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**Commission on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice**

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Draft report

Rapporteur: Martin **Krämer** (Austria)

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

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 26 April 2012, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled “World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”.
2. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following:
 - (a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2012/3-E/CN.15/2012/3);
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking (E/CN.15/2012/15);
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations (E/CN.15/2012/16);
 - (d) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2012/19);
 - (e) Note by the Secretariat on civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety (E/CN.15/2012/20);
 - (f) Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Civilian Private Security Services held in Vienna from 12 to 14 October 2011 (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.5/2011/2);

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(g) Conference room paper on transnational organized crime and fraudulent medicines (E/CN.15/2012/CRP.4).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Statistics and Surveys Section, the Chief of the Justice Section and a representative of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Italy, the United Arab Emirates, Canada, the United States, the Philippines, China, South Africa and Chile. Statements were also made by the observers for the Republic of Korea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Norway and Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

Deliberations

4. The efforts of UNODC to collect and analyse comparable statistical information on crime and criminal justice were welcomed, and UNODC was invited to continue producing studies on crime trends based on statistical evidence. Recent efforts to improve the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems were noted, and UNODC was invited to further improve data-collection procedures and to maximize the dissemination and analysis of data. Member States were urged to report information on crime trends to UNODC in a timely, accurate and comprehensive manner and to appoint national focal points to facilitate the response to the Survey.

5. Speakers highlighted the need to provide technical support to countries in the area of crime and criminal justice statistics and welcomed the establishment of the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence on Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Security and Justice to support countries' capacities in this area.

6. It was observed that new data and information were needed on emerging and evolving forms of crime, including on cybercrime, maritime piracy, trafficking in cultural property, environmental crime, trafficking in persons and counterfeiting, and on the role of organized criminal groups in such activities. Delegates expressed support for the forthcoming comprehensive study on cybercrime and invited Member States to provide accurate and comprehensive information to enable the production of a high-quality report.

7. Delegates commended the work of UNODC to prevent and fight trafficking in cultural property, and called for even stronger collaboration with UNESCO, INTERPOL and Unidroit in this regard. The provision of technical assistance and the fostering of regional and interregional cooperation, as well as the development of good practices in this field were also supported.

8. Delegates reiterated the importance of using existing international instruments, especially the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in the fight against trafficking in cultural property, with special regard to law enforcement and judicial cooperation. They also welcomed the holding of the second meeting of the intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property in June 2012 as an opportunity to further discuss the draft guidelines on criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property.

9. Delegates welcomed the information provided on public-private partnerships to counter crime, noting the growing significance of such partnerships in global efforts to counter various types of crime, including corruption, trafficking in persons and cybercrime. Delegates encouraged UNODC to work towards increasing the funding from private stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations and the business community, and to explore creative ways to maximize the potential of public-private partnerships.

10. Delegates acknowledged the importance of the issue of civilian private security services and welcomed the Commission's work in studying the role of such security services, their oversight by State authorities and their contribution to crime prevention and community safety. The importance of monitoring civilian private security services under domestic laws was also stressed and the complementary nature of their role was recognized. Delegates also acknowledged the draft preliminary recommendations contained in the report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Civilian Private Security Services, held from 12 to 14 October 2011 (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.5/2011/2) and indicated their willingness to participate in their forthcoming review.

11. One delegation emphasized that transnational organized crime issues should not be considered as matters of international peace and security and expressed concern that discussions within the Commission increasingly focused on such matters.
