efforts to address the world drug problem; counter-terrorism; and the introduction of consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention, criminal justice and corruption.

United Nations Children's Fund

60. UNICEF referred to its overall efforts for the integration of child- and youth-related policies into criminal justice reform efforts and the development and implementation of comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies. UNICEF highlighted its efforts to promote alternatives to detention for children convicted of crimes and to improve support for children victims and witnesses by building capacity and enhancing programmes that involved coordination between the justice and social welfare sectors.

61. UNICEF highlighted action taken to address violence against children and noted specific campaigns and global activities with which it engaged by providing technical assistance and by ensuring that programmes addressing violence against children at the country level were robust, evidence-based and could be scaled up in order to support countries with the development, implementation and monitoring of interventions under the "Safe to Learn: Call to Action" initiative.

C. Action taken by institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

62. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders reported on the delivery of technical assistance focused on countering corruption, crime prevention and criminal justice, money-laundering and international cooperation.

European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

63. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, reported on its overall efforts in providing technical expertise to address trafficking in persons. The Institute also reported on its targeted action in Eastern European countries for establishing support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking.

64. The Institute referred to its efforts to address the gender-based violence experienced by female migrants.

Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

65. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders provided a detailed account of the activities it carried out regarding the prevention of violence and crime, transnational organized crime, money-laundering, the reform of criminal justice systems and international cooperation. The Institute referred to the educational activities carried out in matters related to the prevention of violence and crime. Those activities promoted the creation of a secure and positive learning environment in secondary schools aimed at protecting children and adolescents from all forms of violence, harassment and bullying at school.

66. The Institute referred to its efforts to strengthen criminal justice institutions in terms of their efficacy, independence, impartiality, equality of access and procedural safeguards by creating programmes of exchange and technical assistance in the areas of victim and witness protection, the promotion of restorative justice, the production of statistics, judicial reform, procedural innovations, the incorporation of new technologies and the inclusion of a gender perspective, among other areas.

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

67. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law highlighted its efforts in the areas of law enforcement and human rights in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and North Africa. The Institute also reported on its thematic work on topics such as human rights and countering corruption.

Thailand Institute of Justice

68. The Thailand Institute of Justice reported on its overall efforts to integrate child- and youth-related issues into criminal justice efforts by supporting the implementation in Thailand of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Institute also referred to its publication on mainstreaming a gender perspective into the criminal justice system, as well as its efforts to promote gender-specific measures in the areas of crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders.

69. The Institute referred to its innovative work on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

70. The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders referred to its strategic plan for the period 2017–2021 and reported on its ongoing consultations with relevant stakeholders across Africa which fostered partnerships among governments, academic, scientific and professional institutions, non-governmental organizations, experts, civil society and community leaders in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

D. Action taken by intergovernmental organizations**Commonwealth of Independent States**

71. The Commonwealth of Independent States reported on its overall efforts in the area of crime prevention, which included targeted medium-term cooperation programmes in the following priority areas: organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking and cybercrime. Reference was made to the implementation of targeted policy documents aimed at deepening cooperation in the

area of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as countering terrorism, radicalization and drug trafficking.

72. The Commonwealth of Independent States also referred to the programme of cooperation among its States members for the period 2017–2019 to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism, which is currently being implemented.

Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

73. The secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora reported on its overall efforts to combat wildlife crime and enhance the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities. Reference was made to overall efforts under the Convention to create a secure cyberenvironment with respect to wildlife crime, and highlighted the secretariat's cooperation with other international organizations. Measures were undertaken to improve cooperation and facilitate comprehensive and holistic responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife.

74. The secretariat of the Convention highlighted its commitment to enhancing gender mainstreaming in its policies and activities, to strengthening the development and use of tools and methods for increasing the availability and quantity of statistical data and analytical studies on crime prevention and criminal justice, and to strengthening international cooperation.

Inter-American Development Bank

75. The Inter-American Development Bank referred to the support it provided to Latin American countries in matters related to crime prevention and criminal justice and reported on the different activities carried out in the region in the areas of criminal justice and countering corruption. The Inter-American Development Bank also referred to its overall efforts for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders and reported on the activities it is carrying out in different countries of the region.

