



Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Addendum

Summary of the general discussion at the high-level segment of the Eleventh Congress

1. In opening the high-level segment, the Secretary-General of the Eleventh Congress appealed to representatives to speak up and speak out on behalf of victims of crime, whose future might be changed by the deliberations of the Congress. He highlighted the broad range of issues on the agenda of the Congress and noted the many changes that had taken place since the Tenth Congress, held in Vienna in 2000, including the recognition of terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and organized crime as global threats. A review of the past 10 congresses revealed the development of important standards and norms in criminal justice and showed how their agendas had mirrored changing threats. He identified a number of pressing criminal justice issues, including those relating to prison conditions and rights of victims. He quoted the call of the Secretary-General for a “comprehensive concept of collective security: one that tackles new and old threats and addresses the security concerns of all States—rich and poor, weak and strong”, and noted that the world was watching the Congress and awaiting its output. He called for fast-track universal ratification and implementation of the conventions and protocols related to crime and terrorism and implementation of the standards and norms relating to criminal justice.

2. The Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand called for all countries to enhance cooperation and to give priority attention to both crime prevention and criminal justice. In order to prevent crime, the root cause of the problem—poverty—had to be eradicated. The Deputy Prime Minister highlighted many important initiatives introduced by the Government of Thailand to combat trafficking in drugs, poverty and corruption as impediments to development. He underscored in particular the programme of the King of Thailand on “Sufficient economy”, which focused on a variety of measures including crop substitution. He further described the full array



of legislative and other measures adopted to combat terrorism. He noted the attention given to measures to protect human rights and to develop proactive concepts of community justice and restorative justice. He appealed for enhanced technical assistance to developing countries and called on delegates to utilize the Congress fully for the East to meet the West and for the North to meet the South.

3. All of the speakers expressed their gratitude to Thailand for the extraordinary hospitality and tremendous efforts in the organization of a very successful Eleventh Congress. States also conveyed their thanks to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the Congress preparations and organization, as well as the quality of the documents.

4. It was noted that since the last Congress in 2000, the international community had moved towards a global consensus on the tools necessary to protect the world's societies and citizens from transnational organized crime and corruption. Some speakers noted that the role of Governments was now to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments.

5. Globalization and technologies had brought many benefits to societies, but they also generated new opportunities for crime and criminals. As a result, the continuing need to develop and maintain institutional capacity to address the new challenges at the multilateral level was recognized. Speakers emphasized the obligation of the international community to ensure that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the secretariat that supported it had the capacity to meet the challenge and to continue to play a leadership role. Several countries reaffirmed their commitment to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its efforts in that regard.

6. Speakers repeatedly emphasized that the international community should not lose sight of the underlying causes of crime, such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and other socio-economic conditions, as well as the terrible effects of conflict. Any efforts to combat crime should also be aimed at bringing about economic development and education and should be guided by and within the context of the rule of law and sustainable development and be underpinned by democracy, good governance and respect for human rights.

7. There was an important need not only to cooperate on a governmental level, but also to enlist the leaders of faiths, civil society and all sectors of society, at the national and international levels, to show cross-sectional solidarity against crime. Speakers noted the need to align and integrate the responses of the international community with greater urgency to achieve the common goals of global security, stability and peace. It was noted that above and beyond the differences that existed in religion and cultures, and despite unresolved disputes, over 3,000 people had gathered in Bangkok for the Eleventh Congress to discuss one common concern: crime in all its manifestations.

