



Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*

Doha, 12-19 April 2015


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Chapter I

Resolutions adopted by the Congress

1. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1

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

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Having assembled at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, to reaffirm our shared commitment to uphold the rule of law and to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, at the domestic and international levels, to ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, to provide access to justice for all, to build effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to uphold the principle of human dignity and the universal observance and respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

To that end, declare the following:

1. We acknowledge the 60-year legacy and continuing significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice as one of the largest and most diverse international forums for the exchange of views and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines in order to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. We recognize the unique and important contributions of the congresses to law and policy development, as well as to the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. We reaffirm the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination. We look forward to the future contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with regard to designing and implementing national and international crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, taking into account and building upon the recommendations of the congresses.

3. We recognize the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law. We commit ourselves to holistic and comprehensive approaches to countering crime, violence, corruption and terrorism

in all their forms and manifestations, and to ensuring that those responses are implemented in a coordinated and coherent way, along with broader programmes or measures for social and economic development, poverty eradication, respect for cultural diversity, social peace and social inclusion.

4. We acknowledge that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing. We therefore welcome the inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process for the post-2015 development agenda, which is aimed at developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and acknowledge the proposals of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals as the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered. In this context, we reiterate the importance of promoting peaceful, corruption-free and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a focus on a people-centred approach that provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

5. We reaffirm our commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, and encourage the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, while respecting fully the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind. To that end, we endeavour:

(a) To adopt comprehensive and inclusive national crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes that fully take into account evidence and other relevant factors, including the root causes of crime, as well as the conditions conducive to its occurrence, and, in accordance with our obligations under international law and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to ensure appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To ensure the right of everyone to a fair trial without undue delay by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, to equal access to justice with due process safeguards and, if needed, to access to an attorney and to an interpreter, and to ensure relevant rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;¹ to exercise due diligence to prevent and counter acts of violence; and to take effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and eliminate impunity;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

(c) To review and reform legal aid policies for expansion of access to effective legal aid in criminal proceedings for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, including, when necessary, through the development of national plans in this field, and to build capacities to provide and ensure access to effective legal aid in all matters and in all its forms, taking into account the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;²

(d) To make every effort to prevent and counter corruption, and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our criminal justice systems, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;³

(e) To integrate child- and youth-related issues into our criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴ and its two Optional Protocols,⁵ and taking into consideration the relevant provisions 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,⁶ as well as to develop and apply comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, so as to protect children who are in contact with the criminal justice system, as well as children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, particularly in relation to their treatment and social reintegration. We look forward to the results of the global study on children deprived of their liberty in this regard;

(f) To mainstream a gender perspective into our criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women⁷ and its Optional Protocol,⁸ and taking into account the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice⁹ and General Assembly resolutions on the gender-related killing of women and girls;

(g) To promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of our policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into

² General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);¹⁰

(h) To develop and implement appropriate and effective national strategies and plans for the advancement of women in criminal justice systems and institutions at the leadership, managerial and other levels;

(i) To enhance equality for all persons before the law, including gender equality, for individuals belonging to minority groups and for indigenous people, through, inter alia, a comprehensive approach with other sectors of government, relevant members of civil society and the media, and the promotion of the recruitment by criminal justice institutions of individuals belonging to these groups;

(j) To implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform our restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration;

(k) To intensify our efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible;

(l) To adopt effective measures for the recognition, protection and provision of support for and assistance to victims and witnesses in the framework of criminal justice responses to all crimes, including corruption and terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments and taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(m) To implement a victim-oriented approach to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, where appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹¹ and taking into account the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹² and to work, as necessary, with regional, international and civil society organizations to overcome the obstacles that may impede the delivery of social and legal assistance to victims of trafficking;

(n) To implement effective measures to protect the human rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and unaccompanied migrant children, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the United Nations

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹² General Assembly resolution 64/293.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹³ and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,¹⁴ which include the obligation that migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution under the Protocol only for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, and other relevant international instruments, and to make every possible effort to prevent the further loss of lives and bring the perpetrators to justice;

(o) To implement effective measures to eliminate violence against all migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to take all necessary legal and administrative steps to prevent and counter crimes involving violence against those groups;

(p) To conduct further research and gather data on crime victimization motivated by discrimination of any kind and to exchange experiences in and information on effective laws and policies that can prevent such crimes, bring perpetrators to justice and provide support to victims;

(q) To consider providing specialized training to criminal justice professionals to enhance capacities for recognizing, understanding, suppressing and investigating hate crimes motivated by discrimination of any kind, to help engage effectively with victim communities and to build public confidence and cooperation with criminal justice agencies;

(r) To intensify our 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;

(s) To prevent and counter, through appropriate domestic procedures for the timely identification and processing of cases, acts of violence falling within our jurisdiction against journalists and media professionals, whose professional duties often put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence, in particular from organized criminal groups and terrorists, and in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

(t) To strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels.

6. We welcome the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and take note of the draft updated Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as finalized by the Expert Group at its meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015, and look

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

forward to the consideration of this revised draft, and action thereon, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

7. We emphasize that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities. In this regard, we also stress the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts. Therefore, we will endeavour:

(a) To create a safe, positive and secure learning environment in schools, supported by the community, including by protecting children from all forms of violence, harassment, bullying, sexual abuse and drug abuse, in accordance with domestic laws;

(b) To integrate crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule-of-law aspects into our domestic educational systems;

(c) 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;

(d) To provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, as well as to promote lifelong learning skills for all.

8. We endeavour to strengthen international cooperation as a cornerstone of our efforts to enhance crime prevention and ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, and ultimately to prevent and counter all crimes. We encourage States parties to implement and make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the three international drug control conventions and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those instruments. We underscore that any measures taken to counter terrorism must comply with all our obligations under international law. We endeavour to enhance further international cooperation to stop the systematic exploitation of large numbers of individuals who are forced and coerced into a life of abuse and degradation. We therefore strive:

(a) To promote and strengthen international and regional cooperation to further develop the capacity of national criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen national legislation, as appropriate, as well as joint training and upgrading of the skills of our criminal justice officials, in particular to foster the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters, inter alia, in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of criminal proceedings and transfer of sentenced persons, and to conclude, where appropriate, bilateral and regional cooperation agreements, and to continue the development of specialized networks of law enforcement authorities, central authorities, prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers and legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including, where appropriate, by promoting a global virtual network to advance, where possible, direct contact among competent authorities to enhance

information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, making the best possible use of information and communication platforms;

(b) To continue to support the implementation of capacity-building programmes and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in line with human rights and fundamental freedoms, including with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters, the financing of terrorism, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists and kidnapping for ransom or for the purpose of extortion, and at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and to cooperate, as well as address, further analyse and identify appropriate areas for joint action, through, inter alia, effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, to counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, 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;

(c) To adopt effective measures at the national and international levels aimed at preventing terrorist groups from benefiting from ransom payments;

(d) To strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, such as those provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism and radicalization to violence, which can be conducive to terrorism, to enhance our efforts to implement deradicalization programmes, and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

(e) To implement effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular its chapter V, and in this regard to continue discussing innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful, while also drawing on the experience and knowledge built through the implementation of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank;

(f) To develop strategies to prevent and combat all illicit financial flows and emphasize the urgent need to adopt more effective measures to fight against economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, especially in their relevant transnational dimensions;

(g) To strengthen or, as appropriate, adopt procedures to more effectively prevent and counter money-laundering and enhance measures for the identification,

tracing, freezing, seizure and recovery of the proceeds of crime, including money and other assets that have not been accounted for and that are found in safe havens, for the purpose of their eventual confiscation, including, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, non-conviction-based confiscation, and for the transparent disposition of confiscated proceeds;

(h) To develop and implement adequate mechanisms to manage and preserve the value and condition of frozen, seized or confiscated assets that are the proceeds of crime, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters and to explore ways of affording one another similar cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings for confiscation purposes;

(i) To take appropriate measures to prevent and counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the victims and those who have been the object of such crimes, through all necessary legal and administrative steps, in accordance with the respective protocols, as appropriate, and strengthening inter-agency cooperation and coordination at the national level, as well as closer bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation;

(j) To consider, when investigating and prosecuting offences related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations, with a view to tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and the establishment of such crimes as predicate offences for money-laundering, as well as to enhance coordination and information-sharing among relevant agencies;

(k) To develop and adopt, as appropriate, effective measures to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, as well as explosives, including through awareness-raising campaigns designed to eliminate the illicit use of firearms and the illicit manufacture of explosives, to encourage States parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁵ to strengthen implementation of the Protocol by, inter alia, considering the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to enhance criminal investigations of illicit trafficking in firearms, to support the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,¹⁶ and to note the contributions of existing instruments on this issue and on related matters at the regional and international levels;

(l) To intensify our efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

trafficking and related criminal activities, and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking;

(m) To continue to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto in an effective and efficient manner;

(n) To invite Member States to draw on the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters when considering developing agreements with other States, bearing in mind their value as important tools for the development of international cooperation, and to invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its initiative to identify United Nations model treaties that may need to be updated, based on inputs received from Member States.

9. We endeavour to ensure that the benefits of economic, social and technological advancements become a positive force to enhance our efforts in preventing and countering new and emerging forms of crime. We recognize our responsibility to adequately respond to emerging and evolving threats posed by such crimes. Therefore, we strive:

(a) To develop and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses, including strengthening of the capacities of our judiciary and law enforcement institutions, and to adopt, when necessary, legislative and administrative measures to effectively prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of crime at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the scope of application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with regard to “serious crimes”, in accordance with national legislation;

(b) To explore specific measures designed to create a secure and resilient cyberenvironment, to prevent and counter criminal activities carried out over the Internet, paying particular attention to identity theft, recruitment for the purpose of trafficking in persons and protecting children from online exploitation and abuse, to strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national and international levels, including with the aim of identifying and protecting victims by, inter alia, removing child pornography, in particular child sexual abuse imagery, from the Internet, to enhance the security of computer networks and protect the integrity of relevant infrastructure, and to endeavour to provide long-term technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms. In addition, we note the activities of the 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, and invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider recommending that the expert group continue, based on its work, 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;

(c) To strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime, to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, in accordance with our commitments under international instruments, including, as appropriate, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property¹⁷ of 1970, and taking into consideration the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,¹⁸ to continue to gather and share information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations, and to further consider the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,¹⁹ and international standards and norms in this field, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring coordination of efforts in fulfilment of their respective mandates;

(d) To conduct further research on the links between urban crime and other manifestations of organized crime in some countries and regions, including crimes committed by gangs, as well as to exchange experiences in and information on effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and policies among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related violence on specific populations and places, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of adolescents and young adults;

(e) To adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, including flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,²⁰ timber and timber products and hazardous waste, as well as poaching, by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes;

(f) To ensure that our law enforcement and criminal justice institutions have the expertise and technical capacities to adequately address these new and emerging forms of crime, in close cooperation and coordination with one another, and to provide those institutions with the necessary financial and structural support;

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

¹⁹ *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

(g) 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. These may include, as appropriate, smuggling of petroleum and its derivatives, trafficking in precious metals and stones, illegal mining, counterfeiting of trademarked goods, trafficking in human organs, blood and tissue, and piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea.²¹

10. We support the development and implementation of consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention and criminal justice in order to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make our prevention efforts more effective and to galvanize public trust and confidence in criminal justice systems. We recognize our leading role and responsibility at all levels in developing and implementing crime prevention strategies and criminal justice policies at the national and subnational levels. We also recognize that, to enhance the effectiveness and fairness of such strategies, we should take measures to ensure the contribution of civil society, the private sector and academia, including the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as the media and all other relevant stakeholders, in the development and implementation of crime prevention policies. Therefore, we endeavour:

(a) To plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence, and to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies;

(b) 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;

(c) To promote a culture of lawfulness based on the protection of human rights and the rule of law while respecting cultural identity, with particular emphasis on children and youth, seeking the support of civil society and intensifying our 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;

(d) To promote the management and resolution of social conflict through dialogue and mechanisms of community participation, including by raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public, competent authorities and civil society, and promoting restorative justice;

(e) To raise public confidence in criminal justice by preventing corruption and promoting respect for human rights, as well as enhancing professional

²¹ As defined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 22/6.

competence and oversight in all sectors of the criminal justice system, thus ensuring that it is accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals;

(f) To explore the potential for the use of traditional and new information and communication technologies in the development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice, including for identifying public safety issues, and fostering public participation;

(g) To promote the improvement of e-government systems in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to enhancing public participation, and to promote the use of new technologies to facilitate cooperation and partnerships between the police and the communities they serve, as well as to share good practices and exchange information on community policing;

(h) To strengthen public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations;

(i) To ensure that the content of the law is accessible to the public, and to promote, as appropriate, the transparency of criminal trials;

(j) To establish or build upon existing practices and measures to encourage the public, especially victims, to report and follow up on incidents of crime and corruption, and to develop and implement measures for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;

(k) To consider partnering and supporting community initiatives and fostering the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights, as well as their involvement in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including by creating opportunities for community service and supporting the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and in that regard to encourage the sharing of best practices and the exchange of information on relevant social reintegration policies and programmes and on relevant public-private partnerships;

(l) To encourage the active participation of the private sector in crime prevention, as well as in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison;

(m) To build and maintain capacities for the study of criminology, as well as forensic and correctional sciences, and to draw on contemporary scientific expertise in the design and implementation of relevant policies, programmes and projects.

11. As we continue our efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in this Declaration, to enhance international cooperation, to uphold the rule of law and to ensure that our crime prevention and criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, we reaffirm the importance of adequate, long-term, sustainable and effective technical assistance and capacity-building policies and programmes. We therefore strive:

(a) To continue to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding in support of the design and implementation of effective programmes to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, upon the request of Member States and based on an assessment of their specific needs and priorities, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) To invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and all relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, in fulfilment of their mandates, to continue to coordinate and cooperate with Member States to provide effective responses to the challenges faced at the national, regional and global levels, as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the preparation of studies and the development and implementation of programmes.

12. We reaffirm that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime remains an essential partner for the achievement of our aspirations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration.

13. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020.

14. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Qatar for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Thirteenth Congress.

Resolution 2

Credentials of representatives to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Having examined the report of the Credentials Committee,²²

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

Chapter II

Background and preparations for the Congress

1. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was convened in accordance with paragraph (d) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 415 (V), which provided for the convening every five years of an international congress in the field, as well as in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 46/152, annex, 56/119, 62/173, 63/193 and 64/180.

2. In its resolution 65/230, the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth Congress. In its resolution 67/184, the Assembly decided that the main theme of the Thirteenth Congress should be “Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice

²² A/CONF.222/L.5.

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”. In its resolution 68/185, the Assembly decided to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015, and decided that the high-level segment of the Congress should 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 themes of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback. In the same resolution, the Assembly reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest possible level and to play an active role in the Congress.

3. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly decided on the four issues to be considered by the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress, emphasized the importance of those workshops, and invited 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 (UNODC) and 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.

4. In cooperation with the host Governments, the United Nations regional economic and social commissions and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network of institutes, four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress were held in 2014: (a) the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014; (b) the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Doha from 3 to 5 February 2014; (c) the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in San José from 19 to 21 February 2014; and (d) the African Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 2014.

Chapter III

Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Congress

5. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 65/230, 67/184 and 68/185.

B. Pre-Congress consultations

6. In conformity with the practice followed at United Nations special conferences and with General Assembly resolution 56/119, informal pre-Congress consultations were held on 11 April 2015. Participation in the consultations was open to representatives of all States invited to the Congress. A number of recommendations on the organization of work of the Congress were agreed upon in the course of the consultations (see A/CONF.222/L.1).

C. Attendance

7. The following States were represented at the Congress: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh,* Belarus, Belgium, Benin,* Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic,* Chad,* Chile, China, Colombia,* Comoros,* Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,* Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea,* Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia,* Georgia,* Germany, Greece,* Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary,* India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,* Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia,* Libya,* Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania,* Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,* Mozambique,* Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger,* Nigeria,* Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,* Serbia, Seychelles,* Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa,* Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,* Swaziland,* Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan,* Uganda, Ukraine,* United Arab Emirates,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),* Viet Nam, Yemen,* Zambia and Zimbabwe.

8. The following entities were represented by observers: Holy See and State of Palestine.

9. The following units of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies were represented by observers: Executive Office of the Secretary-General; Economic and Social Council; General Assembly; Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture; United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate; Department of Peacekeeping Operations; Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; UNODC; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and or arbitrary executions; Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; and United Nations University.

10. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the following regional and affiliated institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network were also represented by observers: Australian Institute of Criminology, African Institute for the Prevention

* The Credentials Committee in its report accepted the provisional participation of these States, pending the receipt of their credentials (see paras. 149 and 150 below).

of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, Korean Institute of Criminology, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences and Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

11. The following specialized agencies were represented by observers: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Health Organization (WHO).

12. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: African Union Commission, Arab Interior Ministers Council, Caribbean Community Secretariat, Commonwealth Secretariat, Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries, Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Council of Europe, European Police Office, European Union, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs, Inter-American Development Bank, International Anti-Corruption Academy, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Organization for Migration (IOM), League of Arab States (LAS), Nordic Council of Ministers, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Ibero-American Legal Assistance Network and World Customs Organization (WCO).

13. The following other entities were represented by observers: International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

14. The following non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were represented by observers: Academic Council on the United Nations System; Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences; African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development; American Correctional Association; Amnesty International; Asia Crime Prevention Foundation; Associazione Nazionale Produttori Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili; Crime Stoppers International; Criminologists Without Borders; Defence for Children International; Environmental Investigation Agency; Eurasian Harm Reduction Network; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Global Alliance against Traffic in Women; Human Rights Watch; International Association of Penal Law; International Drug Policy Consortium; International Fund for Animal Welfare; International Juvenile Justice Observatory; International Organization for Victim Assistance; International Psychoanalytical Association; International Society of Social Defence and Humane Criminal Policy; Jana Utthan Pratisthan-Academy for Public Upliftment; Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Leadership Watch; Libera-Associazioni, Nomi e Numeri contro le Mafie; Omega Research Foundation; Open Society Foundations; Penal Reform International; Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants; Reach Out to Asia; Society for Development and Community Empowerment; Soroptimist International; The European Law Students' Association; The International Legal Foundation; Women

and Memory Forum; World Animal Protection; World Society of Victimology; and World Wide Fund for Nature International.

15. The following were also represented by observers: Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; Consultation. Evaluation. Education. Inc.; Fair Trials; Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime; Instituto de Justicia Procesal Penal; International Centre for Sport Security; Small Arms Survey; The Black Fish; and UNCAC Civil Society Coalition.

16. More than 600 individual experts participated in the Thirteenth Congress as observers.

D. Opening of the Congress

17. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was officially opened by Yury Fedotov, the Secretary-General of the Congress and Executive Director of UNODC, in the presence of His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, the Amir of Qatar.