76. The Inter-American Development Bank highlighted the innovative interventions it carries out to promote the integration of migrants in society, as well as the promotion of opportunities for communities at risk. Furthermore, reference was made to the overall efforts to prevent violence among young people and a detailed account was provided of related activities carried out in different countries. The Inter-American Development Bank reported on its overall efforts to prevent violence against women, to strengthen the criminal justice system and to improve the security and overall justice systems in the regions and provided a detailed account of the activities undertaken.

International Criminal Court

77. The International Criminal Court reported on its overall efforts in awareness-raising at the national and international levels in the areas of justice development and the rule of law, for example, through the promulgation of policy papers regarding, inter alia, sexual and gender-based crimes, crimes against or affecting children, and the mainstreaming of gender- and child-sensitive perspectives in all areas of the Court's work.

78. The International Criminal Court also reported on its overall efforts to build and strengthen international cooperation with national jurisdictions on matters related to serious crimes, as well as the protection of victims and witnesses.

International Criminal Police Organization

79. INTERPOL reported on its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its joint activities, capacity-building and targeted support for member countries in the fight against all forms of transnational crime and terrorism. In that context, INTERPOL has developed the set

of seven Global Policing Goals to lead globally innovative approaches to policing and to create a safer and sustainable world. The Goals are closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda and contribute to the implementation of a total of 11 of the 16 Sustainable Development Goals and 40 of the 169 related targets.

80. INTERPOL highlighted the efforts taken for the alignment of its projects and initiatives with the principles of the 2030 Agenda as part of its commitment to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Organization of American States

81. The Organization of American States reported on its efforts to prevent violence and crime, in particular the establishment of the Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime and its respective programme, which sets the overall orientation of the policy of the Organization in that regard.

82. The Organization of American States also referred to its efforts in combating trafficking in persons, strengthening the capacities of prison systems to reintegrate offenders, strengthening the capacity of police institutions, providing support for victims of crime and addressing crimes related to irregular migration in Mesoamerica.

World Customs Organization

83. WCO reported on its overall efforts regarding the strengthening of international, regional and interagency cooperation in the law enforcement area, namely by building capacity, providing technical assistance and tools and instruments for its members and by increasing operational cooperation and information exchange. WCO also reported on its efforts to integrate customs activities into criminal justice systems.

84. WCO also referred to its programmes which contributed to the conduct of efficient investigations and prosecutions, inter alia, in the area of border and inland security. It also highlighted its cooperation with other international organizations, namely UNODC, in several programmes aimed at countering crime and corruption. WCO reported on its overall efforts to counter corruption, money-laundering and terrorism financing, which included targeted operations and the creation of an online global network aimed at combating commercial fraud.

85. WCO provided an account of its overall efforts to counter cybercrime and illicit trafficking in cultural property, namely the provision of technical expertise, guidance and training activities to its members. WCO also referred to its efforts to address wildlife crime which mobilized regional, subregional and national entities, and it highlighted the tools developed to assist its members on issues relating to wildlife and forest crimes.

E. Action taken by non-governmental organizations

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

86. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences reported on its activities to support the UNODC Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, namely at the tertiary level through the research activities undertaken on topics related to the rule of law, justice and strong institutions. Activities ranged from publishing articles, books and reference works to supporting the E4J tertiary-level modules.

87. The Academy stressed its commitment to the continuous support of the E4J initiative and to contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Japan Federation of Bar Associations

88. The Japan Federation of Bar Associations reported on its efforts to strengthen the rights of victims of crime so that victims receive adequate legal support. The Federation reported on its overall efforts for the protection of juvenile offenders, the

protection of women who are victims of violence, the abolishment of discrimination and the promotion of the rule of law.

Penal Reform International

89. Penal Reform International reported on its overall efforts for strengthening judicial integrity and fostering prisoner rehabilitation and social integration, through, in particular, the provision of training to criminal justice stakeholders, the rehabilitation of women offenders and the strengthening of access to services for female prisoners in different regions.

III. Follow-up to the Doha Declaration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

90. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, established in 1992 as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, is the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Through its convening power, the Commission has advanced discussions on key policy issues that emerge due to the ever-evolving nature of crime and the challenges facing the international crime prevention and criminal justice communities.