8. Speakers reported on progress in implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) and working towards the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations needed to be in a position to support States in advancing those goals and responding to the major threats and challenges the world faced. The process of United Nations reform to enable it to tackle new threats to international peace and security effectively was mentioned by several speakers. Speakers emphasized the findings of the High-level Panel on

Threats, Challenges and Change, as well as the report of the Secretary-General entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all” (A/59/2005), which spelled out specific recommendations and actions required to enable the world body to act against the contemporary interrelated threats of organized crime and international terrorism. The Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General, in addressing the Congress, expressed the aspiration of the Secretary-General that States would agree on a new and comprehensive concept of collective security for the twenty-first century; one that tackled old and new threats and that addressed the security concerns of all States. He urged participants to take the necessary measures towards a much stronger record of compliance and implementation of the commitments undertaken, in particular with regard to the ratification and implementation of the international instruments against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. He called upon States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to allow the Office to fulfil its key role in overseeing the implementation of those instruments. In referring to the report of the Secretary-General he stated that development would not be enjoyed without security and security would not be enjoyed without development, and that neither would be enjoyed without respect for human rights. Many speakers expressed their support for the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, as well as for the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his recent report.

9. The ever-increasing global threat posed by transnational organized crime, in all of its varied manifestations, was acknowledged by all speakers. It severely hampered sustainable socio-economic development, perpetuated inequality, lowered productivity, reduced efficiency and effectiveness and undermined the integrity of social, economic, cultural and political order. There was recognition of its multi-faceted nature, evidenced by the continuation of familiar forms of criminality and the rise of new crimes. It was stressed that young democracies, developing countries and countries with economies in transition were especially vulnerable to transnational organized crime.

10. While the growth in organized crime posed a significant challenge, the international community was not a defenceless victim. Since the last Congress had been held in 2000, much had been achieved, in particular the adoption and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and two of its protocols, with the third protocol expected to enter into force shortly.

11. There was discussion of the various types of organized crime affecting States. Deep concern was expressed over the serious problem of trafficking in human beings. Some speakers noted successes in responding to that problem by effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II), including its comprehensive definition of the crime. Measures such as training, education and the involvement of all stakeholders in the development of strategies against trafficking in human beings were also emphasized. There was particular note of the need to establish comprehensive mechanisms to provide assistance to and protection of victims so as to encourage the victims of trafficking to testify.

12. While the international drug conventions and the many efforts relating to their implementation had resulted in much progress, trafficking in drugs remained a major scourge. Trafficking in drugs clearly illustrated the connection between transnational crime and local crime as the international supply of drugs ended up in local communities. In addition to continued accession to and implementation of the relevant drug conventions with a view to universal adherence, speakers highlighted the need for multifaceted strategies to combat this particular form of crime.
13. Countries in regions suffering from conflict described particular problems with trafficking in firearms and outlined how amnesty and buy-back programmes had been used to stem the flow of arms and disrupt the activities of criminal groups.
14. Several speakers identified kidnapping as a very serious problem and highlighted various initiatives adopted to combat it.
15. Some speakers pointed to evolving criminal activity that also deserved attention, especially in developing countries, including trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora and diverse forestry products and organized looting of genetic resources. Some other issues identified were trafficking in human organs, money-laundering, identity fraud, illegal immigration, automobile theft and fraud. Some States called for periodic reports from the United Nations on the progress being made in combating these different forms of organized crime.
16. Many speakers acknowledged that novel technologies had created new opportunities for criminals and daunting challenges for criminal justice systems. Criminals were now able to communicate with ease across jurisdictions. As several speakers noted, this had given way to new crimes involving computer hacking, attacks on computer networks and the abuse of the Internet for the commission of offences. Several speakers called for enhanced efforts to develop a systematic and structured mechanism to combat these modern crimes and outlined their efforts in that regard.
17. Some speakers noted that because of the complicated underlying causes of organized crime, it was not sufficient to focus only on combating it. The international community needed to consolidate research findings on transnational organized crime in order to give priority attention to prevention.
18. Victims could not be forgotten in the fight against crime and several speakers referred to the need for systems that recognized the role and rights of victims. Some States also emphasized the rights of witnesses and the importance of witness' protection, highlighting the measures adopted in that regard.
19. Speakers identified corruption as a priority concern, emphasizing its negative impact on economic development, democracy, good governance, the rule of law and the stability of financial markets. It undermined the social fabric and ethical values, and weakened the trust of citizens in the State and its institutions.
20. Speakers announced the intention of their Government to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex) in time to take an active part in the first Conference of the States Parties, while urging other Member States to follow their example to ensure the speedy ratification and implementation of the Convention. Several speakers acknowledged the innovative nature of the Convention, especially because of the comprehensive chapter on preventive measures and the enshrinement of asset recovery as a

fundamental principle. In view of the forthcoming entry into force of the Convention, several representatives stressed that Member States should focus on transforming the instrument into a practical reality through implementation and effective follow-up by the Conference of the States Parties.