18. After his election, the President of the Thirteenth Congress, Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior of Qatar, addressed the Congress. In his statement, he welcomed all participants and thanked the Secretariat for the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress. He emphasized that crime and insecurity had led to increases in violence and corruption worldwide, which had hindered economic and social development. He highlighted the links between sustainable development and crime prevention and criminal justice measures. He stressed the importance of regional and international cooperation, and urged States to adopt clear policies and standards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. He emphasized the importance of partnerships among Governments, the private sector and civil society organizations for the effective fight against challenges relating to crime. He called for the integration of crime prevention and criminal justice into the broader United Nations agenda, as well as the post-2015 development agenda. He also called for ending the culture of crime, and noted his appreciation for the support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in promoting the international conventions and agreements pertaining to crime prevention and criminal justice. He announced a new initiative by Qatar to establish a fund for education and professional development for the benefit of displaced children and youth who were victims of conflicts in the region. Finally, he urged States to view 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, as the collective voice of the Congress in setting high standards for crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as for sustainable development.

19. The Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Congress and noted the importance of the congresses as the world's largest and most diverse gatherings of Governments, civil society, academia and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice. He noted, in that regard, that for 60 years the United Nations congresses had helped shape criminal justice policies and strengthen international

cooperation against the global threat of transnational organized crime. He stressed that crime threatened peace and security, hindered development, violated human rights, further enabled corruption to thrive, undermined good governance and the rule of law, devastated individuals and communities, and particularly affected weak and vulnerable groups in society. He stressed that the post-2015 development agenda required the recognition of the centrality of the rule of law and human rights to sustainable development. He pointed out that development and human rights depended on relevant legal frameworks and Governments that upheld the law. Moreover, he pointed out that international cooperation and coordination were critical elements of effective counter-responses, particularly in areas such as combating transnational organized crime and terrorism and addressing the links between them. He encouraged Member States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to relevant international drug, crime, corruption and terrorism instruments, and to support UNODC in its efforts to provide assistance in their implementation. He pointed out that cybercrime had become a business of billions of dollars a year in online fraud, identity theft and lost intellectual property, and asked for enhanced efforts to address it. He further referred to the United Nations plan of action on preventing violent extremism and to the upcoming high-level thematic debate of the General Assembly on how to counter increasing violent extremism and terrorism.

20. A documentary on the Doha Youth Forum was presented to Congress participants. The Forum, the first in the history of the United Nations crime congresses, was held from 7 to 9 April 2015 and organized by the Qatar Foundation under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior of Qatar. It brought together 123 students from a wide variety of backgrounds and disciplines, representing over 30 nationalities.

21. Three participants of the Doha Youth Forum presented the Doha Youth Forum Statement, which included recommendations for global, regional and national action. The Secretary-General of the United Nations received the statement from the three participants of the Forum and handed it over to the President of the Thirteenth Congress.

22. The Secretary-General of the Thirteenth Congress introduced a documentary film on the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations crime congresses. The film presented a brief historical overview of the previous 12 congresses and the contribution of each to the shaping of policies and the setting of international standards in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

E. Election of the President and other officers

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April 2015, the Thirteenth Congress elected by acclamation Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior of Qatar, as President of the Congress.

24. At the same meeting, the Congress also elected by acclamation Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián (Mexico) as Chair of Committee I, Matti Tapani Joutsen (Finland) as Chair of Committee II and the representatives of the following States as Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia (African States); China, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Thailand (Asia-Pacific States); Azerbaijan, Croatia and Latvia (Eastern European States);

Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean States); and Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy and Netherlands (Western European and other States). Tebogo Joseph Seokolo (South Africa) was elected as First Vice-President and Sintija Oskalne (Latvia) as Rapporteur-General.

25. At its 1st meeting, on 13 April, Committee I elected by acclamation Mark Rutgers van der Loeff (Netherlands) as its Vice-Chair and Jeanne Mrad (Lebanon) as its Rapporteur.

26. At its 1st meeting, on 14 April, Committee II elected by acclamation Antonio Roberto Castellanos Lopez (Guatemala) as its Vice-Chair and Naoki Sugano (Japan) as its Rapporteur.

F. Adoption of the agenda

27. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April, the Congress adopted the provisional agenda (A/CONF.222/1) as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/184. The agenda was as follows:

1. Opening of the Congress.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President and of other officers;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Credentials of representatives to the Congress:
 - (i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (ii) Report of the Credentials Committee.
3. Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development.
4. International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime.
5. Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime.
6. National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

G. Organization of work

28. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April, in accordance with the recommendations of the pre-Congress consultations held on 11 April (A/CONF.222/L.1), the Congress approved its organization of work.

H. Adoption of the rules of procedure

29. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April, the Congress adopted by consensus its rules of procedure (A/CONF.222/2).

I. Credentials of representatives to the Congress and appointment of members of the Credentials Committee

30. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April, in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure and as proposed by the President, the Congress decided that the representatives of the following States should be appointed members of the Credentials Committee: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Denmark, Jamaica, Namibia, Russian Federation, Senegal and United States.

Chapter IV

High-level segment of the Congress

31. The high-level segment was held in plenary from 12 to 14 April 2015. Statements were made by 96 high-level officials.

A. Statements at the high-level segment

32. The 1st meeting of the high-level segment, on 12 April, was chaired by the President of the Congress. The following high-level officials made statements:

Sam Kutesa
President of the General Assembly

Martin Sajdik
President of the Economic and Social Council

Evandro de Sampaio Didonet
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China)

Adelakun Abel Ayoko
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Bassam Sameer al-Talhouni
Minister of Justice of Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States)

33. The 2nd meeting of the high-level segment, on 12 April, was chaired by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand). The following high-level officials made statements:

Gloria del Carmen Young Chizmar
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States)

Gyorgyi Martin Zanathy
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Delegation of the European
Union to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the European Union)

Kotaro Ohno
Prosecutor-General of Japan

Ivica Dačić
First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia

Sebahattin Öztürk
Minister of the Interior of Turkey

Andrea Orlando
Minister of Justice of Italy

Robert Pelikan
Minister of Justice of the Czech Republic

Wu Aiyong
Minister of Justice of China

Tomáš Borec
Minister of Justice of Slovakia

Abdulmalik bin Abdullah bin Ali al-Khalili
Minister of Justice of Oman

Morgan Johansson
Minister for Justice and Migration of Sweden

Félix Braz
Minister of Justice of Luxembourg

Fikrat F. Mammadov
Minister of Justice of Azerbaijan

Natalia Gherman
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European
Integration of the Republic of Moldova

Wolfgang Brandstetter
Minister of Justice of Austria

Mohammad Bagher Olfat
Deputy Head of the Judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Paiboon Koomchaya
Minister of Justice of Thailand

Cristina Ramírez Chavarría
Minister of Justice and Peace of Costa Rica

Abdul Qadir Baloch
Federal Minister of the States and Frontier Regions of Pakistan

34. The 3rd meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Cristina Ramírez Chavarría (Costa Rica). The following high-level officials made statements:

Orsat Miljenić
Minister of Justice of Croatia

Rui Jorge Carneiro Mangueira
Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola

Samuel Santos López
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

Galo Chiriboga Zambrano
Prosecutor-General of Ecuador

Ashraf Rifi
Minister of Justice of Lebanon

Tea Tsulukiani
Minister of Justice of Georgia

Mamadou Gnénéma Coulibaly
Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Civil Liberties of Côte d'Ivoire

Henry Okello Oryem
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda

Mohammed Bushara Dousa
Minister of Justice of the Sudan

Sayed Yousuf Halim
Acting Minister of Justice of Afghanistan

Ghanim bin Fadhel al-Buainain
Minister for Shura Council and House of Representatives Affairs of Bahrain

Mohamed Salah Ben Aissa
Minister of Justice of Tunisia

Tayeb Louh
Minister of Justice of Algeria

Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi
Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Botswana

Thelma Esperanza Aldana Hernández
Attorney General of Guatemala

Yaacoub Abdulmohsen al-Sanaa
Minister of Justice and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of Kuwait

35. The 4th meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Yaacoub Abdulmohsen al-Sanaa (Kuwait). The following high-level officials made statements:

- D. V. Sadananda Gowda
Minister for Law and Justice of India
- Ibrahim al-Jaafari
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq
- Mostafa Ramid
Minister of Justice and Liberties of Morocco
- José Eduardo Ayú Prado
Judge and President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama
- Garvin Edward Timothy Nicholas
Attorney General of Trinidad and Tobago
- Bam Dev Gautam
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs of Nepal
- Davies Mwila
Minister of Home Affairs of Zambia
- Umar Naseer
Minister of Home Affairs of the Maldives
- Aminu Bashir Wali
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria
- Neneh Macdouall-Gaye
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia
- Fatma Abdulhabib Fereji
Minister of State of the United Republic of Tanzania
- Abdullahi Ahmed Jama
Minister of Justice of Somalia
- Valentin Rybakov
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus
- Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián
Under-Secretary for Prevention and Citizen Participation, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico
- Aurea Roldan Martin
Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Spain
- Kim Joo-Hyun
Vice-Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea
- John Jeffery
Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development of South Africa
- Mohamed Abdghani Iwaiwi
Attorney General of the State of Palestine

36. The 5th meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Orsat Miljenić (Croatia). The following high-level officials made statements:

Tiina Astola
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Finland

Beto Vasconcelos
National Secretary of Justice of Brazil

Ivan Šimonović
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, OHCHR

Tsogoo Uugangerel
Vice-Minister of Justice of Mongolia

Luis E. Arreaga
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Special Representative of the Secretary of State of the United States

Ashot Hovakimian
Deputy Foreign Minister of Armenia

Saeed bin Abdullah Alqahtani
Deputy Minister for Operational Matters of Saudi Arabia

Jean-Paul Laborde
Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Carlos Alfredo Castaneda Magaña
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Promotion of El Salvador

Susan le Jeune d'Allegeershecque
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna)

Dragana Kiprijanovska
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Christophe Payot
Ambassador of Belgium to Qatar

Adenan Bin Ab. Rahman
Deputy Secretary-General of Malaysia

Muthoni Kimani
Senior Deputy Solicitor General, State Law Office of Kenya

Khanh Ngoc Nguyen
Vice-Minister of Justice of Viet Nam

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

Mansa Ountana
Ambassador of Burkina Faso to Saudi Arabia

Ernesto Plasencia
Ambassador of Cuba to Qatar

Reynaldo A. Catapang
Executive Director, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines

Christine Jeangey
Human Rights Officer, Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, Holy See

37. The 6th meeting of the high-level segment, on 14 April, was chaired by Galo Chiriboga Zambrano (Ecuador). The following high-level officials made statements:

Kristian Oedegaard
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Alexander Savenkov
Deputy Minister of the Interior of the Russian Federation

António da Costa Moura
Secretary of State for Justice of Portugal

Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Konrad Max Scharinger
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Marion Paradas
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Yvette van Eechoud
Ambassador of the Netherlands to Qatar

Bernardo Stadelmann
Vice-Director, Federal Department of Justice and Police, Switzerland

Rachmat Budiman
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Judy Lind
Executive Director, Strategy and Specialist Capabilities, Australian Crime
Commission

Simon Madjumo Maruta
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations
(Vienna)

Felix Moreno Martinez
Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
to the United Nations (Vienna)

Issa Abdullah
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Libya

Magdy Martínez-Solimán
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for
Policy and Programme Support, UNDP

José Bonifácio Borges de Andrada
Associate Federal Prosecutor-General, Pro-Tempore Presidency of the
Specialized Meeting of Prosecutors of the Common Market of the South

Alexey Lyzhenkov
Director of the Transnational Threats Department of OSCE

Martin Kreutner
Dean and Executive Secretary of the International Anti-Corruption Academy

Afaf Mahfouz Schieren and Michael Platzer
Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice.

B. Summary of the general discussion at the high-level segment of the Congress

38. The Secretary-General of the Congress noted the ongoing negotiations with regard to the post-2015 development agenda, and emphasized that the Congress had a unique opportunity to contribute to that important process by promoting a holistic approach that integrated effective crime prevention and criminal justice measures into the wider United Nations agenda, including work on human rights, gender equality and the protection of children. He highlighted the fact that the crime congresses had been held for 60 years, and had been at the forefront of shaping policies, setting standards and strengthening international cooperation by bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss challenges and priorities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. He emphasized that the Congress offered an opportunity to take stock of and agree on robust responses to address crime in all its forms, including corruption, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, wildlife crime, cybercrime and violent crime. Those crimes represented some of the most pressing challenges and threats to sustainable development, affecting everyone, especially the vulnerable and the poor. He noted the prevalence of violence in low-income countries and called for the development of crime prevention and criminal justice systems to ensure that police, courts and prisons functioned more effectively. He also noted that the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet, as well as the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and numerous General Assembly resolutions, had all underscored the significance of strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels to secure justice for all and promote peaceful societies and sustainable development. He further emphasized that the international instruments on organized crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism provided a solid foundation and legal framework for addressing challenges relating to crime. Furthermore, with the considerable impetus of the United Nations crime congresses, United Nations standards and norms on different

aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice had been adopted to guide Member States in implementing relevant measures and policies. He acknowledged how the Doha Declaration could contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and to the further advancement of global action. He affirmed the support of UNODC for the work of the Congress, as well as future intergovernmental processes, including the next session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Finally, he thanked Member States for their active engagement in the Congress, welcomed the representatives of civil society attending its proceedings and expressed gratitude to the Government of Qatar for its work and dedication in preparing the Congress and for the hospitality extended to its participants.

39. Upon the invitation of its President, the Congress adopted the Doha Declaration by acclamation. (For the text of the Declaration, see chap. I.)

40. The President of the General Assembly, Sam Kutesa, noted that the main theme of the Congress was timely and important, for two reasons. First, it provided an opportunity to shape the agenda of the United Nations on crime prevention and criminal justice. Second, the Congress would feed into the ongoing intergovernmental process to develop the post-2015 development agenda. He took note of the benefits of the information technology revolution, but cautioned that such benefits had come with increased risks of misuse by criminals and organized criminal groups. He stressed the negative impact that crime had on the vulnerable and the poor, as well as the emergence of new forms of crime, including wildlife and forest crime. He emphasized that good governance, including the rule of law, was an essential component of the prevention of crime and of sustainable development. He noted that efforts to encourage private investment must take into account good governance, strong public institutions and the prevention of corruption. He stressed the importance of law enforcement at the national and international levels, including capacity-building in crime detection and prevention, the sharing of intelligence and data, and forensic analysis. He noted the proposed goal 16 of the sustainable development goals and its relevance to the discussions that would take place at the Congress. Finally, he reported on the thematic debate of the General Assembly on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda, which had taken place on 25 February 2015, emphasized the mutually reinforcing nature of crime prevention and sustainable development and expressed recognition of the need for public participation in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

41. The President of the Economic and Social Council, Martin Sajdik, noted the importance of the timing of the Congress as a landmark in a crucial year for international development. He stressed the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, including the upcoming high-level political forum on sustainable development, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council; the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; the General Assembly summit at which the post-2015 development agenda would be adopted; and the United Nations Climate Change Conference. He noted how human trafficking, drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, violence against women, cybercrime, corruption, illicit financial flows, maritime piracy, wildlife crime and terrorism eroded public institutions and undermined peace and security. He pointed

to the proposed goal 16 of the sustainable development goals, including its specific targets on protecting children, promoting the rule of law and access to justice, reducing illicit financial and arms flows, and substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms, as critical to efforts to prevent and counter crime. In terms of capacity-building, he noted that additional resources and expertise would be required to assist nations under goal 16, and that UNODC could play a key role in the delivery of technical assistance. He emphasized that the key to the success of the post-2015 development agenda would be its implementation and that the Economic and Social Council would play a key role in coordination and policy guidance in monitoring progress towards its achievement. He also noted the importance of the Council in fostering a global partnership among stakeholders in that regard.

42. The representative of Brazil, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, noted the importance of the Congress in bringing together representatives of Governments, international organizations and other stakeholders to provide valuable advice to Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice policies. He stressed that the Congress offered an opportunity for Member States to provide strategic orientation to other policymaking bodies, in particular, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on developments and trends relating to crime and on tools for its prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment. He stressed that the rule of law and sustainable development were mutually reinforcing, and took note of efforts to integrate the rule of law into the post-2015 development agenda. He also took note of the number of States that had ratified or acceded to the relevant international instruments relating to organized crime and corruption, and encouraged States to ratify those conventions if they had not yet done so. He further took note of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the future launch of the second cycle of the Mechanism, and called for the establishment of a review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²³ to assist States parties in the implementation of the Convention. With regard to trafficking in persons, he stressed that relevant policies should be integrated and comprehensive, taking into account the need for prevention and effective law enforcement, as well for assistance to its victims. He noted the importance of chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption²⁴ and the identification, seizure and return of stolen assets, through international cooperation, which would have a positive developmental impact. He underscored the importance of the Congress in addressing emerging forms and modalities of crime, including illicit trafficking in cultural property and related offences. He acknowledged the links between transnational organized crime and other forms of criminal activity, including drug trafficking, money-laundering and, in some cases, terrorism, and called for enhanced international cooperation to effectively address those links. He expressed concern over the increased activity of organized criminal groups engaging in terrorism, including the destruction of religious and cultural sites, and called upon Member States to strengthen efforts in that regard. He also expressed concern about cybercrime and, in that regard, said that he attached great importance to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime, convened in accordance with the Salvador

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,²⁵ welcomed the comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime resulting from the work of that expert group and called upon Member States to explore new national and international legal responses to the phenomenon. He noted new and emerging forms of wildlife and environmental crime, and called for further international attention in that regard without duplicating other work taking place at the international level. He called for Member States to recognize the importance of implementing the United Nations standards and norms in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, especially for women and children, and he recalled the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the recently adopted United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.²⁶ He noted the support of the Group of 77 and China for the ongoing revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. He strongly condemned all forms of violence against women, including gender-related killings of women and girls, and called upon the international community to punish perpetrators according to domestic legislation and to provide access to justice and effective remedies for victims. He expressed the strong condemnation by the Group of 77 and China of violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and stressed the importance of protecting their rights and non-criminalization in accordance with the obligations of parties under the Organized Crime Convention and its protocols. He called upon Member States to increase unconditional contributions to the general purpose fund of UNODC to enhance its ability to provide effective and efficient technical assistance to Member States, as needed. He called upon States and international organizations to avoid a ranking of Member States and unilateral actions and sanctions that might weaken the international cooperation framework and capacity of Member States to fight crime.