91. As such, the Commission has enabled active dialogue among practitioners from Member States, United Nations entities and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, as well as relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector. In doing so, the Commission has contributed to fostering the development of efficient national, regional and international strategies while ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach in advancing the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. More recently, at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, young people from around the world provided their written contributions on the importance of youth empowerment to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 and the role of education (see E/CN.15/2019/CRP.5). Further, the Commission provided an avenue for young people to speak before the Commission on issues related to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law, under its agenda item on the 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.

92. The United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, for which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice acts as the preparatory body, have provided stimulation and a substantive policy and normative framework for the subsequent work of the Commission, as well as the overall programmatic approach of UNODC. Since the adoption of the Doha Declaration, the Commission has, under its standing agenda item on the crime congress and under other relevant agenda items, discussed key issues facing the international community and identified joint actions for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

93. In addition, the Commission has allowed for the continuity of a substantive thematic framework through the adoption of resolutions that focused, inter alia, on issues that were at the heart of the Doha Declaration. Those resolutions focused on, among many other issues, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, education, crime prevention, addressing cybercrime, the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners and other key issues that formed part of the key commitments of the Doha Declaration.

94. The Commission also provided a venue for side events and other informal discussions that highlighted the importance of a multisectoral approach that supports

the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and that incorporates gender and human rights perspectives and promotes youth empowerment for the rule of law.

95. While the Commission has, in past years, in particular in the follow-up to the outcomes of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, served as a venue for Member States to report on national efforts to implement the relevant declarations, much more could be done to strengthen the role of the Commission in that regard. At the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok in August 2006, there was considerable discussion on efficient and effective ways to ensure appropriate follow-up to the outcomes of the congresses, including through resolutions to be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, action plans, checklists, mid-term reviews by the Commission or discussions on follow-up at future congresses (see [E/CN.15/2007/6](#)). In practice, the recurrent, annual report of the Secretary-General has been used as the main tool to report on national efforts (as it reflects the information provided by Member States) and to present proposals for future action by UNODC.

96. As expressed by Member States in several of the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress, the Congress could offer a unique opportunity to consider how the role of the Commission could be further enhanced as an interactive forum for sharing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in translating policy directives contained in the outcome document to be adopted at the Fourteenth Congress into meaningful action at the national, regional and international levels. The Commission might, in that regard, wish to consider the experiences gained through the intersessional thematic discussions that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs initiated following the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, and which continued pursuant to the Ministerial Declaration¹ adopted at the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019, which resulted, most recently, in the adoption of a multi-year workplan for the period 2019–2023 and the conducting of thematically focused interactive, multi-stakeholder discussions in October 2019.²

IV. Follow-up by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

97. One of the innovative elements of the follow-up to the Doha Declaration was that, for the first time, the declaration of a United Nations crime congress was used as the basis of an operational global programme. In order to advance the implementation of the Declaration, UNODC launched the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness, which was generously supported by the host country of the Thirteenth Congress. The aim of the Global Programme is to translate policy directives into concrete, operational results. The extensive expertise of UNODC in crime prevention and criminal justice, its widespread field presence and its global network of criminal justice professionals have contributed to ensuring that those activities would translate the Doha Declaration into a lasting legacy of proven results that have a positive impact on people's lives while contributing to global prosperity.

98. The Global Programme has provided support and technical assistance to Member States in four key areas: (a) strengthening judicial integrity and the prevention of corruption in justice systems; (b) fostering prisoners' rehabilitation and social integration; (c) preventing youth crime through sports; and (d) the Education

¹ Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem (See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B).

