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Draft report

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Addendum

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 26 April 2012, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled “Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”.
2. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2012/21 and Corr.1).
3. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. A statement was also made by the Chair of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Canada, Thailand, South Africa and the United States of America. The observer for the Republic of Korea also made a statement.



A. Deliberations

4. Delegations underlined the political significance and value of the crime congresses as the largest and most diverse gathering of policymakers and practitioners in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. With regard to the preparation of the Thirteenth Congress, speakers placed emphasis on the need for timely and effective planning, as well as close coordination with all parties involved, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.
6. While highlighting the necessity of a narrow scope of agenda items and practical and specific workshop topics, delegations took into consideration the suggested approach of focusing on an outward-looking overall theme on the role of crime prevention and criminal justice in advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.
7. One speaker argued that the discussion on crime issues might also be used to structure the agenda of the Congress to reflect transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as transnational threats to peace, security and the rule of law, as well as to address the promotion of gender equality, prevention of crime and correctional measures. Another speaker supported the inclusion in the agenda of the Congress of an item on correctional measures and the treatment and reintegration of offenders.
8. Some speakers emphasized the significance of reaching an agreement on the Congress theme and agenda at the current session of the Commission, in line with the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 66/179 and the recommendation by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006 (see E/CN.15/2007/6, sect. IV).
9. It was suggested that the high-level segment be held at the beginning of the Congress, to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback. The need to avoid too many parallel workshops and to benefit from ancillary meetings as vehicles for the exchange of information and views on a wide range of issues was emphasized.
10. Delegates recommended that the Congress declaration should be concise and linked to the proceedings of the Congress. Furthermore, efficient follow-up regarding the outcomes of the congresses was stressed and, in that connection, speakers welcomed the meeting organized in the margins of the Commission by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to discuss the follow-up and modalities for effective implementation of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth Congress.
11. One delegation reported on action taken by the Korean Institute of Criminology in the field of cybercrime to implement the Salvador Declaration. The Commission was also informed about the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a

Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, convened pursuant to paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration.

12. One delegation stressed the need for transparency and efficient use of financial resources for the organization of the Congress and favoured the provision of information to Member States on the budget of the Congress.

B. Workshop on the implementation of the Salvador Declaration

13. The 1st meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on Monday, 23 April 2012, was devoted to a workshop on the implementation of the Salvador Declaration, organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Scientific Coordinator of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

14. Presentations were made by panellists from the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (Finland), Beijing Normal University (China), Public Safety Canada (Canada), the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (Saudi Arabia) and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Colombia and Canada. Statements were also made by the observers for the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Costa Rica) and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (Italy) and by the observer for the International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care. Closing remarks were made by the moderator.