43. The representative of Nigeria, speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, associated himself with the statement made on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and expressed concern over the rise of terrorism in many parts of the world, as well as the need to bring perpetrators to justice while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. He noted the important role of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC in providing necessary technical assistance on related matters. He called on States to enhance international cooperation, including through domestic legislation, including by establishing the payment of ransom as a crime within domestic legislation, in order to combat financing of terrorism and prevent terrorists from benefiting from kidnapping ransom payments. He also called on States to take measures to combat corruption and prevent the transfer of stolen assets abroad, as well as to facilitate the identification, freezing, seizure and return of stolen assets, in line with chapter V of the Convention against Corruption. He urged all Member States to enhance international cooperation, in particular, through the simplification of legal procedures to facilitate the unconditional return of illicitly acquired assets to their countries of origin. He called for the full implementation of the Convention against Corruption, including through measures

²⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

²⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

to ensure the prevention of corruption, noting the importance in that regard of resolution 5/4 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, on follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption. He stressed the importance of the protection of children and youth, particularly in post-conflict countries, and emphasized the importance of gathering relevant data regarding the connection between youth and crime in an effort to identify and address root causes, as well as the need to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child²⁷ and related standards and norms. He strongly condemned all forms of violence against migrant workers and their families, including their unjustified detention, and stressed the importance of ratifying and implementing relevant international conventions and standards in order to protect the rights of migrant workers and their families and to develop effective measures to prevent the smuggling of migrants, while ensuring the protection of their rights, including access to justice, regardless of their immigration status, nationality, gender, ethnicity, age or religion. He called upon States to establish fair, just and transparent criminal justice systems, including by expanding legal aid for indigent defendants and implementing the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. He stressed the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property. He noted that cybercrime remained a serious phenomenon which urgently required an internationally binding legal instrument to address it. He stressed the importance of developing a legal instrument within the framework of the United Nations to address illicit trafficking in cultural property. He highlighted the ongoing discussions, particularly in Africa, on the issues of illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals, called for further measures to be taken in that regard and welcomed the efforts of South Africa and UNICRI to design and promote an international strategy. He called for the provision of additional technical assistance, upon request and based on the needs of requesting countries, to address challenges relating to terrorism, transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, while recognizing the shared responsibility to uphold the human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all. He called for the full respect of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, their national laws and their sociocultural and religious peculiarities.

44. The representative of Jordan, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States, noted the importance of the work of the Congress to the ongoing negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda in order to underline the importance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustainable development. He recalled that the Salvador Declaration recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system were interlinked and mutually reinforcing. He stressed the challenges posed by wildlife and environmental crime as major threats to economic development and the livelihood of communities and called for a comprehensive approach, including international cooperation and capacity-building, to address those challenges. He also noted the importance of addressing cybercrime and crimes related to cultural property, including the effective identification and return of stolen cultural property through such measures as enhancing legal and institutional

²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

responses to related criminal activities. In that regard, he welcomed the adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences.²⁸ He noted the existence of several international legal instruments to combat and address crime, including the Organized Crime Convention and its supplementary Protocols, and the Convention against Corruption, and emphasized the importance of provisions related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and the identification, recovery and return of stolen assets to the country of origin. He called for further attention to groups in need, particularly youth and those living in conflict and post-conflict societies, and stressed the need for Member States to integrate rights-based, gender-specific approaches into their national crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

45. The representative of Panama, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, highlighted the need for policies to take into account gender perspectives and the vulnerability of certain groups, such as children and adolescents, the elderly, ethnic minorities and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. She took note of the positive and reinforcing influence of social and economic development and the establishment of a fair and humane criminal justice system. She acknowledged the fundamental role of UNODC in ensuring coherence and coordinated activities to prevent and counter crime. In relation to the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, she noted the concern of the Group that no agreement had been reached at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in October 2014, regarding the establishment of a review mechanism. She urged all States parties to seek to implement an objective and impartial review mechanism. She noted with considerable concern the smuggling of migrants, especially of unaccompanied children, who were at particular risk of abuse, violence and abandonment, and urged the international community to develop and adopt policies to provide such victims with necessary assistance. She also noted the challenges related to the manufacture of and trafficking in firearms and explosives, and called for measures to better enable the tracking, location identification and seizure of such materials. In that regard, she further referred to the Arms Trade Treaty, which had entered into force on 24 December 2014. She highlighted cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property, environmental crime (including illegal mining), trafficking in human organs, smuggling of migrants and escalation of urban crime as emerging forms of crime that required improved international cooperation and robust legal frameworks. She expressed concern over manifestations of organized crime in the region, in particular gang activities involving youth, which would require a collective counter-response involving all stakeholders, including the private sector. She emphasized the importance of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases.

46. The representative of the European Union noted the important role that crime prevention and criminal justice played in sustainable development and the reduction of poverty. Crime prevention and criminal justice had a prominent place in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, including in terms of gender equality, the elimination of gender-based violence and the promotion of inclusive

²⁸ General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

societies. She strongly condemned recent terrorist attacks directed at people, countries and cultural heritage, and stressed the importance of international cooperation and collective action to face those threats. She called for Member States to ensure the existence of fair, just and humane criminal justice systems, consistent with international human rights standards. She stated that the European Union considered the death penalty an inhumane, cruel and degrading punishment, and that there was no conclusive evidence of its deterrent value. She welcomed the steps taken by some Member States to reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, as well as the steps taken to limit its application. She called upon Member States to abolish the death penalty in all circumstances. She noted the importance of countering violence against women and girls, and called on States to implement policies and practices to address that challenge. She condemned all forms of violence against children and called on States to accede to relevant international conventions and adopt policies to counter violence against children. She further pointed out that the European Union was gravely concerned that sexual orientation and gender identity continued to be used to justify serious human rights violations around the world, and expressed the commitment of the European Union to protecting the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals. She further noted the need to counter corruption, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and wildlife crime. She called upon Member States to take effective national measures to prevent and combat counterfeiting, including of fraudulent medicines. She noted the challenges associated with cybercrime, and highlighted the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime²⁹ as a framework for international cooperation. She called for the establishment of a culture of lawfulness through human rights and the rule of law, and urged Member States to fully and effectively include civil society, the private sector, academia, the media and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and monitoring of crime prevention policies.

47. Speakers expressed gratitude to the Government of Qatar for the hospitality and efforts made in the organization of the successful Thirteenth Congress. Speakers also conveyed the thanks of their Governments to UNODC, as secretariat, for its preparations for and organization of the Congress, as well as the quality of the documents.

48. Speakers referred to the important role played by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in providing an opportunity to discuss challenges and priorities, identify trends and risks, and share good practices and experiences relating to crime prevention and criminal justice among a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, international and non-governmental organizations, academia, subject-matter experts and the general public. Speakers took note of the particular importance of the Thirteenth Congress, which marked the sixtieth anniversary of United Nations crime congresses and coincided with the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Speakers expressed support for the follow-up work relating to the Thirteenth Congress to be undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

²⁹ Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.

49. Speakers welcomed the Doha Declaration as a point of departure, and called for its implementation to support and reinforce the linkages between crime prevention, criminal justice, the rule of law, human rights and development. Speakers called upon all States to take joint action in support of the implementation of the Doha Declaration and its vital intergovernmental response to the challenges relating to crime prevention and criminal justice by furthering international networks and cooperation. One speaker highlighted that criminal justice institutions, policies and strategies had to be responsive to the specific needs of societies and sensitive to their economic, social and cultural values. Many speakers welcomed the particular focus of the Declaration on the rights of women and children, and emphasized the need to address all forms of violence against women, including gender-related killings of women and girls. Disappointment was expressed by one speaker that the Declaration did not include a condemnation of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. A call for a moratorium on, and eventual abolition of, the death penalty was also made.

50. Speakers noted the important links between crime prevention and criminal justice, and sustainable development, and called for the former to be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda. Several speakers called for a culture of lawfulness, which would promote the rule of law and access to justice for all in order to build trust and respect by citizens for the law. Some speakers also recalled that the values of rule of law and peace were inherent to all civilizations, cultures and religions. It was noted that the rule of law and crime prevention, and sustainable economic and social development, were linked and mutually reinforcing at the local, regional and international levels. Emphasis was placed by some speakers on the fact that adherence to the rule of law must also be underpinned by respect for international human rights norms and standards, which should be upheld irrespective of the sexual orientation or gender identity of persons, and supported by holistic approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice. The linkages between sustainable development and the rule of law on the one hand, and the reduction of poverty and the generation of educational and employment opportunities on the other hand, were also emphasized. It was noted that public and private investment would thrive best in a climate of security, justice and good governance.

51. Many speakers highlighted the need to invest in balanced, comprehensive and coordinated crime prevention strategies and institutions at the national and local levels. The role of the community and law enforcement in that regard was emphasized. Speakers also highlighted the importance of public participation and the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the private sector, youth and women, in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, measures and programmes. In addition, speakers emphasized the need to promote and safeguard gender equality and the rights of children and young people. In that context, several speakers applauded the Doha Youth Forum, welcoming its statement and recommendations and calling for measures to support and strengthen the involvement of youth in all aspects of crime prevention.

52. Many speakers noted the value of comprehensive education and public awareness opportunities as crime prevention tools which were critical to efforts to ensure long-term peace, stability and sustainable development for future generations. The value of international research and educational institutions was

noted, including by the representative of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network institutes.

53. Several speakers called for the establishment of a just, effective, accessible, fair, accountable and humane criminal justice system as an essential enabler of sustainable development. Many speakers highlighted efforts towards comprehensive criminal justice reform, including measures to increase effectiveness, ensure the independence of the judiciary and prosecution services, and reduce the use of imprisonment through alternatives to incarceration and improved probation services. Some speakers called for the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances. The importance of protecting victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings was noted, particularly when children were involved, along with the importance of giving victims an opportunity to be heard at relevant stages in proceedings. The importance of an independent judiciary in safeguarding the rule of law and ensuring universal access to justice was underscored by several speakers. The benefits of alternative dispute resolution and mediation as constructive ways of avoiding the formal justice system were also highlighted.

54. Some speakers emphasized that steps must be taken while fighting transnational organized crime to promote the right of peoples to development. Furthermore, in order to combat criminal activity, cooperation had to be based on respect for national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Member States.

55. The need to ensure the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of offenders, with a view to reducing recidivism, including through providing appropriate educational and vocational training, as well as physical and mental health counselling and treatment, was noted. It was emphasized that alternatives to incarceration, including a comprehensive system of probation and the use of electronic monitoring and conditional pretrial release, should be explored further. Emphasis was placed on juvenile justice and maximizing resources and services in order to ensure the comprehensive education, training, rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders into society. Speakers called on States to implement the Bangkok Rules. Several speakers recalled the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems and highlighted efforts made to implement them. Other speakers welcomed the adoption 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, and highlighted efforts to ensure access to justice for children in conflict with the law and victims and witnesses of crime.

56. Speakers noted the importance of fighting corruption, and encouraged the universal ratification and full implementation of the Convention against Corruption, including through measures to seize, freeze, confiscate and return stolen assets. Some speakers noted the negative effects that corruption could have on economic and social development, and the extent to which corruption could undermine economic development, as well as confidence in justice sector institutions. Other speakers noted how corruption damaged the relationship between citizens and their government, and harmed adherence to the rule of law. Reference was made to the establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy.

57. Challenges relating to cross-border and transnational crime were noted. Such crime was described as a global threat to security and stability. Its impact included

detering public and private investment, fostering instability and marginalizing local businesses. Speakers called for the universal ratification and full implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its protocols, especially those provisions pertaining to international and regional cooperation. Some speakers called for the establishment of a review mechanism for the Convention and its protocols on the basis of the paradigm offered by the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

58. Many speakers strongly condemned the proliferation of terrorism and violent extremism, and called on States to streamline national legislation and cooperate at the regional and international levels, including in the field of law enforcement and the exchange of intelligence to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, while respecting international human rights and the prohibition against torture. The pivotal role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism was highlighted. The United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy and the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC were welcomed. It was noted that terrorist groups obtained significant financing through the commission of kidnapping, trafficking in oil and natural resources, counterfeiting of pharmaceuticals and other illegal activity. Some speakers called for strengthened measures to counter the financing of terrorism and online recruitment activities, as well as to prevent the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters and their travel to combat zones. One speaker called for a discussion regarding the development of a new international legal instrument to address terrorism. One speaker highlighted the role played by the Global Counterterrorism Forum by making reference to the Security Council high-level summit on foreign terrorist fighters, held in New York in September 2014, as well as Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014, in which the Council called for international action to break the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime. Another speaker highlighted the importance of preventive measures such as promoting dialogue with religious communities and cooperation at the local level.

59. Several speakers pointed to the elimination of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants as a high national and international priority. Some speakers called for increased attention to a victim-oriented approach in that area, highlighting in particular the need to ensure access to justice for victims of trafficking, as well as necessary protection measures and safe accommodation, particularly with regard to young migrants. Speakers noted the importance of strengthening efforts relating to border management and control, as well as border inspection. Some speakers highlighted the need to resolve longstanding conflicts and the impact of current conflicts on international and regional migration flows. Support was expressed for the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as for the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³⁰ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.³¹ A few speakers emphasized the important role and work of the Bali Process as the largest

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

regional mechanism that had proven effective in addressing the issue of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime. One speaker expressed concern regarding the insufficient level of ratification and implementation of the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³² and called on Member States to strengthen international cooperation against the smuggling of migrants.

60. Several speakers expressed the view that victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants should receive assistance and support, and not be treated as criminals.

61. Speakers noted the importance of addressing trafficking in cultural property and historical artefacts. Several speakers welcomed the adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and some speakers called for the development and implementation of further international standards in that regard. Speakers expressed regret regarding the recent destruction of cultural and religious heritage by terrorist groups.

62. Several speakers highlighted the importance of addressing the challenges of cybercrime, including economic fraud, threats to privacy, counterfeiting, identity-related crime, online sexual exploitation of children and data protection vulnerabilities, and called for further international cooperation and sharing of good practices in that regard. In addition, some speakers called for a new international legal framework to address and combat cybercrime and promote cybersecurity that would balance law enforcement efforts with human rights, particularly the right to privacy, while others emphasized the need to implement existing instruments.

63. Several speakers explained that the illicit drug trade was a serious concern which threatened development and the rule of law. It was noted that measures to increase interdiction and reduce production were needed, while speakers also emphasized the shared responsibility of destination countries in those efforts. Speakers commented positively on the technical assistance provided by UNODC with regard to efforts to counter the production and sale of and trafficking in narcotics. In addition, speakers called on States to ratify and implement all relevant international drug conventions.

64. Many speakers noted the importance of measures to prevent and detect money-laundering and to implement relevant provisions of the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention as part of an overall crime prevention and criminal justice strategy to counter corruption, organized crime, trafficking in narcotics and terrorism. The role of the Financial Action Task Force was positively acknowledged in that context. One speaker reported the effectiveness of financial intelligence tools, including the goAML software system, in tracking the illicit financial flows of criminal networks and encouraged UNODC to continue making that software available to requesting Member States.

65. Speakers emphasized the importance of effective and efficient international cooperation to combat crime and to address, in particular, the growing links between

³² Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.

transnational organized crime, in some cases terrorism, corruption and money-laundering, as well as to overcome existing obstacles that hindered cooperation, including delays and cumbersome procedures, the non-extradition of nationals and difficulties encountered in cross-border investigations owing to the divergent legal provisions and regulations of Member States. Some speakers pointed out the benefits that were inherent in decisions by States to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, even in the absence of a bilateral treaty with a requesting State. Other speakers emphasized the importance of cooperation to facilitate asset recovery. One speaker favoured the promotion of cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings relating to corruption cases. Other speakers emphasized the importance of a forward-looking approach in putting in place harmonized legal frameworks at the domestic level and promoting international cooperation, including through regional prosecutor networks and, where possible, drawing on expertise from academia and international organizations, in countering current and emerging forms of crime, including piracy, illegal fishing, illegal logging and trafficking in wildlife products, minerals, hazardous waste and human organs, as well as counterfeiting. Some speakers emphasized that such cooperation should take into account the need to respect national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

66. Several speakers shared their national experiences in implementing measures to prevent and investigate crime. Those included measures to increase public confidence in the court system and the judiciary, prison reforms, completed or planned reforms to substantive criminal law and criminal procedure, measures to enhance criminal justice, such as witness protection measures, initiatives to strengthen juvenile justice, child protection, law enforcement, the use of non-custodial sentencing alternatives, counter-terrorism measures and measures to prevent and detect corruption, as well as measures to strengthen international cooperation at the regional and global levels. Some speakers also mentioned the development and implementation of comprehensive national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

67. Several speakers reported on the involvement of their countries in the provision of development assistance and the implementation of capacity-building programmes to promote the rule of law. Other speakers stressed the critical role of the United Nations, in particular UNODC, in providing Member States with the necessary technical assistance in the implementation of relevant international conventions, protocols and other standards. It was recommended that relevant crime prevention measures should continue to be developed and implemented at the regional, national and local levels, and it was noted that UNODC regularly provided support and expertise in that regard. One speaker called for the transfer of a percentage of proceeds of crime or property that were confiscated in developed countries to developing countries in support of crime prevention programmes.

68. Exercising its right of reply under paragraph 22 of the rules of procedure, the representative of Turkey made a statement. Exercising the same right of reply, the representative of Armenia also made a statement. Similarly, the representative of Azerbaijan made a statement, exercising the right of reply under paragraph 22 of the rules of procedure. These statements were published on the UNODC website.

69. Exercising the same right, the representative of Armenia made an additional statement expressing disappointment that the Declaration did not include reference

to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The representative also expressed regret that, in the Declaration, certain principles had been expressed in a way that gave them particular priority over purposes and other principles of the Charter and international law. The representative noted that all principles of the Charter of the United Nations were equally important for Member States.

70. In its right of reply, the representative of Azerbaijan expressed regret that the delegation of Armenia had repeatedly mentioned its dissatisfaction with the adopted Doha Declaration, which was a product of broad consensus from all delegations, including the delegation of Azerbaijan.

71. The Government of Japan offered to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020.

C. Action taken at the high-level segment

72. At the first meeting of the high-level segment, on 12 April 2015, the Congress adopted 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 (A/CONF.222/L.6). (For the text of the declaration, see chapter I, resolution 1.)

Chapter V

Consideration of agenda items in plenary meetings

A. Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development

Proceedings

73. At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 April 2015, and at its 8th meeting, on 15 April, the Congress considered agenda item 3, entitled “Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development”. For its consideration of the item, the Congress had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World (A/CONF.222/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide (A/CONF.222/4);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda (A/CONF.222/5);

(d) Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development (A/CONF.222/6);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners at its fourth session (A/CONF.222/14);

(f) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1).

74. The 7th plenary meeting was chaired by Khaled Shamaa (Egypt), Vice-President of the Congress. Item 3 was introduced by representatives of the Secretariat, and a statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions. Statements were also made by the representatives of Thailand, Algeria, Canada, Austria (on behalf of the Human Security Network), China, Slovenia, Viet Nam, Mexico, Pakistan and Norway. A summary of proceedings was presented to the plenary meeting by the moderator of workshop 1, entitled "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders".