² More information is available at www.unodc.org/hlr/en/Follow-upProcess.html.

for Justice (E4J) initiative. The Programme has initiated various activities for the development of operational, legislative and policy-related work required by Member States to implement the Doha Declaration, thus contributing to the crime prevention and criminal justice goals and targets contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

99. Since the Programme's inception, 65 countries have received direct technical assistance, including in the area of capacity-building, that focuses on the needs identified by a beneficiary country. Furthermore, more than 45,000 judges, prison staff, academics, teachers, coaches, civil society representatives and young people from more than 190 countries have received capacity-building support. The Programme has had an impact on or engaged with more than 1.8 million people, who have interacted with its initiatives or tools. For example, E4J materials were utilized by beneficiaries to teach more than 1 million children, including more than 200,000 children who registered to play "Chuka, break the silence", a game to help children identify how they can fight gender-based violence. More than 300,000 people have visited five E4J exhibitions at museums in El Salvador and Guatemala, and the Programme's evidence-informed and sports-based life skills training curriculum "Line Up, Live Up" has been taught to more than 60,000 young people.

100. The activities and technical assistance delivered by the Programme present the global community with human-interest stories and examples of how the rule of law and a culture of lawfulness can be promoted at the national, regional and international levels. The Global Programme has left an imprint in the policymaking arena, as shown by the 158 references to the Programme and the Doha Declaration in official documents of the United Nations. The Global Programme is an example of how the provisions of the Declaration can be implemented innovatively, while mainstreaming gender and human rights in its 200 tools and other materials. At the same time, the programme leverages advancements in information technology through its website, which currently accounts for 20 per cent of all traffic to the UNODC website. Furthermore, the Programme has worked towards building and strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders, such as other United Nations entities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, educators and community-based associations.

101. As was referred to during several of the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Crime Congress, the programmatic experience and technical knowledge of the Global Programme also provides a necessary substantive programmatic link between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Crime Congresses. In transitioning from Doha to Kyoto, UNODC is in a unique position to continue to extend its expertise and support Member States with the comprehensive translation of policy commitments into operational action. Through the work that UNODC is undertaking in cooperation with a broad range of stakeholders (including children, youth, academia and educators, judges and other crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners, sport coaches, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector), new horizons have been opened on how the political outcome of the quinquennial crime congresses can be of great use to criminal justice professionals around the world.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

102. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider the information provided by Member States, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations on measures and initiatives to implement the principles contained in the Doha Declaration. The dissemination of such information has proved to be conducive to gaining a better understanding of the action taken since the Thirteenth Congress at the national, regional and international levels in terms of formulation of legislative and policy directives, and of strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms and capacities.

103. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider two interconnected elements which have been raised in the preparatory phase for the Fourteenth Congress, that is, in the regional preparatory meetings, and which can be instrumental for ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration.

104. The first of those elements is the importance of strengthening the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for crime prevention and criminal justice matters in advancing the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration by serving as an interactive forum for sharing, among policymakers, practitioners and all relevant stakeholders, their experiences, lessons learned and good practices in translating policy directives into meaningful action at the national, regional and international levels. The experiences gained by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in organizing intersessional thematic discussions in follow up to the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, and to the 2019 ministerial segment might serve as a source of inspiration in that regard.

105. The second element is the importance of operationalizing the outcome of the crime congress through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building. In that regard, the work undertaken by UNODC in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders (including other United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, practitioners, academia and youth), particularly through the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, can serve as a framework and function as the catalyst for continued action. Through the Global Programme, while considering the importance of its continuity and how its work can be used as an example for future action, UNODC has presented the global community with real examples of how the rule of law can be promoted at the national, regional and international levels and how the benefits of the advancements in information technology can be leveraged. The Global Programme is not only a successful example of programmatic implementation of an intergovernmental process but has also been shown to offer programmatic continuity between the Thirteenth Congress and Fourteenth Congress, with a forward-looking vision towards 2025 and beyond.³ This programmatic follow-up process goes hand in hand with, feeds into and complements the intergovernmental follow-up process led by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

106. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to recommend that for both follow-up processes – the intergovernmental process and the programmatic process – due consideration be given, beyond the Kyoto Declaration, to the report of the Congress, which will capture the deliberations during the high-level segment and consideration of the agenda items and will contain a summary of the proceedings of the Congress and the recommendations of its workshops. Worth considering are also the other substantive documents that will be issued before, during and after the Fourteenth Congress, including those issued by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on the outcome of the Congress workshops and documents issued by the United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts, including those relating to ancillary meetings held during the Congress.

³ See E/CN.15/2019/CRP.3.