21. Several speakers shared the experience of their country in implementing measures and strategies to counter corruption. In that context, it was underscored that those mandated with the fight against corruption had to meet the highest standards of integrity to be able to lead by example in the campaign against corruption.

22. Speakers concurred on the importance of preventive measures, including the promotion of integrity in the public sector, the adoption of regulations on conflict of interest, as well as modern and transparent budgetary, accounting, auditing and procurement practices.

23. Several delegations also highlighted the value of strategic alliances involving the public and private sector and civil society. The importance of building a culture of lawfulness among youth was highlighted as a key component of a comprehensive preventive strategy. Numerous interventions also reconfirmed the significance of the thorough collection, analysis and dissemination of information on the nature, scope and root causes of corruption with a view to raising awareness, facilitating the sharing of experiences and developing comprehensive and integrated national policies and strategies.

24. Stressing the need for better cooperation in the recovery of assets derived from corruption, many speakers welcomed the achievement of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to include for the first time in an international legal instrument a comprehensive chapter on asset recovery. It was further argued that the commitment entailed in the Convention to collaborate internationally in the tracing of the proceeds of corruption and to return such assets in accordance with the provisions of the Convention should be pursued with the same vigour that the international community evidenced in the fight against terrorism.

25. The multiple challenges faced by countries that had emerged from a systemic corrupt environment was raised. In such a situation, dealing with past acts of corruption and recovering the respective proceeds was essential for any Government when trying to regain the trust of its citizens and overcome the culture of impunity. However, there were significant challenges when an often weakened criminal justice system needed to be used to investigate and prosecute numerous cases of past corruption, often committed by alleged offenders who had fled the country. At the same time, there was a need to trace and recover assets looted through corrupt practices and transferred abroad, which required effective international cooperation.

26. Many speakers underscored the vital importance of cracking down on economic and financial crime, which was used by organized criminal groups and terrorists. One tool highlighted by several speakers as particularly effective in that regard was a comprehensive regime for the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of criminal activities, employing conviction and non-conviction based approaches.

27. In that context, some speakers expressed concern about the continuing application of bank secrecy by several financial safe havens posing serious

obstacles to the effective prevention and control of money-laundering. Several speakers called for a renewed focus on the prevention and control of money-laundering and the confiscation of criminal proceeds, with a view to impeding criminals from disguising and benefiting from their ill-gotten gains.

28. In that connection, several representatives confirmed their commitment to complying with the revised Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its nine special recommendations on terrorist financing.

29. Several countries spoke of the threat posed to peace and security by criminal action of mercenaries. They called on States to exchange information effectively and use intelligence agencies to prevent action by such groups. They also called for laws that would ensure that such offenders could be prosecuted and advocated for measures to prevent the use of territories for training or other support activities for mercenaries.

30. Some speakers also made reference to child sex tourism as a criminal matter of serious concern and highlighted legislation that had been adopted to combat it.