75. The 8th plenary meeting, on 15 April, was chaired by Khaled Shamaa (Egypt), Vice-President of the Congress. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland, Morocco, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Kuwait, the Sudan, Burundi, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua and Kenya. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Drug Policy Consortium, the International Organization for Victim Assistance and Amnesty International, together with the Global Alliance against Traffic in Women.

General discussion

76. The moderator of workshop 1 presented a summary of the workshop's proceedings to the plenary meeting, focusing on the importance of the full implementation of existing standards and norms, in particular the Bangkok Rules and the recently adopted United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The workshop had concluded that, while there had been constant progress in implementation, the standards needed to be further put into practice. The importance of gender mainstreaming was highlighted. Standards and programmes that addressed the special needs of women in criminal justice systems by providing special rehabilitation programmes for women prisoners and offenders had to be implemented. With regard to children, there was a need to improve the effectiveness of criminal justice systems in response to violence against children and a need for closer cooperation between child protection systems and criminal

justice systems. Support had been expressed for the recommendations resulting from the fourth meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (see E/CN.15/2015/17). The Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions addressed the meeting. He underlined that, globally, only 50 per cent of all adults worldwide expressed confidence in their justice systems. He also explained that the criminal justice system should be used only as a measure of last resort and that failures in the rule of law area translated into threats to international peace and security. He called on the United Nations, Member States, regional organizations, researchers and civil society to take the opportunity to step up collective efforts to promote the rule of law, in particular in post-conflict and conflict settings. He mentioned the efforts made by United Nations agencies under the global focal point arrangement established to support the United Nations field presence. Those efforts included assisting in the prosecution of military officers accused of committing crimes against civilians, the implementation of rehabilitation ordered by courts and implemented in prisons, and the training of law enforcement officers.

77. Speakers reaffirmed the linkages between the rule of law and sustainable development. It was noted that the rule of law was both an outcome of and an enabling condition for development. Speakers emphasized the crucial need to include the rule of law and the strengthening of justice systems in the post-2015 development agenda. In addition, speakers stated that crime prevention and criminal justice measures contributed to community safety, helped to ensure the stability and predictability of the legal system, fostered investment and economic development, and helped to ensure that the benefits of development were not diverted into criminal hands. Speakers took note of the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970), in particular the proposed goals 5 and 16, and urged Member States not to reopen negotiations with regard to the agreed-upon goals and targets as part of that intergovernmental process. One speaker mentioned that the rule of law should also be mainstreamed into the other sustainable development goals. Several speakers recommended adopting a people-centred approach to development that did not limit itself to improving legal and governance systems but enhanced the promotion and protection of human rights and the empowerment of all people and helped to ensure equality, non-discrimination, participation and accountability while promoting respect for human rights.

78. Some speakers highlighted that the rule of law had to be seen in the broader context of good governance and the right to development. Furthermore, for crime prevention and criminal justice policies to be successful, the cultural sensitivities and special needs of societies had to be taken into account when formulating those policies and strategies. In that regard, penalties had to be commensurate with the nature of the crime.

79. Several speakers shared experiences in the implementation of the Salvador Declaration.

80. Speakers emphasized the importance of developing high-quality systems for data collection and analysis to enhance crime prevention and criminal justice programmes. Evidence-based policies were needed to use resources effectively and identify challenges. Data collection, at both the national and international levels, could provide a solid basis for identifying statistical indicators to monitor the

implementation of the forthcoming sustainable development goals. It was highlighted that the experience of UNODC in collecting data on crime and criminal justice systems was an important asset to support the monitoring of sustainable development goals, particularly with regard to the proposed goal 16.

81. Several speakers highlighted the need to address, as a high priority, violence against women within the context of sustainable development and the rule of law by putting into practice the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.³³ Measures to address violence against women included, for instance, establishing a national hotline with service in several languages, as part of the obligations arising from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.³⁴ Speakers also emphasized the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the criminal justice system and referred to measures taken to increase the percentage of women working in the police and the judiciary. One speaker highlighted the important role played by women in fighting corruption.

82. Many speakers emphasized the importance of addressing the needs of children in the criminal justice system, in particular by implementing 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 supporting the joint UNODC/UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Speakers explained efforts made in their countries to bring juvenile justice systems into line with international standards, through, inter alia, the use of diversion; prevention; multidisciplinary interactions between the justice system, the child welfare system and health and school services; and social reintegration programmes.

83. Speakers outlined efforts to implement legal reform and comprehensive criminal justice reforms in their countries with a focus on modernizing justice systems, ensuring the independence of the judiciary, strengthening capacity, providing victim support and implementing prison reform. In particular, measures had been taken to increase the use of alternatives to imprisonment, diversion, the social reintegration of offenders and the prevention of recidivism. Speakers also mentioned the importance of public defence services and access to justice to promote the rule of law and development, along with the importance of steps taken to implement the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

84. Speakers commented on the importance of strengthening crime prevention strategies, measures and programmes. Some speakers described efforts carried out to date through the implementation of national strategies, programmes for life skills training, and primary prevention and community security programmes, while paying special attention to groups at particular risk.

85. Speakers called on the international community to step up international cooperation in the area of combating organized crime, in particular through the adoption of a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Organized

³³ General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

³⁴ Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 210.

Crime Convention. Other speakers mentioned the importance of mutual legal assistance and extradition. One speaker requested the United Nations to develop a new, legally binding instrument on extradition. Several speakers mentioned specific areas of focus at the domestic level, such as human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, demand for and supply of illegal drugs and trafficking in cultural property.

86. Speakers noted that corruption was a strong impediment to development and the rule of law, and highlighted national laws and programmes that their countries had adopted to facilitate the implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

87. Speakers expressed serious concern at the threat that terrorism posed to their countries and the international community. Several speakers outlined crime prevention measures taken at all levels of society, including with the involvement of religious authorities, to prevent the radicalization of youth.

88. One speaker highlighted the need to respect the principles of non-interference, full respect for territorial integrity and the sovereignty of States, all of which were central components of effective crime prevention and criminal justice systems.

89. Several speakers welcomed the work carried out by UNODC in assisting Member States in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Speakers also commended the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as an important step in improving the treatment of offenders. Support was expressed for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice transmitting the revised Standard Minimum Rules, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly for adoption as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

B. International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime

Proceedings

90. At its 9th and 10th plenary meetings, on 16 April 2015, the Congress considered agenda item 4, entitled “International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime”. For its consideration of the item, the Congress had before it the following documents:

(a) Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on international cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime (A/CONF.222/7);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1).

91. The 9th plenary meeting was chaired by the President of the Congress and by Sadiq Marafi (Kuwait), Vice-President of the Congress. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the agenda item, and a summary was presented to the plenary by the moderator of workshop 2, on “Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims”. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Japan, Thailand, Norway, Canada, Australia,

Algeria, the Sudan, Iraq, Viet Nam, Romania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Azerbaijan, China, Indonesia, Tunisia and Egypt.

92. The 10th plenary meeting was chaired by Sadiq Marafi (Kuwait), Vice-President of the Congress. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, India, Morocco, Kuwait, Oman, Spain, Peru, the United States, Cuba, Switzerland, Pakistan, France and Iran (Islamic Republic of). Statements were also made by the observers for LAS and the Ibero-American Legal Assistance Network, in conjunction with the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries.

General discussion

93. Speakers stressed the importance of the United Nations conventions on crime prevention and criminal justice in providing a solid legal framework for international cooperation in criminal matters, and invited all Member States that had not yet done so to become parties to those instruments. Many speakers underlined the need for enhanced efforts to ensure the implementation of those conventions. In that regard, speakers referred to their domestic legislative measures, as well as legal and institutional reforms aimed at ensuring compliance with the international cooperation standards enshrined in the conventions. In that regard, reference was made, inter alia, to not only the enactment of domestic legislation on international cooperation, but also to legislation pertaining to specific forms of crime, such as trafficking in persons, corruption, cybercrime and other crimes that exploited modern technologies, including organized crime and terrorism.

94. A number of speakers favoured the adoption of harmonized criminalization standards to overcome problems posed by the rigid application of the dual criminality requirement in international cooperation. They supported the provision of assistance in the absence of dual criminality when such assistance involved non-coercive measures.

95. Many speakers proposed a more flexible approach which would allow the use of a broader range of legal bases for international cooperation, including domestic legislation, the principle of reciprocity and case-by-case arrangements. In addition, they referred to the conclusion and implementation of bilateral and regional treaties, agreements and arrangements covering different modalities of international cooperation in criminal matters, such as extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation, joint investigations and asset recovery.

96. Many speakers expressed support for the international cooperation framework under the United Nations conventions on crime prevention and criminal justice and said that they were in favour of the further use of those conventions as a legal basis for such cooperation, including for combating new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property or wildlife. Reporting that the Organized Crime Convention had been used approximately 250 times as a legal basis in extradition and mutual legal assistance cases involving his country, one speaker argued in support of the great potential that the wide scope of application of that Convention could have in addressing a broader range of crimes, taking into account the definition of “serious crime” contained in its article 2, paragraph (b). One speaker urged caution regarding the use of the Convention to promote international cooperation in the fight against new and emerging forms of crime.

97. Moreover, the significance of the conclusion of bilateral and/or regional agreements or arrangements to give practical effect to the international cooperation provisions of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption was widely acknowledged. One speaker expressed caution in that regard.

98. In terms of implementation, many speakers referred to the pivotal role of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which was examining within its first review cycle the implementation of, *inter alia*, chapter IV of the Convention, on international cooperation. Several speakers referred to other regional monitoring mechanisms of anti-corruption instruments. Many speakers emphasized the importance of putting in place a mechanism for the review of implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. One speaker underlined the importance of the Working Group on International Cooperation, which had been established within the framework of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and noted that the frequency of meetings of that Working Group was to be further considered.

99. Several speakers reported on challenges encountered in practice which hampered the timely execution of requests for international cooperation, including a lack of effective coordination between competent authorities, bank secrecy regulations, limited capacity of judicial officers and law enforcement authorities, a lack of or limited experience of practitioners in making use of existing international cooperation mechanisms, existing differences between legal systems, language barriers and a lack of financial and human resources.

100. In the context of proposals to overcome such challenges, the need for practical and flexible approaches to ensure more efficient responses to international cooperation requests was emphasized. Many speakers stipulated that practices such as the spontaneous transmission of information prior to the submission of formal requests for mutual legal assistance, as well as the use of direct channels of communication not only for police-to-police cooperation, but also for cooperation among prosecutors, practitioners and central authorities, would facilitate faster responses to requests for international cooperation. One speaker referred to the need to prioritize requests and, where appropriate, defer or refuse requests that were of a *de minimis* nature or that related to less serious crimes. Such methods could alleviate the burden of heavy casework in the practice of mutual legal assistance. It was widely acknowledged that the growing use of information and communications technologies by criminals had increased the need to expedite responses relating to international cooperation, including through videoconferencing.

101. Some speakers identified asset recovery as not only one of the most important, but also one of the most challenging, areas of international cooperation. The need to overcome legal, operational and other barriers to asset recovery through mutual trust and a spirit of cooperation was underlined. One speaker emphasized the need to respect the principle of the rule of law, due process and fundamental human rights in international cooperation proceedings, including in asset recovery cases.

102. Several speakers stressed the importance of the provision of technical assistance to developing countries to bolster and strengthen their national legal frameworks on international cooperation in criminal matters and enhance the capacity of their practitioners, prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers to

deal effectively with the challenges posed by the transnational nature of crime and, in particular, the growing links that might exist between transnational organized crime and terrorism.

103. A number of speakers expressed support for the work of UNODC in providing technical assistance to Member States, including legislative assistance, training and capacity-building programmes for central authorities, to effectively implement the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations conventions on crime prevention and criminal justice. In doing so, they made specific reference to the tools developed by UNODC to facilitate the accumulation of knowledge and the exchange of information on national legislation and case law relating to international cooperation in criminal matters: the directory of competent national authorities, the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime (SHERLOC) portal, the mutual legal assistance request writer tool, legislative guides and manuals. Several speakers underlined the need to keep the information contained in those tools updated and called on Member States to support UNODC in that endeavour.

104. Speakers highlighted the importance of establishing and/or further strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of central and other competent national authorities involved in international cooperation in criminal matters. Several speakers underscored in that regard the added value of inter-agency mechanisms at the domestic level entrusted with working and coordinating with central authorities with a view to providing timely responses to their foreign counterparts.

105. As an effective means of increasing the operational efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation, many speakers stressed the importance of regional networks for assistance in the coordination and execution of relevant requests, as well as for overcoming the diversity of legal standards used in transnational investigations. Reference was made to a number of those regional networks, as well as to mechanisms or coordination schemes, such as Eurojust, the European Judicial Network and the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. In addition, the Congress was briefed on the work of the Ibero-American Legal Assistance Network, in conjunction with the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries. The need to ensure the interconnection, as well as linking up, of those regional networks, including through the reinforcement of existing memorandums of understanding between them and institutional support by UNODC, was stressed. Some speakers referred to tools such as guidelines on mutual legal assistance or extradition used at the regional level. Another speaker emphasized the work of the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network as an informal network of contacts and a cooperative group dealing with coordination for purposes of confiscation of proceeds of crime or property and asset recovery.

106. One speaker referred to the effects on international cooperation of sanctions and unilateral action. He proposed that the effects of sanctions on international cooperation be further studied and appropriately addressed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

C. Comprehensive and balanced approaches to preventing and adequately responding to new and emerging forms of transnational crime

Proceedings

107. At its 11th and 12th plenary meetings, on 17 April 2015, the Congress considered agenda item 5, entitled “Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime”. For its consideration of the items, the Congress had before it the following documents:

(a) Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime (A/CONF.222/8);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1).

108. The 11th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2015, was chaired by Ghazi Jomaa (Tunisia), Vice-President of the Congress. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the agenda item, and a summary was presented to the plenary by the scientific moderator for workshop 3, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation”. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Brazil, Germany, Norway, Thailand, Australia, the Netherlands, Egypt, Haiti, China, Iraq, Tunisia, Indonesia, Algeria, the Sudan, Morocco, India, France, the Russian Federation and Peru.

109. The 12th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2015, was also chaired by Mr. Jomaa. Statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador, Oman, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Spain, Kuwait, the United States, El Salvador, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Italy, South Africa and Qatar. Statements were also made by the observers for the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the Council of Europe and the Environmental Investigation Agency.

General discussion

110. In an introductory statement, the representative of the Secretariat recalled General Assembly resolutions 65/230, 65/232 and 66/181, as well as the Salvador Declaration, in which a number of new and emerging forms of crime of particular concern for Member States had been noted. She indicated that many new and emerging forms of crime had been greatly facilitated by advances in information technologies, and that poverty, weak rule of law and corruption were significant drivers of those types of crime. She emphasized the importance of the adoption by Member States of relevant criminalization provisions to facilitate investigations and prosecution, as well as international cooperation. She noted that UNODC assisted Member States in that regard through its global programmes and tools related to different new and emerging forms of crime.

111. Several speakers noted that information and communications technologies were increasingly enabling or facilitating many new and emerging forms of crime. It was also noted that, at the same time, such technologies had a crucial role to play in responding to those types of crime. In that respect, enhanced technical capacities on the part of law enforcement authorities were considered essential for effectively addressing new and emerging forms of crime, particularly in relation to the handling of electronic evidence and the effective and timely response to formal and informal requests for mutual legal assistance and other forms of international cooperation. Speakers made reference to the benefits of special investigative techniques and the carrying out of joint operations by law enforcement. Moreover, the need for intensified information exchange at the national and international levels was highlighted. With regard to the misuse of information and communications technologies and the Internet, the need to balance effective responses and respect for human rights was also discussed. The text of the Doha Declaration concerning new and emerging forms of crime was welcomed.

112. Some speakers noted the proximity of organized crime to poverty and weak rule of law, as well as its deleterious impact on State authority, national security and stability and on the ability of countries to achieve internationally agreed development goals. It was also noted that the challenge posed by new and emerging forms of crime needed to be addressed in relation to sustainable development efforts and the rule of law. A number of speakers referred to the increasing links that might exist between new and emerging forms of crime and other forms of transnational organized crime, terrorism and its financing, corruption, money-laundering, illicit trade in firearms, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

113. Many speakers emphasized the essential role of the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption and the international drug control conventions, among other relevant international instruments, in tackling new and emerging forms of crime. It was widely acknowledged that national laws and legislation, in particular criminalization provisions and criminal procedures, needed to be updated and enforced in order to effectively respond to new and emerging forms of crime and engage in effective international cooperation. Speakers noted that the Organized Crime Convention was applicable when dealing with many new and emerging forms of crime. It was also emphasized that an approach based on proportionality was needed to address the varying dimensions of new and emerging forms of crime.

114. The view was widely held that the development and delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building activities, and international cooperation, were fundamental components of the global fight against new and emerging forms of transnational crime. Many speakers discussed the efforts of their Governments to implement international instruments, such as the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, and their bilateral, regional and international cooperation activities, including with intergovernmental organizations such as UNODC, INTERPOL and UNESCO.

115. Many speakers underlined the vital role of prevention and awareness-raising strategies at the national and international levels in order to deal with new and emerging forms of transnational crime. Such strategies needed to include the participation of stakeholders across all sectors of society, including through public-

private partnerships. The important role of research and data collection in shaping effective responses to new and emerging threats was also highlighted.

116. Many speakers noted that cybercrime was an increasingly complex crime that was transnational in nature and involved the participation of organized criminal groups that were able to adapt to changing circumstances at a considerably faster pace than law enforcement authorities were. Some speakers noted the importance of collaboration between national authorities and Internet service providers in tackling cybercrime. A few speakers discussed the activities of the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime and expressed continued support for the contributions of their Governments to the Programme. Some speakers also made reference to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and to the text of the Doha Declaration in relation to the follow-up to the work of the expert group.

117. A number of speakers indicated that the elaboration of a new international legally binding instrument on cybercrime, within the United Nations framework, was needed in order to deal effectively with gaps in existing legislation, including with regard to criminalization, and to improve the global response to cybercrime. One speaker stressed that such an instrument should focus on procedural issues, such as mutual legal assistance or cooperation for collection of evidence. Other speakers indicated that such an instrument was not necessary, since existing instruments, in particular the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, which was open to signature and ratification by parties outside of Europe, were sufficient to effectively address the challenges posed by cybercrime.

118. One speaker noted that there was a need to discourage the recent trend of legalization of illicit drugs in some parts of the world. The speaker emphasized the need to strengthen domestic procedures to prevent and punish acts of violence and harassment against government officials, whose professional duties often put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence, in particular from organized criminal groups and terrorists.

119. A number of speakers referred to the current situation in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to the destruction of cultural heritage and welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015). A number of speakers indicated that a new international legally binding instrument in relation to trafficking in cultural property was needed to effectively address that transnational crime, while others indicated that existing instruments, such as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property³⁵ and the Organized Crime Convention, were sufficient. Many speakers called for enhanced coordination between relevant international organizations, including UNODC, UNESCO and INTERPOL, in assisting Member States in responding to trafficking in cultural property, illegal excavation and looting, restitution, recovery and return, among other things. Many speakers welcomed the recent adoption by the General Assembly of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and encouraged their full application. A few speakers expressed the view that the model

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property³⁶ should be further assessed and revised.