31. There was consistent recognition that terrorism was a major threat to international peace and security and uniform condemnation of it, in all its forms and manifestations. While some speakers referred to terrorist attacks in their territories, there was unanimous recognition that terrorism was a global phenomenon, not constrained by international borders. It was a common threat, which required a common, concerted, coordinated and comprehensive international response. Speakers welcomed the Secretary-General's strategy against terrorism, consisting of the five "Ds": dissuasion, deterrence, denial, development and defence of human rights. Several speakers stressed that while being strongly committed to the fight against terrorism, to succeed that fight needed to be always waged in full respect for basic civil liberties and obligations under international law, including human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

32. The speakers called for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism by all States so as to create a global legal framework against terrorism. They further welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Assembly resolution 59/290, annex). Many speakers noted the need for progress in the work on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, calling for concerted efforts towards its speedy conclusion and adoption. Several speakers underlined the importance of addressing the root causes and underlying factors of terrorism. Such causes were identified as a mixture of social, political and economic factors, including poverty, inequality, regional conflict and foreign occupation. Some speakers noted the importance of peaceful settlement of regional disputes and the establishment of a fair and just international economic order, including the improvement of social conditions, as important aspects when tackling the underlying causes of terrorism. Some speakers emphasized the importance of General Assembly resolutions related to the issue of root causes of terrorism and the right of people to self-determination when defining terrorism. Some speakers noted their geographic location on major trading routes as enhancing their vulnerability to terrorism. Promoting dialogue between cultures was regarded as another important component of the response to terrorism.

33. Many speakers emphasized that terrorism had no religion, race, creed or nationality, nor was it confined to a particular culture or geographical region. It was noted that terrorists were inspired by political motives not by religion. There was a need to avoid double standards and selectivity when addressing terrorism.
34. The importance of combating the financing of terrorism was highlighted by many speakers. One of the strongest weapons that the international community had in the fight against transnational organized crime and terrorism was the ability to disrupt funding.
35. The role of the United Nations, particularly the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate, to coordinate the global response to terrorism was recognized by many speakers.
36. Reference was made to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, in which the Council noted the close connection between transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, arms trafficking and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials and international terrorism. There was general recognition that terrorist groups used organized crime in order to facilitate and finance their terrorist activities.
37. Corruption was recognized as facilitating an enabling state of weak and destabilized Governments in which terrorist and organized criminal groups could grow. The interrelatedness of the threats had been noted by the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, which had stated that today, more than ever before, security threats were interrelated.
38. While not all measures to fight terrorism were regarded as appropriate for use against other forms of crime, including organized crime, international cooperation and strengthening the overall criminal justice system were regarded as effective means to fight all forms of crime.
39. Many speakers noted the record of their Government in ratifying and implementing existing international and regional instruments related to drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. Speakers reported on domestic, subregional and regional measures to step up the fight against terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption, including legislative and institutional measures, such as enacting and amending national laws and establishing specialized bodies and task forces, developing national strategies and action plans and building their capacities. In several cases those measures included publicity and education as a way to raise public awareness. Many speakers noted that such measures should also include proper focus on the victims, including victim compensation. Some speakers referred to the particular roles of relevant regional and international organizations and working together with neighbouring partners.
40. Voices were united in identifying international cooperation as an essential tool in combating all forms of crime. It was stressed that the globalization of the threats made it imperative to have a global alliance in response, with the international community joining forces across borders and continents just as the criminals had done. There was a need for a multilateral approach reflecting solidarity among Governments while stressing that any alliance against crime needed to be built on the rule of law. Implementation of the various international conventions was imperative to provide a sound legal basis for cooperation. There needed to be a new

vigour to increasing international cooperation through well-targeted, properly resourced and comprehensive measures, which balanced effective enforcement with respect for human rights. Speakers highlighted that the international community had to abandon old outdated methods for cooperation and replace them with flexible, broad and open regimes that allowed for universal cross-border cooperation covering mutual legal assistance, extradition and the transfer of sentenced prisoners.