120. Several speakers drew attention to the increasing threat of environmental crime, including the illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, ivory, rosewood and ebony, along with forest crime, illegal poaching and trafficking in hazardous waste, which harmed ecosystems on a national, regional and global scale. A few speakers expressed their concern about illegal fishing in that regard. The importance of implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora³⁷ was highlighted in that context, and reference was made to Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, the East Asia Summit Declaration on Combating Wildlife Trafficking, the Declaration of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Statement of the Kasane Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade. Some speakers also mentioned the development of tracking systems to trace sources of wildlife and reduce consumer demand, along with the need to tackle the whole trafficking chain, as effective measures in the fight against trafficking in wild fauna and flora. One speaker indicated that a new international legal instrument in relation to wildlife crime was needed. The *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit*, developed by the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, was welcomed.

121. One speaker noted with concern the increase in crime within the fishing industry and its negative impact on the environment and economy, and urged States to take more concrete steps to combat that crime. A few speakers noted that existing legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea³⁸ already provided an adequate framework to deal with that type of illegal activity, and urged Member States to ratify and implement those instruments.

122. Some speakers expressed concern regarding the development by UNODC of model legislative provisions to combat fraudulent medicines posing threats to public health and referred to the lack of an internationally agreed definition of “fraudulent medicines”, including whether such a definition contained the element of mens rea. Reference was made to the risk of duplicating efforts undertaken in the framework of WHO and the World Trade Organization, the lack of an explicit mandate for UNODC to develop the provisions, and the need for close consultation with Member States. Some speakers drew attention to the growing involvement of transnational organized criminal groups in the counterfeiting of goods, including fraudulent medicines, and to the increasing threat of counterfeit products to public health and safety. They welcomed the inclusion of a reference to the counterfeiting of trademarked goods in the Doha Declaration and expressed support for efforts undertaken by UNODC to implement Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/6. One speaker emphasized the need to strengthen international crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting in all its aspects, including with regard to agro-industrial production.

³⁶ *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

123. One speaker reiterated the need for the establishment of a mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of that Convention and the Protocols thereto, as per the terms contained in Conference resolution 5/5.

124. One speaker noted the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters and the need to address that phenomenon.

125. One speaker indicated that it would be important to consider adopting common terminology when discussing new and emerging forms of transnational crime, and welcomed the recent adoption by the General Assembly 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.

126. One speaker expressed concern about the legalization of illicit drugs in some parts of the world. A call was made for adequate protection for government officials who were the target of transnational organized crime.

127. Other forms of crime to which particular attention was drawn by speakers included online child sexual exploitation, trafficking in human organs and smuggling of oil and oil derivatives.

D. National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice

Proceedings

128. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2015, the Congress considered agenda item 6, entitled “National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice”. For its consideration of the item, the Congress had before it the following documents:

(a) Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on national approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice (A/CONF.222/9);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1).

129. The 13th plenary meeting was chaired by Mitsuru Kitano (Japan), Vice-President of the Congress. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the agenda item, and a summary was presented by the moderator of workshop 4, entitled “Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned”. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Germany, Japan, Norway, Canada, Algeria, Brazil, China, the United States, France, Libya, Indonesia, Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), El Salvador, the Sudan and Mexico.

General discussion

130. Many speakers acknowledged that public participation was critical to strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice, increasing public trust and

confidence in justice systems and allowing for public oversight and accountability. Public participation was considered by several speakers as important to creating a culture of lawfulness and respect for the rule of law. As one speaker mentioned, countering crime with only law enforcement and justice was ineffective; knowledge-based prevention approaches involving civil society were crucial. Another speaker drew the attention of participants to the fact that processes aimed at supporting the involvement of citizens needed to be adapted to the environment in which they would be applied and that there was no “one size fits all” model.

131. Many speakers provided examples of consultative and participatory processes, often at the local level, such as prevention committees, security partnerships and community justice centres, as well as specific programmes to engage the public as volunteers in the prevention of crime and the delivery of justice, including as lay judges, police volunteers, probation officers and members of youth justice committees. Many speakers highlighted the need to build trust between the police and the community and to foster more collaborative relationships, as well as to overcome challenges faced in that regard. Community-oriented policing was frequently referred to as a promising model of policing that helped law enforcement agencies to take proactive action with a view to preventing crime. One speaker referred to police councils as another example of partnership with communities; they offered formalized cooperation between local police and municipal authorities. Experience showed that a comprehensive, written agreement on concrete aims and expected results, along with clear agendas for meetings, were important for the success of such councils.

132. Several speakers emphasized the important role of victims in the criminal justice system and the importance of supporting victims of crime, including through legislative measures and appropriate services. Initiatives that were mentioned by speakers in that context included restorative justice initiatives and pro bono legal advice services, as well as other legal aid services funded by the state in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. One speaker cautioned that restorative justice initiatives were not appropriate in circumstances in which a victim or his or her family might be reintroduced to danger or trauma, or might suffer revictimization as a result of repeated interaction with an offender. With regard to the provision of legal aid to citizens, including those in financial difficulties, and to special groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers, it was suggested that countries should share information on their approaches and experiences.

133. Community support for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including through the use of alternative measures to imprisonment through the provision of assistance in finding employment and housing and accessing public services, was mentioned by many speakers. In that context, one speaker presented the use of volunteer probation officers as an effective tool for the prevention of recidivism. Within the context of penal reform, a speaker noted the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and stated that he looked forward to the consideration and adoption of the revised Rules by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

134. Many speakers referred to social media and new communications technologies and how those technologies could be used to engage the public in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular by law enforcement through information-sharing

and awareness-raising regarding crime and violence. One speaker noted that social media could be used to provide more information about the justice system, which was crucial in an era in which an increasing number of accused were not represented by lawyers. As regards the threat posed by social media and new technologies in terms of how they could be used to incite violence and commit crime, one speaker stressed the need to prevent cyberbullying.

135. A number of speakers pointed to the role of the media in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice. It was stressed that a well-functioning, diverse and critical media could help raise awareness of crime and lay a foundation for discussions on improving police efforts. One speaker referred in that context to freedom of the media and expression as an important cornerstone of democratic societies and as essential to the protection of human rights. Another speaker indicated that the media, including radio and television, were helpful in providing information on trafficking in human beings and in addressing local disputes among citizens.

136. While welcoming the participation of citizens in crime prevention and criminal justice activities, several speakers noted that engagement of the public should take place within the appropriate regulatory frameworks. It was also noted that public participation should be complementary to State efforts to address crime and victimization.

137. Several speakers recognized that the participation of civil society and the private sector in the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of governmental policies was a key element of guaranteeing their effectiveness. With regard to criminal justice reform processes, one speaker outlined efforts to engage the public in supporting the transition to an adversarial justice system, including the development of guidelines to ensure that the public could assess results of the process.

138. One speaker referred to the globalization of crime and the role played by transnational organized criminal groups. Another speaker expressed support for civil society involvement in the working groups under the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption.

139. Concerning youth and crime prevention and criminal justice, one speaker noted the development of laws and procedures applicable to young persons who committed crimes and how that might result in a decline in the number of charges and deprivation of liberty. It was also acknowledged that communities, families and health and educational professionals played a crucial role in preventing and responding to youth crime. One of the speakers underlined that youth, in particular youth at risk of offending, were an important group that had to be taken into account in initiatives aimed at achieving peaceful coexistence and reducing crime. Reference was made to specific urban crime phenomena, including crime committed by gangs, which required new approaches to crime prevention.

140. Speakers recalled that addressing radicalization by terrorist groups and recruitment via the Internet, including the issue of youth who joined such groups as fighters, was high on the political agenda. One speaker noted that one prevention measure included an increased presence of the police on the Internet, through active participation in discussions, including on websites that promoted radicalization and violent extremism.

141. The Doha Youth Forum was recognized as a very good example of involving youth in crime prevention and criminal justice discussions at the global level. It was suggested that similar youth forums should take place at future congresses.

142. Several speakers noted that more sharing of practices and lessons learned regarding how to involve the public effectively in crime prevention and criminal justice was needed, including discussions at the international level. The fact that the Thirteenth Congress had addressed that topic was therefore welcomed. One speaker expressed particular interest in exchanges of best practices and lessons learned among Member States with regard to the implementation of strategies in communities with high levels of criminality. Appreciation was expressed for the role of UNODC in promoting the exchange of ideas and expertise. One speaker expressed the hope that more would be heard from the Secretariat on the scope of guidelines on public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice, as had been proposed in the working paper for agenda item 6.

E. Report of the Credentials Committee

143. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April 2015, the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the Congress, appointed a Credentials Committee composed of the representatives of the following States: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Denmark, Jamaica, Namibia, Russian Federation, Senegal and United States.

144. The Credentials Committee held meetings on 13 April 2015 and 18 April 2015.

145. Christine Cline (United States) was unanimously elected Chair of the Committee.

146. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary of the Congress, dated 18 April 2015, on the status of credentials of representatives of States attending the Congress.

147. As indicated in paragraph 1 of that memorandum, the Committee noted that, as at 18 April 2015, credentials for each of the following 101 States in respect of their representatives to the Thirteenth Congress, issued either by its Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 3 of the rules of procedure, had been submitted to the Secretary of the Congress: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom,

United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

148. In addition to the States mentioned in paragraph 147, the following States submitted their original credentials after the closing of the meeting and before 30 April 2015: Cabo Verde, Malaysia, Namibia, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tunisia, thereby increasing the total number of States that had submitted credentials in accordance with rule 3 of the rules of procedure to 107.

149. An electronic copy of credentials issued in accordance with rule 3 of the rules of procedure had been communicated to the Secretary of the Congress by the following 10 States: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Greece, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa and Ukraine.

150. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the memorandum dated 18 April 2015, the Committee further noted that the following 24 States had communicated to the Secretary of the Congress information concerning the composition of their delegations to the Congress by means of facsimile or electronic communication or in the form of letters or notes verbales from their ministries, embassies, permanent missions to the United Nations or other government offices or authorities, or through local United Nations offices: Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Gambia, Honduras, Hungary, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic,³⁹ Swaziland, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

151. The Chair proposed that the Committee adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the present report,⁴⁰

"1. Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the States referred to in paragraph 5;

"2. Also accepts the provisional participation of the representatives of the States referred to in paragraph 6, pending the receipt of the original of their credentials;

"3. Further accepts the provisional participation of the representatives of the States referred to in paragraph 7, pending the receipt of their credentials;

"4. Recommends that the Congress approve the report of the Credentials Committee."

³⁹ Based on subsequent information provided by the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations (New York), the Syrian Arab Republic is not included among the States represented at the Congress (see para. 7 above).

⁴⁰ A/CONF.222/L.5.

152. The draft resolution proposed by the Chair was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

153. Subsequently, the Chair proposed that the Committee recommend to the Congress the adoption of a draft resolution. The proposal was approved by the Committee without a vote.

Action taken by the Congress

154. At the 14th meeting and closing meeting on 19 April, the Congress adopted the draft resolution entitled “Credentials of representatives to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, recommended by the Credentials Committee in its report (A/CONF.222/L.5, para 12). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, resolution 2.)

Chapter VI

Workshops held during the Congress

A. Workshop on the role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders

Proceedings

155. At its 1st meeting, on 12 April 2015, the Thirteenth Congress elected by acclamation Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián (Mexico) as Chair of Committee I. At its 1st meeting, on 13 April 2015, Committee I elected by acclamation Mark Rutgers van der Loeff (Netherlands) as Vice-Chair and Jeanne Mrad (Lebanon) as Rapporteur.

156. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, on 13 and 14 April 2015, Committee I held a general discussion on agenda item 3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Background paper on workshop 1, on the role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders (A/CONF.222/10);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1);

(c) Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1).

157. The workshop on the role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders, was moderated by Yvon Dandurand, fellow and senior associate at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy. Keynote speeches were delivered by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand, and by Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, via recorded video message. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Haitham Shibli, Penal Reform International; Kittipong Kittayarak, Thailand Institute of Justice; Maria Noel Rodriguez, UNODC; Uju Agomoh, Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action of Nigeria; Kelly Blanchette, Mental Health Branch, Correctional Service Canada; Sandra Fernández, Regional Penitentiary Academy, Office of the Attorney General of the Dominican Republic; Sara Robinson, National Probation Service of the United Kingdom; Masako Natori, Ministry of Justice of Japan; Alexandra Martins, UNODC; Zhao Bingzhi, Beijing Normal University; Carlos Tiffer, Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Horace Chacha, Shikusa Borstal Institution, Kenyan Prisons Service; Christian Ranheim, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; and Mohammed Hassan Al Sarra, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

158. The 1st and 3rd meetings, on 13 and 14 April, were chaired by Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián (Mexico), and the 2nd meeting, on 13 April, was chaired by Mark Rutgers van der Loeff (Netherlands).

159. At the 1st meeting, introductory remarks were made by a representative of the Secretariat, the Director of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the Director of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

160. At the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Azerbaijan, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Paraguay, Pakistan, Indonesia and South Africa. Statements were also made by the observers for Quaker United Nations Office and Penal Reform International, as well as by two individual experts.

161. At the 3rd meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Slovenia, Canada, Thailand, the United States, Mauritania and Spain. The observer for the European Union also made a statement.

Chair's summary

162. The keynote speaker, opening the panel discussion on "Women: treatment of offenders, rehabilitation and social reintegration", recalled the various United Nations standards and norms developed through the years, particularly those related to the treatment of prisoners, and recent international developments in promoting the fundamental rights of women prisoners, including the adoption of the Bangkok Rules. Reference was made to the current status of the implementation of those standards at the national level, and it was noted that the status of implementation varied from one country to another. The importance of fair, humane and

gender-sensitive treatment for the rehabilitation of women prisoners and offenders for their successful reintegration into the community was also highlighted.

163. The first panellist presented the results of surveys undertaken by Penal Reform International in a number of countries on the characteristics of women prisoners and women offenders and the impact of imprisonment on women. Reference was made to a series of technical assistance tools developed to assist countries in implementing an integrated approach to meet the needs of women offenders and prisoners. The second panellist illustrated the impact of imprisonment on incarcerated mothers and their children and presented the experience of Thailand in enhancing mother-child relations, medical care and living conditions for pregnant women, nursing mothers, women with children in prison and foreign women prisoners. He emphasized the need for developing gender-sensitive national laws and policies and promoting human-rights-based correctional practices, as well as for ensuring support from the public for penal policies related to women prisoners and women offenders. The panel then heard about the progress made in Latin America in implementing the Bangkok Rules. Examples of gender-sensitive policies and practices from different countries in that region were provided. The fourth panellist analysed the situation of women in prison or pretrial detention in Africa, highlighting practical measures to improve the treatment and protection of women prisoners in developing countries. In the fifth presentation, experiences from the federal correctional system of Canada in the treatment of women prisoners and offenders were presented, including gender-responsive and tailored policies and programmes based on gender-specific assessments, gender-responsive staffing models and redesigned prison infrastructure, as well as correctional and social programming and mental health treatment for women. The prison management model of the Dominican Republic was then presented, in particular its special programmes for the treatment of women prisoners and for the preparation for the reintegration of women prisoners into society. The panel also heard about the experiences of the probation services of England and Wales in the supervision of women offenders in the community, where a number of gender-sensitive and women-specific offender management and social reintegration services were available, based on a multiagency approach. The final presentation illustrated the situation of women offenders, women's prisons and female prison officers in Japan, along with measures taken to address the increased number of female inmates, secure the stable employment of female prison officers, build their capacity and improve their working environment.

164. During the discussion, several speakers reflected on the situation of women in prisons in different parts of the world and the challenges they faced in that regard, and detailed their respective national experiences in dealing with women prisoners and offenders. It was recognized that the number of women in prisons was increasing at a higher rate than the population of male prisoners was. The unique situation of older women in prisons, as well as of prisoners with disabilities, was highlighted. It was noted that women were in prison mostly for offences related to drug trafficking and minor offences and that many had a history of victimization, especially violence. Participants listed challenges related to women in prison and, in that respect, mention was made of the difficulties of women with children in maintaining relationships with their children, which increased their suffering and had a major impact on the children. Participants agreed on the importance of the Bangkok Rules for the improvement of the situation of women, and emphasized that

a holistic approach was needed, combined with a strategy that involved all relevant stakeholders, including communities. Participants shared best practices and agreed that gender-specific rehabilitation and reintegration programmes had a greater impact on women, and that such programmes needed to be evidence-based and adjusted to the specific needs of women, based on assessment and ongoing data collection. Others highlighted the importance of the transparency and openness of prisons, combined with monitoring to ensure that rights were respected. Success stories could be shared on how the use of the media could be beneficial with regard to changing the stigma still faced by women prisoners.

165. The panel on “Children: treatment of offenders, rehabilitation and social reintegration” was opened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, who delivered a keynote speech via video link. She recalled the most relevant standards and norms related to children in conflict with the law and noted how there was still a serious governance gap between the normative frameworks that such instruments provided and their implementation. She also referred to the situation of children living in violent contexts, children with mental health problems deprived of their liberty and girls deprived of their liberty, underlining the importance of the recently adopted United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in protecting the rights of such children.

166. The panel’s first presentation focused on the provisions contained in the Model Strategies and Practical Measures and the work of UNODC to support the implementation of that new instrument, including the joint UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Recent activities to assist countries in implementing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures, and in particular the UNODC checklist to facilitate assessments and measures to bring justice systems into compliance with the new legal instrument, were the focus of the second presentation. The panel then heard about the initiatives undertaken by China in dealing with children in conflict with the law, which stressed the role of family, school and social organizations and the reforming of relevant laws, policies and practices based on international instruments and standards. The focus of the fourth presentation was on good practices concerning alternatives to judicial proceedings from the Costa Rican juvenile justice system, including remission, plea bargains, dismissals and the closing of case files, reconciliation processes, suspension of proceedings and redress for damages. The fifth panellist illustrated the experiences of Kenya in dealing with children in conflict with the law, in particular the Shikusa Borstal Institution, which provided programmes to ensure that offenders were prepared for a crime-free life upon release and to allow their smooth reintegration into the community. During the panel, the findings of a recent baseline study on juvenile justice systems conducted by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region were shared. The study identified common trends, best practices and main challenges throughout the region regarding treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of juvenile offenders. The seventh presentation focused on the experience of Saudi Arabia with regard to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children in conflict with the law into the community, analysing the risk factors for children coming into conflict with the law and then presenting an overview of the different mechanisms available to the community for care and rehabilitation. The final presentation, focusing on the

treatment of young female offenders, illustrated the philosophy of the Swedish prison system of using prison as a last resort for that type of offender, an approach that was one of the most effective measures for facilitating rehabilitation and social reintegration.

167. A representative of the Secretariat provided an update on the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners that had been mandated by the General Assembly in 2010.

168. During the discussion, there was broad agreement among participants on the high value 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 as a powerful tool for Member States to protect the rights of children in contact with the justice system and to effectively prevent and respond to incidents of violence. One speaker commended UNODC for having developed, with UNICEF, the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and encouraged Member States to provide funding. Delegates referred to progress achieved to date by national Governments in promoting the rights of children in contact with the law and protecting them from violence. Several speakers expressed support for the outcome of the revision process of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which had been finalized by the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting at its fourth meeting, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in March 2015, and recommended the revised set of Rules for endorsement by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session.

169. The Chair, in summarizing the discussion, invited participants to consider the following:

(a) Member States were encouraged to adopt or amend legislation, policies and measures for women offenders and children in conflict with the law in line with relevant United Nations standards and norms and to provide adequate funding for their implementation;

(b) Member States were invited to mainstream a gender perspective into criminal justice systems, with programmes that took into account the histories of women offenders, including victimization history and related mental health issues;

(c) Member States were encouraged to review relevant national legislation, policies, procedures and practices to effectively prevent and respond to violence against children who were alleged offenders or victims or witnesses of crime;

(d) To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to serious forms of violence against children, Member States were encouraged to recognize the complementary roles of the justice system and the child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors;

(e) Member States were encouraged to promote the use of alternative measures to judicial proceedings for both women and children. Member States were encouraged to respect the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. Likewise, Member States were encouraged to avoid, whenever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

(f) Member States were invited to develop gender-specific health care within prisons, taking into account sexually transmitted diseases; mental health-care needs, including risk of suicide and self-harm; pregnancies and related reproductive health issues; the existence of drug dependency; and sexual abuse and other forms of violence;

(g) Member States were encouraged to put proper measures into place to address the specific needs of children deprived of their liberty, in particular as related to health-care services and hygiene;

(h) Member States were invited to develop and implement trauma-informed programmes and interventions for women prisoners and children in conflict with the law;

(i) Member States were encouraged to minimize the use of imprisonment for pregnant women and mothers with young children. If imprisonment was unavoidable, Member States were invited to provide services such as nurseries, mother-child units, nursing care and formal education for the children of women prisoners, and cooperation with relevant organizations, including NGOs, the private sector and the community, was encouraged;

(j) Member States were invited to consider the problem of children of incarcerated parents and to further discuss and exchange good practices in cooperation with UNODC, UNICEF and OHCHR;

(k) Member States were encouraged to develop gender-specific rehabilitation and reintegration treatment programmes, both in institutions and in the community, including during the aftercare phase, taking into account the special treatment needs of women, such as substance abuse, lack of adequate education, and victimization history;

(l) Member States were invited to provide support, programmes and services for children deprived of their liberty prior to and after release in order to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community;

(m) Member States were encouraged to implement rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for women prisoners and children deprived of their liberty, in coordination with relevant NGOs, the private sector and the community;

(n) Member States were invited to develop policy guidance on how to deal with women offenders from minority groups, including foreign nationals and indigenous women;

(o) Member States were encouraged to strengthen the use of evidence-based research in the implementation of strategies related to women offenders and children in conflict with the law. In particular, Member States were encouraged to incorporate gender variables into their criminal justice statistics and develop case management databases with gender-specific data. Furthermore, they were invited to develop a system for collecting and reporting juvenile justice data and statistics, in particular on the status of children deprived of their liberty, and to contribute to the undertaking of an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty, in line with General Assembly resolution 69/157;

(p) Member States were invited to raise awareness of and disseminate relevant international instruments and standards and norms, including the Bangkok

Rules and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to all relevant criminal justice officials, NGOs and the community;

(q) In view of the importance of public support and participation in the development of penal policies, strategies and programmes related to women prisoners and children in conflict with the law, Member States were invited to make efforts to ensure such support and participation;

(r) Member States were encouraged to strengthen their training and capacity-building activities for criminal justice personnel based on relevant international instruments and standards and norms;

(s) Member States were invited to design effective national strategies for the promotion of female correctional officers to leadership and managerial roles in the treatment of women offenders;

(t) Member States were encouraged to promote the sharing of good practices in the treatment and social reintegration of women offenders and children in conflict with the law at the regional and international levels;

(u) UNODC was invited to continue providing assistance and support to countries, upon request, to implement the Bangkok Rules and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Member States were invited to make full use of the tools developed by UNODC;

(v) Member States were encouraged to provide financial and other resources to strengthen the technical assistance capacity of UNODC to address the needs of women prisoners and offenders, as well as to protect all children who were in contact with the justice system from violence, including through the implementation of the UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(w) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was invited to consider endorsing the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with existing mandates, with a view towards the final adoption of the revised set of rules by the General Assembly.

B. Workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims

Proceedings

170. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 12 April 2015, the Congress elected by acclamation Matti Joutsen (Finland) as Chair of Committee II. At its 1st meeting, on 14 April 2015, Committee II elected by acclamation Antonio Roberto Castellanos Lopez (Guatemala) as Vice-Chair and Naoki Sugano (Japan) as Rapporteur.

171. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, on 14 and 15 April 2015, Committee II held a workshop on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, which is part of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Background paper on workshop 2, on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims (A/CONF.222/11);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1);

(c) Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1).

172. At the 1st meeting of Committee II, on 14 April, the Chair of the Committee made an introductory statement. The high-level panel on crosscutting issues was moderated by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Yury Fedotov (Executive Director of UNODC); John Jeffery (South Africa); Mona Rishmawi (OHCHR); Bernd Hemingway (IOM); and Madina Jarbussynova (OSCE). The technical panel on crosscutting issues was led by Ilias Chatzis (UNODC) and John Morrison (Institute for Human Rights and Business).

173. Statements were made by the Minister of Justice of Italy and the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Moldova. Statements were made by the representatives of Switzerland, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Thailand and Azerbaijan.

174. At the 2nd meeting of Committee II, on 14 April, the Chair of the Committee made an introductory statement. The keynote address for the workshop was delivered by Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children). The panel on trafficking in persons was moderated by the Chair and was led by the following panellists: Maria Grazia Giammarinaro; Kristiina Kangaspunta (UNODC); Peter Van Hauwermeiren (Belgium); Darlene Pajarito (Philippines); Paul Adepelumi (African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development); and Bandana Pattanaik (Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women).

175. Statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Norway, the United States, Brazil, Somalia, Canada, Thailand, Mexico, Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, France, Kenya, Algeria and India. Statements were also made by the observers for the European Union and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior.

176. At the 3rd meeting of Committee II, on 15 April, the Chair of the Committee made an introductory statement. The panel on the smuggling of migrants was moderated by the Chair and was led by the following panellists: Michele LeVoy (Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants); José

Montemayor (United States); Adriana Lizárraga González (Mexico); and Sumbul Rizvi (UNHCR).

177. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Algeria, Qatar, El Salvador, the United States, Egypt, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, the Russian Federation, Belgium, Norway, Kenya and the United Kingdom.

Chair's summary

178. The high-level panel on crosscutting issues emphasized that trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants were grave crimes that preyed on the vulnerable and often involved serious human rights violations. The panellists referred to the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, in which it was recognized that poverty, unemployment, lack of socioeconomic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalization were some of the contributing factors that made persons vulnerable to trafficking in persons. The panellists also highlighted the fact that the movement of migrants was frequently compelled by persecution, conflict, discrimination, poverty, environmental degradation or lack of access to decent work, adequate health care, education or housing. Panellists noted that criminal groups that were engaged in human trafficking and migrant smuggling had become more sophisticated in capitalizing on those contributing factors, entering new economic sectors, both legal and illegal, and using the Internet for various criminal purposes. The link between human trafficking, migrant smuggling and terrorist financing, as well as money-laundering, was also mentioned. The panel emphasized the need for more concerted action and strengthened cooperation at all levels, and noted that victims of trafficking should not be held liable for offences committed by them as a consequence or in the course of their being trafficked.

179. The technical panel on crosscutting issues referred to the existing strong international legal framework for tackling the crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Referring to the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,⁴¹ the panel outlined the challenges related to holding legal persons, in particular businesses, liable for abuse and exploitation, whether in the country of origin or destination. The duty of States to protect, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights and the need to ensure access to remedy for victims of abuse and exploitation were mentioned.

180. During the panel on trafficking in persons, the need for a human-rights-based approach was highlighted by several panellists, as trafficked persons were often treated as instruments of criminal investigation, rather than as victims of human rights violations who were entitled to appropriate protection and remedies. The panel also discussed the challenges in implementing such an approach, which included a lack of political will, capacity, resources or information. Difficulties in identifying victims, and in convincing such victims to testify, were highlighted. Statutes of limitation and conditionality of assistance were also mentioned. Reference was made to the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014*,

⁴¹ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

and it was noted that the Trafficking in Persons Protocol had had a significant impact on criminalization, even though the number of convictions remained low.

181. It was noted that, while a majority of identified victims of trafficking were subjected to sexual exploitation, other forms of exploitation, such as trafficking for forced labour or for the purpose of organ removal, were increasingly being detected. The importance of cooperation among law enforcement personnel and labour inspectors who were trained to detect cases and identify victims was highlighted.

182. In the panel on smuggling of migrants, panellists referred to the prevalence of such smuggling along migratory routes and the absence of regular migration channels, which, in a world of increased armed conflicts and protracted refugee situations, led to the smuggling of migrants. One panellist mentioned that, owing to increased border controls and a lack of safe channels for migration, it was now the service providers for irregular migration who facilitated the crossing of borders, without any regulation or protection for those who used their services. Another panellist concluded that reducing the irregularity of such migration required fairer and more flexible migration channels, improved legal and administrative practices and access to justice, as well as the opportunity to regularize the status of such migrants. The needs of migrant children, including unaccompanied children, and adolescents, should be addressed comprehensively and with due consideration for the protection of the best interests of the child. Panellists shared case examples of cooperation in dismantling organized criminal groups involved in the smuggling of migrants, which posed a threat to national and public safety and created humanitarian crises. The panel elaborated on the types of groups involved in such smuggling and the various roles within such groups. Examples of elements of violence used by such groups, such as hostage-taking, kidnapping, extortion, and physical and sexual assault, were discussed. It was noted that the crime was often linked to identity theft, document and benefit fraud, trafficking in firearms and drugs, money-laundering and trafficking in persons.

183. Several speakers referred to the importance of shared responsibility in tackling the issues of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Speakers stressed the importance of cooperation among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, United Nations entities, NGOs, civil society and faith-based groups, in addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

184. Many speakers referred to recent legislative and policy action and other efforts taken at the national level to address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. The need to promote the ratification and implementation of, and the compliance of national legislation with, the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols was emphasized by several speakers. In that connection, there was a need to continue to work on clarifying the relevant concepts. It was noted that the delicate balance between article 5 and article 6, paragraph 4, of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol should be taken into account and maintained.

185. The importance of the criminal liability of legal persons was highlighted by several speakers, as were the steps taken by Governments to ensure compliance by private businesses with existing laws and regulations.

186. Several speakers emphasized the need for prevention activities, such as awareness-raising campaigns. The challenges relating to the identification of

victims of trafficking, including challenges in determining the credibility of self-identified victims, were also emphasized.

187. The importance of the use of special investigative techniques, financial investigations and the sharing of intelligence both among national agencies and at the bilateral, regional and international levels was also emphasized.

188. The Chair, in summarizing the discussions, invited the participants to consider the following:

(a) A comprehensive, evidence-based and multidisciplinary response to combat the two distinct crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants was needed. Such a response included addressing the root causes of those crimes, including by creating more economic opportunities in countries of origin; promoting fair and ethical recruitment practices and the responsibility of businesses to act with due diligence and respect for human rights; raising awareness in countries of origin, transit and destination; opening more channels for legal migration and resettlement; and creating labour mobility schemes, especially for refugees. The ongoing visa dialogues in terms of law enforcement and other measures to be implemented in order to lift visa obligations for short-term stays were important in that regard;

(b) Increased efforts were needed to identify victims of trafficking; to conduct search-and-rescue operations to save smuggled migrants; to provide appropriate protection measures; to fight human traffickers and migrant smugglers, including through financial investigations, confiscation of proceeds of crime and international cooperation; and to simultaneously address demand, including for cheap, unregulated and unprotected labour. Such a comprehensive response should be rights-based, as well as gender- and age-sensitive, and would ideally include feedback from trafficked persons and smuggled migrants;

(c) There should be comprehensive policies and programmes in place that incorporated the principle of due diligence, in order to effectively combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in line with relevant international commitments, for example those under the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols and other relevant instruments of international law. In responding to those crimes, effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels, including both informal and formal cooperation, in particular with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance, should be encouraged;

(d) Legislation against the two distinct crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants should be developed or strengthened to ensure that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants were criminalized. Such legislation should also ensure that efforts were targeted at dismantling the criminal groups and other offenders behind the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, as well as protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and of smuggled migrants and ensure that all victims of crime had access to justice, recourse and remedies;

(e) The root causes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants should be addressed and prevention efforts strengthened, including through awareness-raising, in countries of origin, transit and destination. Demand that contributed to trafficking in persons should be discouraged. In addressing the root

causes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, the nexus between crime, persecution, conflict, discrimination, poverty, environmental degradation and lack of access to decent work, adequate health care, education or housing should be recognized;

(f) Multidisciplinary partnerships and cooperation should be facilitated, not only among criminal justice agencies, but also with other relevant actors, such as social and labour authorities, trade unions, the private sector and civil society organizations, to ensure effective measures relating to prevention, protection and prosecution;

(g) Prevention of trafficking in persons, particularly for the purpose of labour exploitation, and of abuse of migrant workers should be addressed through enhancing partnerships with the private sector, including through the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In that context, standards for contractors and subcontractors designed to prevent exploitation and to uphold the rights of workers should be set, including in public procurement.

C. Workshop on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation

Proceedings

189. At its 4th to 6th meetings, on 15 and 16 April 2015, Committee I held a workshop on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation. The following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop: National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, Korean Institute of Criminology and European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. The workshop had before it the following documents:

(a) Background paper on workshop 3, on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation (A/CONF.222/12);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1);

(c) Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1).

190. The workshop was moderated by Jay Albanese, a criminologist and professor at Virginia Commonwealth University (United States). Presentations were made by the following panellists: Han-Kyun Kim, Korean Institute of Criminology;

Francesca Bosco, UNICRI; Richard Frank, International Cybercrime Research Centre, Simon Fraser University (Canada); Khalid Had Al Mohannadi, GCC, Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs; Duncan Chappell, University of Sydney (Australia); Marc Balcells i Magrans, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; Marc-André Renold, University of Geneva; Zhengxin Huo, China University of Political Science and Law; Rosa Vasquez Orozco, Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations (Vienna); Stefano Manacorda, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; Jinyong Chung, Senior Counsel for the World Bank; Ehab Elsonbaty, Qatar Investment Authority; Jianping Lu, Beijing Normal University; Mariya Polner, WCO; Anna Paolini, UNESCO Representative in the Arab States of the Gulf and Yemen; Giuseppe Sean Coppola, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna); and Luis Alfonso de Alba, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations (Vienna).

191. The 4th meeting was chaired by Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián (Mexico). The 5th and 6th meetings were chaired by Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico).

192. At the 4th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Germany, the United States, South Africa, Romania, China, the Russian Federation, Algeria, India, Cuba, France, Thailand, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Portugal, Oman and Egypt. Statements were also made by the observers for the European Union and the Council of Europe.

193. At the 5th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Switzerland, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, France, China, Canada, Japan, Mexico and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

194. At the 6th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, South Africa, Nigeria, Australia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, Algeria, the United States, Djibouti, Indonesia, the Sudan, the Russian Federation and China.

Chair's summary

195. During the first panel, the scientific moderator of the workshop reflected on general considerations related to evolving forms of crime, including cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, exploring the connections between such crime and traditional criminality involving organized crime and corruption. The presentation underscored the importance of focusing on the full implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, as well as of studying and assessing the impact of actions by Governments regarding transnational organized criminal activity. It was suggested that moving the focus of research, policy and practice from actors — individuals and groups — to markets and asset flows was a promising method for the early identification of evolving forms of crime, as well as for assessing their comparative risks, as newer forms of crime.

196. During the second panel, on cybercrime as an evolving form of crime, four panellists discussed the ways in which that type of crime had evolved in recent decades and the challenges it presented, including with regard to assessing its impact. One panellist analysed how the emergence of cyberspace had created new opportunities for highly profitable criminal activities, and described cybercrime as a

complex crime, with new *modi operandi* used in its commission. The panellist underscored that technological innovation, which facilitated cybercrime, also served to strengthen the response of law enforcement authorities, and noted that the rate of cybercrime victimization was considerably higher than for other types of organized crime. The panellist highlighted that international and regional cooperation, with regard to research, practice, information-sharing and policies on cybercrime, was key to strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses.

197. One panellist discussed how organized criminal groups, in both their traditional and new configurations, were making extensive use of cyberspace and thus contributing to the transnational nature of cybercrime. The panellist noted that tools for committing cybercrime no longer required highly specialized technical skills on the part of perpetrators and that proximity to poverty was a risk factor for young unemployed individuals joining organized criminal groups. The panellist further noted that, besides the possibility of enacting new national legislation to respond to cybercrime, it would be important to enforce existing laws and international legal instruments in that regard, in particular the Organized Crime Convention. The panellist emphasized that awareness-raising, public-private partnerships and protection of human rights should complement enhanced law enforcement responses.

198. One panellist discussed ways to measure, track and collect cybercrime data, using the example of online child exploitation, including through the use of geolocation and WHOIS data. The panellist discussed how the misuse of the Internet had increased the scale and complexity of the production and distribution of child exploitation material. The panellist noted that possible ways to act on information obtained through research included cooperation with law enforcement in the carrying out of arrests and the shutting down of servers, although the latter did not necessarily mean that the content was eliminated. Geomapping of child exploitation material showed how multijurisdictional strategies might be employed instead to attack networks involved in child exploitation material and remove such content. Research found that, in at least one case, even strong national laws had not been sufficient to deter criminal activities.

199. One panellist delivered a presentation on the impact of cybercrime on the spread of narcotic and new psychotropic substances in the specific case of GCC countries. The panellist discussed regional efforts to combat drug trafficking via the Internet, particularly through strengthening information exchange processes and data collection. He emphasized the importance of technical assistance, including training and tools, for countries with limited technical capacities for combating cybercrime. The panellist indicated that illicit drug trafficking, specifically of synthetic drugs, via the Internet was of particular concern to GCC countries. The panellist highlighted the fact that regional harmonization of legislation was necessary to combat illicit drug trafficking, as was the creation of an early warning system that would aid in the timely identification of new formulas for the creation of synthetic drugs.