41. Several speakers identified important bilateral, regional and multilateral activities undertaken to advance cooperation, including the negotiation of extradition and mutual assistance treaties and cooperation agreements, and innovative regional approaches, such as mutual recognition and the European arrest warrant. Some speakers highlighted the provision in the United Nations Convention against Corruption that allowed for the rendering of mutual assistance for non-compulsory measures even in the absence of dual criminality as a positive step forward in enhancing international cooperation. The importance of police cooperation through regional organizations and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the use of liaison officers was highlighted, as well as the need for the development of contacts and networks among various law enforcement authorities and prosecutors. The establishment of a specialized international forum of prosecutors and investigators, under the auspices of the United Nations, was suggested. Examples were given of the use of new communications technology to enhance the speed and effectiveness of cooperation. Some speakers described international conferences, summits and events hosted within their countries, which had aided in the development of joint approaches towards combating all forms of criminality. Several speakers made reference to the International Criminal Court and its important role in responding to the gravest of crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. They called for States to ratify the statute and to cooperate with the Court.

42. Several speakers highlighted the need for training and capacity-building as well as exchange and sharing of best practices for effective cooperation. Examples were given of programmes and centres through which training on dealing with conflicting jurisdictional cases was delivered.

43. Speakers expressed their satisfaction with the high profile given at the Congress to crucial criminal justice issues as countries came under increasing pressure to adapt their justice systems to new conditions. In that respect, the important role of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as valuable guidelines and an illustration of best practices was emphasized by several speakers. The development over the past 50 years of that remarkable compendium of legal text had contributed enormously to the enhancement of crime prevention and criminal justice. It was now crucial to exchange information on the use and application of those standards and to make progress in implementation.

44. Speakers emphasized challenges and issues that criminal justice systems faced with an emphasis on new reform initiatives in their States. They addressed key principles of strengthening the rule of law, respect for human rights and good governance as very basic ingredients for effective crime prevention and criminal justice.

45. The rule of law was a prerequisite for the trust of the people in the State and its institutions. Rule of law and integrity of the judicial system were further the prerequisites to ensure the development and maintenance of fair, effective and efficient criminal justice institutions. Such institutions had to enshrine due process, the independence of the judiciary and an effective and impartial police and prison system. The criminal justice system also had to provide for transparency and public participation.

46. Among the priority issues of criminal justice reform listed by speakers were improvement in criminal procedure and sentencing, protection of victim rights, the streamlining of criminal justice systems and institutions, and social reintegration of offenders. In the view of many speakers, measures aimed at simplifying and accelerating court proceedings, including programmes for restorative justice, also had been accorded appropriate priority at the Congress. Several speakers described their proactive efforts to put in place community justice programmes and provisions for access to justice and restorative justice. They cautioned that it was important not to lose sight of the victims of crime, including victims of terrorism, and the need to be responsive to them. Offender/victim conciliation and mediation was noted by some speakers as an important means for dialogue about conflicts and for reconciliation beneficial to both parties. The importance of active involvement and participation of civil society in the fight against various forms of crime was underscored by many. Governments needed to work closely with non-governmental organizations and civil society to uphold the rule of law and ensure good governance, accountability and transparency.

47. Overcrowding in prisons was an issue of concern for many speakers. In that context, community service and measures to limit the number and length of prison sentences for less serious offences were highlighted as important measures. Several speakers also placed emphasis on the need to set up a prison service aimed at rehabilitating, reforming and reintegrating prisoners, preparing them for a normal and productive return back into society at the end of their prison term, noting the importance of combining imprisonment with education and programmes designed to minimize the risk of recidivism and assisting offenders in developing skills that would help their re-entry into wider society. It was noted that the United Nations had made considerable and important efforts to promote more humane treatment of prisoners and it should continue to give high priority to that matter. Alternatives to imprisonment, including diversion programmes and the promotion of community service, were mentioned in particular in application to juveniles and children.

48. Several speakers also discussed an array of initiatives relating to juvenile justice, as well as measures designed to discourage youth crime and address juvenile delinquency in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

49. Several speakers noted the support of their Government to the principle of restorative justice as an important alternative to prosecution and imprisonment and as a means of holding offenders accountable in a manner that was responsive to the needs of offenders, victims and the community. It could further serve to reduce the rate of recidivism. Restorative justice presented a holistic approach combining a tool for criminal justice with an instrument for social engineering. Other speakers noted that, as an evolving area, it was important to conduct research to establish the impact, efficiency and implications of restorative justice. The importance of

learning from one another's experience and sharing good practice in that regard was further noted.