200. In the discussion that followed the presentations given during the second panel, one speaker noted the challenges posed for law enforcement authorities by large volumes of collected digital evidence and offered possible options for effectively managing that evidence, including through outsourcing and the creation of specialized police units. Several speakers emphasized that it was

necessary to create a new international legally binding instrument on cybercrime, within the United Nations framework, in order to effectively address legislative and criminalization gaps and to enhance the global response to cybercrime. Several other speakers emphasized that such an instrument was not necessary, as existing instruments, such as the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, which was open for signature and ratification by parties outside of the region, were sufficient to effectively address the challenges posed by cybercrime. Many speakers underlined the importance of implementing the relevant provisions of the Organized Crime Convention for enhancing international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, and noted that existing laws and legislation needed to be enforced. Some speakers also expressed concern regarding the problem of attribution of cybercrime and the links between cybercrime and other crimes, such as drug trafficking or terrorism. Some speakers also highlighted the importance of awareness-raising campaigns and technical assistance and capacity-building activities in responding to cybercrime.

201. During the third panel, five panellists discussed trafficking in cultural property as an emerging form of crime. While several panellists noted the increasing number of known cases of destruction, theft, looting, counterfeiting and illicit export and import of art and antiquities, other panellists underscored the difficulties in ascertaining the dimensions and impact of trafficking in cultural property, owing to the lack of systematic collection of criminal statistics, in particular with regard to clandestine excavations or theft, private sales and the mix of the objects in the legitimate market. Some panellists mentioned the growing trend of resorting to new technologies, including e-commerce transactions for the purposes of smuggling and sale of goods of dubious provenance on the international market.

202. While some panellists noted the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in trafficking in cultural property, one panellist emphasized the importance of conducting further research on those links. The importance of improving the collection and analysis of data and statistics was acknowledged. Some panellists highlighted the relationship between that form of crime and money-laundering. Panellists underscored the importance of strengthening national legislation, and in particular of making trafficking in cultural property and related offences a serious crime, so as to enable the application of the Organized Crime Convention. Some panellists provided examples of national legal regimes, notably those of China, Ecuador and Italy, and of challenges faced by national authorities, making clear that international approaches needed to be adapted to local realities and that there was an urgent need to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters in that area.

203. Panellists drew attention to the importance of countries becoming parties to and implementing the relevant conventions of UNESCO and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit), as well as the Organized Crime Convention. One panellist noted the complexity, diversity and dynamism of national laws in the area of criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property, and underscored the importance of concerted action at the international level by strengthening the criminal justice approach, adding that the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences should have a central role in that regard. Another panellist underlined the complementary nature of the Guidelines to the existing legal framework.

204. In the discussion that followed, one speaker encouraged all States to take appropriate steps to prevent the illicit trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1483 (2003) and 2199 (2015). Participants expressed grave concern over the looting and destruction of cultural sites in different conflict-affected States. Some speakers highlighted challenges in international cooperation related to trafficking in cultural property, including cases of return and restitution, and encouraged additional research and data collection in that regard. Further collaboration among relevant intergovernmental organizations, notably among INTERPOL, UNESCO, UNODC and WCO, was encouraged, especially for the development of appropriate technical assistance tools for both developing and developed countries. Several speakers welcomed the recent adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and encouraged their full application, while one speaker encouraged further discussions by Member States on efforts to apply the Guidelines, including through the identification of good practices, to be facilitated by UNODC. While some speakers expressed the view that the existing international legal framework was insufficient and that a new legally binding instrument under the auspices of the United Nations was a necessary step, some other speakers said that there should be a focus on the full implementation of existing instruments, including the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the Organized Crime Convention. One speaker invited Member States to consider illicit trafficking in cultural property as a serious crime. One speaker proposed that UNODC should increase its activities to address work on trafficking in cultural property, with a focus on the development of tools. Some States expressed the view that the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property should be further assessed and revised.

205. During the fourth panel, six panellists spoke about preventing and combating evolving forms of crime. One panellist presented the World Bank project to combat cybercrime, including its tools and capacity-building for emerging economies. He noted that the World Bank sought to enhance capacity-building in the area of cybersecurity and in the criminal justice sector, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and further noted that the project would be piloted in selected countries. Another panellist provided an overview of legislative initiatives in the Arab region to combat cybercrime, focusing on the example of the recent cybercrime law adopted by Qatar. The panellist reiterated the importance of private sector involvement, international cooperation and public awareness campaigns. The panellist also discussed the model law and guidelines prepared by the International Telecommunication Union and LAS. He emphasized that countries should seek to use existing international instruments, and noted that countries should consider the possibility of creating central national authorities to combat cybercrime. One panellist discussed efforts in China to strengthen national and international cooperation in combating cybercrime. The panellist also emphasized that cooperation, including information-sharing and cooperation with regional and international organizations, as well as research, needed to be strengthened.

206. Another panellist analysed the role of customs services in the fight against trafficking in cultural property, and provided an overview of the challenges they faced, along with the tools and instruments that WCO recommended using to

safeguard cultural heritage and prevent its unauthorized export or import. The panellist provided information on current WCO activities in that regard, including the network of regional intelligence liaison offices and the Archeo real-time communication platform. She also spoke about international efforts to assist with the implementation of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015).

207. Another panellist spoke about regional cooperation to protect cultural property from trafficking and about the role of UNESCO. The panellist presented international instruments under the auspices of UNESCO and examples of its work, in close cooperation with other international organizations, including INTERPOL, museums and auction houses not only to address illicit trafficking, but also to facilitate awareness-raising, capacity-building and networking. The panellist noted that trafficking in cultural property was an evolving form of crime, increasingly linked to terrorism, and highlighted the recent adoption of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015), noting that UNESCO was working with Iraq, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to protection of cultural property in times of conflict.

208. Two panellists spoke about the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences. One panellist noted that the Guidelines were a good example of how the United Nations could deliver concrete tools to address trafficking in cultural property, and that they provided a framework for judicial cooperation that could complement the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention. The panellist emphasized that States should focus their efforts on implementing the Guidelines and existing instruments, and recalled the important role of UNODC tools and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network of institutes in that regard. Another panellist noted that the Guidelines were the result of intensive efforts on the part of Member States. He also noted that discussions on the necessity of a new international instrument on trafficking in cultural property could be continued at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

209. In the general discussion that followed, many speakers reiterated the points that had been made during the discussions following the second panel with respect to the creation of new international legally binding instruments related to cybercrime and to trafficking in cultural property, noting that consensus was not a precondition to the elaboration of new instruments. One speaker specified that a new instrument on cybercrime should focus on issues of mutual legal assistance and collection of evidence. Other speakers stated that negotiations on such a convention would require a lengthy and resource-demanding process and that there was no consensus at the present time on the matter. One speaker recalled the text of the Doha Declaration in relation to the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it. Other speakers noted recent initiatives against cybercrime, such as the Global Conference on CyberSpace and the Geneva Internet Platform. One speaker noted the activities of the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime in strengthening national and regional capacities to combat cybercrime, and said that he looked forward to further supporting the Programme. Some speakers expressed concern about the lack of a global legal basis for promoting the capacity-building and technical assistance activities under the Programme and noted that such a legal basis

should be based on the principles of international law, in particular the principle of sovereignty.

210. Several speakers emphasized the importance of strengthening national legal frameworks to ensure the effective protection and return of cultural property. One speaker invited Member States to consider providing clear information about those frameworks to other Member States, which might be transit or destination countries, in order to facilitate international cooperation against trafficking in cultural property. One speaker underlined the necessity of establishing national registers and inventories of cultural property in order to enhance restitution mechanisms. Another speaker drew attention to the long-term negative impact of trafficking in cultural property, which deprived future generations of their cultural heritage. Some speakers acknowledged the role of UNESCO in assisting countries in relation to the protection of cultural heritage. One speaker noted that full implementation of the Guidelines was not feasible in all jurisdictions, owing to the differences in their systems, but acknowledged the importance of the Guidelines, in particular with regard to providing a baseline understanding in order to determine dual criminality in the context of mutual legal assistance. One speaker raised concerns regarding whether the Guidelines could be regarded as complementary to existing legally binding instruments under international law.

211. The Chair, in summarizing the discussion, invited participants to consider the following:

(a) There was general agreement that cybercrime, in its many forms, as well as trafficking in cultural property, were global threats which could be effectively countered only through international cooperation. The Organized Crime Convention, and in particular its provisions on international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, was a useful tool in effectively combating cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property;

(b) Increasing links had been observed between cybercrime and other forms of crime, including terrorism and drug trafficking. Technical assistance and capacity-building activities in both developing and developed countries, along with enhanced international coordination and cooperation, were needed in order to strengthen the response to cybercrime;

(c) As reflected in the interventions of several speakers, Member States were invited to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to and fully implementing the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,⁴² adopted by Unidroit in 1995, and the Organized Crime Convention, and using the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences;

(d) For that purpose, Member States were encouraged to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, including by establishing relevant conduct as a serious crime, as defined in article 2, paragraph (b), of the Organized Crime Convention. The need

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2421, No. 43718.

for increased technical assistance in providing responses to the trafficking in cultural property was underlined;

(e) The importance of Member States continuing to improve data collection and contributing to further research to better understand the dynamics of evolving forms of crime, including cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, in particular when such crimes involved organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations, was highlighted. Speakers reiterated the role of relevant international organizations in their mandated areas of activity, as well as the importance of working with civil society.

D. Workshop on public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned

Proceedings

212. At its 4th to 6th meetings, on 16 and 17 April 2015, Committee II held a workshop on public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned. The Australian Institute of Criminology, an institute that is part of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Background paper on workshop 4, on public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned (A/CONF.222/13);

(b) Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/PM.1);

(c) Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1).

213. The workshop was moderated by Adam Tomison, Director and Chief Executive of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

214. At the 4th meeting, on 16 April, the Chair of Committee II made an introductory statement. A representative of the Secretariat then briefly introduced the agenda item. A panel discussion on the role of the media, social networks and new communication technologies was led by the following panellists: Murray Lee, University of Sydney (Australia); Adrián Franco, National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico; and Peter Homel, Australian Institute of Criminology. The panel on public participation at the local level: initiatives to promote crime prevention and raise awareness of criminal justice — part one (rethinking the problem), was led by the following panellists: Matthew Torigian (Canada); Nick Crofts, University of Melbourne (Australia); and Fatima Itawi, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

215. Statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Canada, Algeria, Norway, Morocco, the United States, Pakistan, Oman and Finland.

216. At the 5th meeting, on 16 April, the panel on public participation at the local level: initiatives to promote crime prevention and raise awareness of criminal justice — part two (access to justice: strategies and approaches) was led by the following panellists: Myriam Khaldi, Avocats Sans Frontières; Martina Gredler, Soroptimists International; Nicholas McGeorge, Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers); and Shoji Imafuku (Japan). Part three of that panel, on regional initiatives, was led by the following panellists: Douglas Durán, Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Med S. K. Kaggwa, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; Sean Tait, African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum; and Elinor Chemonges (Uganda). A statement was also made by a representative of the Doha Youth Forum.

217. Statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait, Lebanon, Canada, China, the United States, Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation and South Africa. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

218. At the 6th meeting, on 17 April, a panel discussion on the role of the private sector businesses in crime prevention and criminal justice was led by the following panellists: Martin Kreutner, International Anti-Corruption Academy; Margaret Shaw, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime; and Alice Scartezini, Caixa Seguradora Youth Expression Project.

219. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the United States, Thailand, Chile, Canada, the Russian Federation, Japan, Burkina Faso, India and Pakistan.

Chair's summary

220. Panellists on the first panel noted that new technologies and social media had facilitated unprecedented changes in the ways and speed with which information was circulated, which had had an impact on public participation in the prevention of crime. While those technologies created new opportunities for criminal activity, they also provided opportunities to detect, prevent and regulate crime, as well as reduce risks to community safety. It was noted that the police were best positioned to utilize those advantages, to communicate directly with the public, enhance transparency, build trust in their institution and encourage reporting of crime. Social marketing approaches were another tool for crime prevention, influencing the voluntary behaviour of individuals, including offenders or potential victims of specific crimes. Panellists stressed that evidence-based strategies ensured that such tools were effective, in particular in reaching out to youth.

221. Panellists on the second panel noted that, to be successful, local initiatives should be inclusive, multisectoral, evidence-based and sustainable. Panellists described community policing models to improve community safety and well-being through community leadership, multisectoral responses and partnerships, knowledge- and information-sharing, evidence- and evaluation-based experiences, sustainable responses and a diversity of citizens' voices. Experiences from police-community partnerships in the response to HIV were shared. It was suggested that police engagement with communities at risk was important to the prevention of HIV infection and to increased public trust in the police. Experiences in building effective partnerships for crime prevention with both formal and

informal security providers were presented as a participatory crime prevention model.

222. The third panel covered the role of different community actors in enhancing access to justice, supporting victims and assisting in the rehabilitation of offenders. The first panellist described public participation in providing legal aid, and noted that communities facing high crime risks had a major role to play in preventing and resolving conflicts. Another panellist focused on empowering women with regard to crime prevention and presented information on how services provided by civil society organizations fit into an institutionalized justice system. Civil society organizations could assist victims of crime, in particular victims of gender-based violence. The role of volunteers in restorative justice and mediation processes for reducing recidivism and resolving local disputes was noted. With regard to volunteer probation officers, one panellist highlighted as advantages their local character, knowledge of the community, personal interaction with offenders and continual provision of support to offenders.

223. Panellists on the fourth panel shared experiences from Latin America and Africa. The first panellist described trends relating to violence and crime in Latin America, as well as recent initiatives to encourage public participation in crime prevention and restorative justice that highlighted the involvement of youth. He noted that rehabilitation programmes were crucial for tertiary prevention and that sufficient attention should be given to groups such as indigenous populations in crime prevention efforts. Several panellists reported on experiences in Africa with community participation in policy development and standard-setting, and presented information on new regional standards on detention. They elaborated on the community-rooted work of paralegals in pretrial detention settings. They concluded that the challenge was to internalize and operationalize standards, and that an inclusive regional approach was the best way forward. Finally, a panellist presented the recommendations of the Doha Youth Forum, which had provided an opportunity for the voices of youth to be heard. Those recommendations included strengthening public awareness and education on crime and violence.

224. Panellists on the fifth panel outlined the important role of the private sector, and its responsibility towards society for the prevention of crimes such as corruption. They shared several examples of good practices from different countries, and presented lessons learned from innovative initiatives involving local companies, youth and law enforcement. Changing economic factors challenged the ability of authorities to fund crime prevention programmes; public-private partnerships in support of such activities could have a significant impact on ensuring sustainability, as they had proven to be cost-effective for projects such as youth education, family support, urban renewal and housing matters.

225. During the discussion, several speakers recognized the benefits of technological developments for crime prevention, in particular for use by law enforcement. The effectiveness of new media in informing the public of risks and ways to avoid them and providing an opportunity to participate in the development of local policies was highlighted. It was noted that such tools also presented challenges when they were used in the commission of crime. Speakers suggested that appropriate regulations and institutional frameworks were needed. Speakers also referred to the need for enhanced international cooperation, as well as for the sharing of practices and experiences. It was highlighted that capacity-building was

needed to ensure that data and information were used in an effective manner, in order to enable local communities to identify safety needs and to provide them with support and thus prevent crime. Some speakers shared national approaches to responding to issues such as cyberbullying and online sexual exploitation of children. They referred to the added value of community-oriented policing and the need to detect, prevent and respond to criminal activity and encourage cooperation among relevant agencies and communities, and with the private sector. It was noted that many police forces had dedicated web pages and hotlines, with varying levels of resources.

226. Some speakers noted that the engagement of civil society organizations should take place with appropriate oversight, such as a regulatory framework, in line with national legislation and in coordination with relevant oversight bodies, for example crime prevention councils, while also ensuring that organizations had the skills and knowledge for their functions. One speaker noted that any civil society activities should be framed and moderated by Governments, that non-local NGOs could propagate ideas or value systems that were foreign to some countries, and that those NGOs should respect the economic, cultural, social and religious values of societies. Some speakers referred to the need to build trust and transparency in that regard. The need for innovative and cost-effective initiatives was mentioned in the context of financial constraints, as was the importance of ensuring the sustainability and continuity of efforts.

227. Some speakers expressed support for the involvement of civil society within the framework of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, while other speakers stressed that the intergovernmental nature of the work of those bodies should be maintained. One speaker noted that such civil society participation should be understood in the context of grass-roots or local NGOs.

228. Speakers noted that access to information and awareness of the law, including among civil servants, youth workers and farmers, was necessary for effective participation. It was recognized that processes for the empowerment of communities required a clear policy and the identification of vulnerabilities, in line with national laws and national circumstances. Some speakers also acknowledged the importance of contributions by youth to policy discussions, including in the framework of youth forums at the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. Finally, it was suggested that approaches to public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice should be integrated into the work of UNODC in that area.

229. Some speakers acknowledged the contribution of public-private partnerships to addressing corruption and responding to youth violence. It was noted that businesses had a corporate social responsibility, and that their expertise in specific areas, such as the banking sector or private security, could offer valuable contributions to the work of law enforcement. Speakers shared national examples. One speaker noted that public participation was essential in promoting a culture of lawfulness, and referred to a programme in her country in which convenience stores were used as temporary shelters for victimized women in emergency situations. Some speakers noted that partnerships were at times difficult to implement, especially with regard to monitoring and evaluation. In that context, one speaker noted the necessity of appropriate oversight owing to the fact that corporate bodies could be engaged in illegal activities, such as human rights violations and

corruption. Reference was made to the work carried out in other appropriate frameworks to establish a legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

230. Reference was made to the added value of community-oriented policing, as well as to the need to detect, prevent and respond to criminal activity and encourage cooperation among relevant agencies and communities, and with the private sector.

231. In referring to the panel presentations relating to human security and harm reduction, some speakers urged caution, as no agreed-upon definitions for those concepts existed. Some speakers noted that the use of drug substitution therapy was not universally recognized as a method for drug treatment.

232. In the discussions during the third panel, several speakers noted that there was no universally recognized definition of vulnerable groups and that there were different regional approaches.

233. The Chair, in summarizing the discussion, invited the participants to consider the following:

(a) Rapid developments in media, social networks and new communications technologies brought undeniable potential benefits to society, in particular to law enforcement, as a means of spreading information, encouraging reporting and cooperation with authorities, building trust, identifying community risks and providing safety tips. Exchanges among States and the sharing of best practices were important for addressing common challenges that emerged from those new developments, such as new forms of crime and victimization and the negative impact of the media, and for building national and local capacity to generate and analyse relevant data;

(b) Public participation could widen and strengthen efforts to prevent crime and deliver criminal justice services. To be effective, inclusive, evidence-based and sustainable, multisectoral approaches to public participation should be developed, in line with national laws and circumstances. A top-down approach to fostering public participation should be combined with a bottom-up approach in order to ensure that community concerns were appropriately reflected;

(c) Public participation in enhancing access to justice was useful in raising awareness, extending outreach and empowering women and children and other members of the community, in particular those members recognized as vulnerable. Members of the community, in line with national law and as appropriate, could play an important role in national criminal justice systems, for example in victim support, restorative justice programmes, legal aid, probation and reintegration of offenders into society;

(d) Public-private partnerships in crime prevention and criminal justice had potential benefits, for example in the areas of preventing corruption and empowering local communities to become involved in crime prevention initiatives that were aimed at improving the well-being of the community as a whole;

(e) An appropriate regulatory and institutional framework based on clear and targeted policies provided a framework for public participation, and might be complemented by measures to ensure that civil society organizations had the

appropriate skills and knowledge, and by measures to build confidence, ensure transparency and prevent corruption.

Chapter VII

High-level special events

234. As part of the Thirteenth Congress, UNODC, in cooperation with other stakeholders, organized 11 high-level special events between 13 and 15 April 2015.

Summary

235. On 13 April 2015, UNODC, in partnership with the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Permanent Missions of Italy and Thailand to the United Nations, organized a high-level special event on the rule of law, human rights and the post-2015 development agenda. The event brought together leading figures to discuss how “the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms, is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which, in turn, reinforce the rule of law”.⁴³

236. The President of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, the Minister of Justice of Italy, the Minister of Justice of Thailand, along with senior officials of UNODC, the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, OHCHR and UNDP, and civil society expert M. Cherif Bassiouni, discussed trends and challenges relating to the application of the rule of law. They also shared good practices and highlighted areas in which they could complement each other’s efforts to support the international community in strengthening the rule of law. Panellists and participants provided recommendations as to how Member States, international organizations and civil society could best support consideration by the international community of the way forward on the post-2015 development agenda in advance of the September 2015 summit on that topic.

237. Also on 13 April 2015, UNODC, in partnership with the Secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the other partners of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, namely INTERPOL, the World Bank and WCO, organized a high-level event on “Wildlife and forest crime: a serious crime”. The event was opened by the President of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly and was co-hosted by the UNODC Executive Director and the Secretary-General of the Secretariat for the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species. Fourteen speakers, representing Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions, delivered presentations on the magnitude and impact of wildlife and forest crime. Speakers reaffirmed that wildlife and forest

⁴³ See General Assembly resolution 68/193.

crime was a serious and transnational form of organized crime that required shared responsibility and a balanced approach to addressing supply, demand and livelihoods. Speakers also highlighted the need to review and strengthen legislative frameworks to address the seriousness of wildlife and forest crime; the need to enhance law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity; and the importance of working together to tackle that crime. The importance of partnerships such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime was emphasized, as was the need to enlist support from civil society. Speakers welcomed the adoption of the Doha Declaration, in particular the references it made to wildlife and forest crime, which highlighted the serious nature of the crime and the need for the entire criminal justice system to give it the same level of attention as other serious crimes.

238. On 14 April 2014, UNODC and the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, organized a high-level event to present the achievements of and challenges faced by the Trust Fund during the five years since its inception. The Executive Director of UNODC highlighted the fact that the Trust Fund, which had been established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010 as part of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, had provided \$1.7 million to 28 NGOs in 25 countries. Eleven NGOs had provided direct, specialized assistance to around 2,000 victims of human trafficking annually over the past three years, and 17 NGO projects would start being implemented during the current year. Participants acknowledged the key role played by NGOs in providing assistance to victims and in supporting Governments to both shape and implement legislation to counter trafficking. Representatives of NGOs from Nepal and Nigeria highlighted the difference that Trust Fund grants had made to the lives of victims. They showcased stories of individual survivors who had seen their hope and human dignity restored and had acquired the means to rebuild their lives. Speakers stressed that the main obstacle to the work on victim assistance was the low level of funding available. They called for increased support from the international community for the Trust Fund.

239. In a high-level event held on 14 April 2015 and chaired by the Attorney General of Qatar, top-level officials from UNODC, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNDP and OHCHR outlined the efforts being made by the United Nations to provide more effective and coherent assistance to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations through the joint global focal point for the police, justice and correctional areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations, by focusing on rebuilding fair and effective criminal justice systems that respected the human rights of the accused and of victims and that contained legitimate, transparent mechanisms whereby people could seek justice and redress.

240. The Executive Director of UNODC explained that States had repeatedly recognized the threat posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism to global development, peace and security, and that there was a need to enhance international cooperation to confront those challenges. He stressed that it was now time to turn good intentions into action and invest in UNODC efforts to confront organized crime and terrorism, and to promote the rule of law, including through participation in the global focal point initiative and through programmes on the ground in key countries and regions. The Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions provided examples of where the global focal point was making

a difference. He also explained that building legitimate rule-of-law institutions was a slow and difficult process, albeit one that was absolutely necessary to break the cycle of conflict and violence. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights explained that human rights and transitional justice were at the forefront of efforts to rebuild justice and peace in post-conflict countries. The UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support explained that the rule of law was fundamental to the quality of people's lives and to the success of national development efforts. Where laws protected women from violence and discrimination, their lives were immeasurably improved, which provided them with a basis for their full social and economic empowerment. When ordinary citizens knew their rights and were able to seek and obtain justice, there was less discrimination and there were fewer human rights violations. When local communities were free from the debilitating fear of violence or intimidation, inclusive and sustainable economic development could begin to take hold.

241. At the high-level event on strengthening national and international cooperation in preventing and countering terrorist financing, held on 14 April 2015, participants discussed how combating the financing of terrorism could contribute to preventing and disrupting terrorist activities. They also reviewed ongoing counter-terrorism financing work carried out by Member States and key organizations, highlighting areas where gaps still existed, and explored the potential for capacity-building programmes. Discussions focused on the experiences of Member States, in particular the experiences of Afghanistan and States in the Middle East and North Africa region, in developing and implementing strategies for countering new forms of terrorism financing, the increasing links between terrorist groups and organized crime, and the use of criminal activities as a source of terrorist financing, including trafficking in drugs, arms, cultural property and oil, and kidnapping for ransom or for the purpose of extortion. The meeting concluded that disrupting financial flows related to terrorism remained a major challenge, one that required a comprehensive, integrated approach that reached out to all sectors and actors involved, both private and public. International cooperation was also deemed essential in those areas, as was ratifying and fully implementing the relevant United Nations instruments against terrorism and its financing.

242. Following the adoption of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems in 2012, the Government of South Africa and Legal Aid South Africa, together with UNDP, UNODC and the International Legal Foundation, in collaboration with the Open Society Justice Initiative, the University of Pretoria and the University of the Witwatersrand, in June 2014 hosted the first international conference to address global challenges to ensuring access by the poor to quality criminal legal aid services. At the conference, participants discussed common challenges to providing access to effective legal aid, and proposed practical and achievable solutions. In the resulting Johannesburg Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, conference participants noted the critical importance of effective legal aid, called on States, legal aid providers and the international community to ensure the implementation of the Principles and Guidelines, and set out action points.

243. The speakers at the high-level event on the implementation of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice

Systems: follow-up to the Johannesburg declaration, held on 14 April 2015, addressed different aspects of the Declaration and of the Principles and Guidelines, acknowledging the importance of legal aid for ensuring respect for human rights, for effective criminal justice reform, and for generating legal and social change. It was recognized that legal aid was transformative and could be delivered through different models and by different providers. In particular, it was mentioned that legal aid could be crucial in post-conflict societies when trying to establish public trust in the legal system, and should not be forgotten in capacity-building for justice actors (police, prosecution and the judiciary) so as to allow meaningful access to justice. Therefore, Governments should ensure sustainable funding for legal aid. Finally, it was recommended that States should use data collection and assessments to inform their legal aid policies, improve the quality of services and share experiences and lessons learned with each other.

244. On 15 April 2015, UNODC organized, in cooperation with OHCHR and the Governments of Austria, Norway and Thailand, a high-level panel discussion on violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The event was an opportunity to present and raise awareness 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 and to gather political support from Member States in the dissemination and further implementation of that new set of international standards and norms. The discussion focused on the need to promote measures aimed at preventing and responding to violence against children who were in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders. Member States commended UNODC for having developed, with UNICEF the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and called upon the international community to provide support to the implementation of the Programme. Keynote speeches were delivered by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand and Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger (Austria).

245. A high-level event on global data-sharing for effective investigation and prosecution in match-fixing cases: taking it from the locker room into the hands of law enforcement, organized in cooperation with the International Centre for Sport Security, was held on 15 April 2015. The event was opened by the Executive Director of UNODC, the Secretary-General of the Thirteenth Congress and the President of the International Centre for Sport Security, in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior of Qatar. During the event, a memorandum of understanding between UNODC and the International Centre was signed. The event brought together experts from international organizations, national experts, academics and experts from the sports community and the sports-betting field. The aim of the event was to foster dialogue on the need to develop multistakeholder approaches with a view to enhancing cooperation, including data-sharing, at both the domestic and international levels to protect sports against match-fixing and illegal betting.

246. Speakers agreed that there was a growing interaction between the interests of sports organizations, society and the State (i.e. the general interest), and therefore the strengthening of a framework of complementarities and shared responsibilities was needed. There was discussion on the existing links between match-fixing and other criminal activities, which were identified as additional challenges for

investigators and law enforcement authorities. It was stressed that match-fixing needed to be addressed through tailor-made legislative responses and effective investigative powers, particularly in view of the interrelationship between match-fixing and organized crime, corruption and money-laundering. It was underlined that intelligence, the collection of data and the sharing of information were essential to effectively combating transnational organized criminal groups, which increasingly diversified their activities and were involved in match-fixing cases for profit and/or money-laundering purposes.

247. During the high-level event on “Why do victims matter? Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of Basic principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”, held on 15 April 2015, the President of the International Criminal Court (appearing in a video message), representatives of the Governments of Australia, Canada and Sweden, and senior representatives of UNODC, OHCHR, UNDP and WHO, as well as representatives of the World Society of Victimology, the International Organization for Victim Assistance and the International Victimology Institute Tilburg, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.⁴⁴ The audience observed a minute of silence in memory of the 400 migrants who had recently died off the coast of Libya and for the more than 1,400 persons who died every day as a result of interpersonal violence.

248. Panellists explained that the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power had been a landmark text which had inspired further developments, such as the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,⁴⁵ the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the Convention against Corruption. The standards and norms pertaining to victims at the national and international levels had improved. Victims had been given a voice. However, there was much left to be done. Having all available services under one roof and continuing to be vigilant in making sure that the needs of victims were not lost sight of while the focus was on the offender were essential for moving forward. Partners were committed to making additional efforts, in particular to provide support and assistance to victims of conflict, victims of sexual and gender-based violence and child victims, by implementing the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime. Good practices existed around the world, and the international community could ensure that victims’ rights were upheld and that victims received redress, reparation and compensation.

249. The event on “Towards universal implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: the Institutional Integrity Initiative and the Implementation Review Mechanism” was also held on 15 April 2015. It addressed the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, both at the organizational level by the United Nations and at the national level by States parties. The Executive Director of UNODC presented the report of the Institutional Integrity Initiative, which identified both good practices and key recommendations for members of the United Nations family wishing to improve their integrity practices. Panellists further mentioned efforts made by the Secretariat, UNDP and the International Anti-Corruption Academy to strengthen institutional integrity within

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

their organizations. Representatives of UNODC, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption delivered presentations on the progress, findings and impact of the implementation review mechanisms of the different international anti-corruption conventions.

250. Lastly, on 15 April 2015, the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme organized a high-level event on heroin trafficking on the high seas in the Indian Ocean. The panel leading the discussion included the Minister of Justice of Sri Lanka, the Minister of Home Affairs of Seychelles, the Deputy Commander of the Combined Maritime Forces, the UNODC Executive Director and the head of the Maritime Crime Programme. The deliberations focused on the rapid growth of heroin trafficking on the southern maritime route from the Makran coast of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to East Africa and South Asia, and the intelligence-led detections made on the high seas by the Combined Maritime Forces. The legal enforcement limitations on the high seas and the absence of protections in the region were also discussed. The Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime, a new initiative of the Maritime Crime Programme, was welcomed as an essential mechanism to develop regional cooperation and information-sharing among Indian Ocean States to counter transnational maritime crime.

Chapter VIII

Ancillary meetings

251. A total of 195 ancillary meetings were held during the Thirteenth Congress, more than twice as many as during any previous congresses. Of those ancillary meetings, 30 events were sponsored by United Nations entities, including 12 high-level events organized by UNODC, covering key topics discussed at the Congress, such as the following: rule of law, human rights and the post-2015 development agenda; wildlife and forest crime; the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; United Nations rule of law assistance in conflict and post-conflict settings; the strengthening of national and international cooperation in preventing and countering terrorism financing; the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems; violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; global data-sharing for effective investigation and prosecution in match-fixing cases; the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; review of the implementation of the Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Institutional Integrity Initiative; promotion of anti-corruption standards and the rule of law; and the countering of narcotics trafficking on the high seas in the Indian Ocean. Seventy-five events were sponsored or co-sponsored by Member States.

252. The ancillary meetings reflected the great interest of NGOs in crime prevention and criminal justice issues, as well as the significant potential for their involvement in more coordinated action to design comprehensive and interdisciplinary approaches to crime challenges.

Chapter IX

Adoption of the report of the Congress and closure of the Congress

253. At its 14th meeting, on 19 April 2015, the Congress considered and adopted, as orally amended, its draft reports contained in documents A/CONF.222/L.2 and Add.1-5, prepared by the Rapporteur-General pursuant to rule 52 of the rules of procedure.

254. At the same meeting, the Congress approved the reports, as orally amended, of Committee I, Committee II and the Credentials Committee, presented by their respective chairs and contained in documents A/CONF.222/L.3 and Add.1, A/CONF.222/L.4 and Add.1 and A/CONF.222/L.5, as well as the summary of the high-level special events contained in document A/CONF.222/L.7.

255. At its first meeting, at the opening of the high-level segment, on 12 April, upon the invitation of the President of the Congress, the Congress adopted by acclamation 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 (A/CONF.222/L.6).

256. At the closing session of the Congress, Mitsuru Kitano, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (Vienna), congratulated the Government of Qatar on the successful conclusion of the Congress. He expressed his sincere appreciation to the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the Qatar for his leadership role in support of the Congress. He further stressed that Japan was looking forward to the follow-up discussions on the outcome of the Congress at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

257. Following the representative's statement, the Minister of Justice of Japan addressed the audience of the Thirteenth Congress, through video link, and invited participants to Japan for the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in 2020.

258. The Executive Director of UNODC and Secretary-General of the Thirteenth Congress stressed that the Congress had provided a solid platform for the international community to recognize the tangible links between the rule of law and sustainable development. In that regard, he emphasized the need for the international community to build on those links while setting the framework for the post-2015 development agenda. He noted that the Thirteenth Congress had had an unprecedented attendance, had been used as an enabling framework for holding approximately 195 ancillary meetings and side events, and had been the first congress to be attended by the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council. It had also been the first, in the 60-year history of crime congresses, to adopt its agenda early, to be preceded by a dynamic youth forum and to adopt its declaration at the opening of its high-level segment on the first day of the Congress. He further underlined that the Doha Declaration was a powerful political statement which stressed the commitment and political will of Member States to implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, with a view to

promoting the rule of law nationally and internationally, and that therefore its implementation should be treated as an issue of priority.

259. The President of the Congress delivered a statement at the closing session of the Congress, in which he referred to the significance of the Doha Declaration, as the main outcome of the Thirteenth Congress, as well as the importance of designing programmes and comprehensive policies at the national, regional and international levels to implement the aspirations set forth in the Declaration. In that regard, he affirmed the commitment of Qatar to working with UNODC to implement the Declaration. Furthermore, he referred to the initiative of Qatar that was launched at the opening of the Congress and aimed at establishing a regional fund to educate and train displaced and refugee children and youth.

Annex

List of documents before the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.222/1	1	Annotated provisional agenda
A/CONF.222/2	2	Rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice
A/CONF.222/3	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World
A/CONF.222/4	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide
A/CONF.222/5	3	Report of the Executive Director on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda
A/CONF.222/6	3	Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development
A/CONF.222/7	4	Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on international cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime
A/CONF.222/8	5	Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime
A/CONF.222/9	6	Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on national approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice
A/CONF.222/10	3	Background paper on workshop 1: role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems — experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders
A/CONF.222/11	4	Background paper on workshop 2: trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants — successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.222/12	5	Background paper on workshop 3: strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation
A/CONF.222/13	6	Background paper on workshop 4: public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice — experiences and lessons learned
A/CONF.222/14	3	Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners at its fourth meeting
A/CONF.222/15	3	Note by the Secretariat on the presidential summary of the High-level Thematic Debate of the General Assembly on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in New York on 25 February 2015
A/CONF.222/16	3	Note verbale dated 9 April 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretariat of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
A/CONF.222/L.1		Report of the pre-Congress consultations held at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha on 11 April 2015
A/CONF.222/L.2		Report on the background and preparations for the Congress
A/CONF.222/L.2/Add.1		Report on the high-level segment of the Congress
A/CONF.222/L.2/Add.2	3	Draft report on successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development
A/CONF.222/L.2/Add.3	4	Draft report on international cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime
A/CONF.222/L.2/Add.4	5	Draft report on comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime
A/CONF.222/L.2/Add.5	6	Draft report on national approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice
A/CONF.222/L.3	3	Report of Committee I: workshop 1 — role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.222/L.3/Add.1	5	Report of Committee I: workshop 3 — workshop on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation
A/CONF.222/L.4	4	Report of Committee II: workshop 2 — trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims
A/CONF.222/L.4/Add.1	6	Report of Committee II: workshop 4 — workshop on public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned
A/CONF.222/L.5		Report of the Credentials Committee, submitted by the Chair, Ms. Christine Cline (United States of America)
A/CONF.222/L.6		Draft 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
A/CONF.222/L.7		High-level special events
A/CONF.222/PM.1		Discussion guide for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1		Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014
A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1		Report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 3 to 5 February 2014
A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1		Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in San José from 19 to 21 February 2014
A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1		Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 2014
A/CONF.222/G/ARM	5	Statement submitted by the Government of Armenia
A/CONF.222/G/AZE	5	Statement submitted by the Government of Azerbaijan
A/CONF.222/G/AZE/1	5	Statement submitted by the Government of Azerbaijan
A/CONF.222/G/JPN		Statement submitted by the Government of Japan
A/CONF.222/G/USA		Statement submitted by the Government of the United States of America
A/CONF.222/G/ZAF		Statement submitted by the Government of South Africa
A/CONF.222/NGO/1		Statement submitted by Defence for Children International

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.222/NGO/2		Statement submitted by the International Organization for Victim Assistance
A/CONF.222/NGO/3		Statement submitted by the Alliance of NGOs on crime prevention and criminal justice
A/CONF.222/NGO/4	5	Statement submitted by the Environmental Investigation Agency
A/CONF.222/CRP.1		Written statement by Miguel de Serpa Soares, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel
A/CONF.222/INF/1		Information for participants
A/CONF.222/INF/2/Rev.2		List of participants
CONF.222/IE/1-9		Background documents received from individual experts