50. Some speakers referred to the use of new technologies in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. The use of video links in court cases in order to protect witnesses and victims was mentioned as a tool particularly applicable to vulnerable groups such as children. At the same time, it was noted that law enforcement should similarly take full advantage of new technologies to enhance investigative capacity. Examples were given of enhanced use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) technology, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) databases, and science for detection of latent fingerprints.

51. Several speakers recognized the responsibility of the international community to ensure that terrorists, organized criminal groups and criminals generally could not find safe haven by preying on weaker States. Well-organized technical assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict was of paramount importance for ensuring that those States had sufficient capacity to fight all forms of crime. To that end, Governments, the private sector, the non-governmental community and development partners should join together in their efforts. Several speakers called for donor countries to come to the aid of other States with limited capacity and resources, including through the cancellation of foreign debt. Other speakers described various technical assistance programmes that they were delivering in support of capacity-building in other States.

52. The use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as an effective body for the delivery of technical assistance was highlighted by several speakers. The role of the Office in providing tailor-made assistance to countries in areas such as money-laundering, international cooperation, asset confiscation and recovery, organized crime and corruption was commended, as was the assistance provided for promoting the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against drugs, transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption, including through the development of legislative technical cooperation tools. There was agreement that the Office should be supported in its efforts to provide technical cooperation projects and activities with a view to implementation of the international conventions and to build national capacities. Many States called for continuing and enhanced support and financial contributions for its work. Some speakers also made reference to other United Nations institutes and regional and international organizations and the role they could play in the delivery of programmes for assistance. One speaker proposed, in order to obtain better synergy effects and utilization of scarce resources, that the Office should establish a common assistance programme in order to build better State capacity in the legal field, based on a solid rule-of-law approach to address serious crimes of a transnational nature.

53. There were varying views expressed on the issue of whether new international instruments should be negotiated. Some speakers were of the view that the United Nations conventions against organized crime, terrorism and corruption already provided the necessary legal framework and that, collectively, a strong focus should be maintained on effective implementation of those existing international instruments. Efforts in that regard should not be weakened by spreading resources too thinly with time-consuming negotiations aimed at developing new instruments.

Other speakers expressed opinions in favour of the early elaboration of new international instruments.

54. Because of the diversification of money-laundering techniques, its cross-cutting usage in relation to various forms of criminality and its threat to legitimate economies, some speakers suggested that a comprehensive convention against money-laundering should be developed, as recommended by the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. Other speakers were of the view that because regional and bilateral initiatives were insufficient, a global instrument incorporating a comprehensive legislative and operational framework for international cooperation with respect to extradition and mutual legal assistance should be elaborated.

55. Other suggestions included a universal convention against cybercrime, a convention against theft of and trafficking in cultural property and a code of conduct against terrorism.

56. Many speakers noted the importance of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex) and its plans of action (Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) and reported on steps taken towards implementation. They also called for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow closely action to implement the Bangkok declaration adopted at the Eleventh Congress.

57. Finally, many speakers recognized that the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was a dynamic forum for the exchange of information and experience, sharing of expertise and identification of emerging trends. It had had considerable impact and should continue to be used to formulate a road map for the enhancement of effective crime prevention and criminal justice. Similarly, the Bangkok declaration should be an integral instrument for advancing initiatives to prevent and combat crime in all its forms and to enhance international cooperation.

58. The Governments of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Pakistan and Qatar all made an offer to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

59. Determination and international cooperation were of utmost importance when fighting terrorism, trafficking in drugs, organized crime and corruption. Ultimately it would be the unity of the international community, universal beliefs, shared determination and combined strength that would enable the defeat of the threats from crime and the fulfilment of the responsibilities of Governments towards their citizens.