



# **Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

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## **Annotated provisional agenda**

### **Provisional agenda**

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## **Annotations**

### **1. Opening of the Congress**

The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be opened at the Qatar National Convention Centre in Doha, Qatar, on Sunday, 12 April 2015, at 9 a.m.

### **2. Organizational matters**

#### **(a) Election of the President and of other officers**

Pursuant to rule 6 of the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/CONF.222/2), the Thirteenth Congress is to elect from among the representatives of participating States a President, 24 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chair for each of the committees provided for in rule 45 of the rules of procedure. Those officers will constitute the General Committee and will be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, according to the following geographical pattern: seven representatives from African States, six from Asian States, three from Eastern European States, five from Latin American and Caribbean States and six from Western European and other States. The Presidency will not be counted for purposes of regional distribution as it has become established practice in major conferences of the United Nations held away from Headquarters that the office of the President of the conference is bestowed on a representative of the host Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the Thirteenth Congress will elect a representative of Qatar as its President. The regional groups are requested to make known their nominations for the offices in the General Committee prior to or during the pre-Congress consultations.

Pre-Congress consultations will be held on Saturday, 11 April 2015 at 3 p.m. Pursuant to rule 43 of the rules of procedure, all elections are to be held by secret ballot, unless the Congress decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled.

Pursuant to rule 46 of the rules of procedure, in addition to a Chair elected by the Congress pursuant to rule 6, each committee as may be established pursuant to rule 45 is itself to elect a Vice-Chair and a Rapporteur from among the representatives of participating States; moreover, subcommittees and working groups are each to elect a Chair and no more than two Vice-Chairs from among the representatives of participating States.

It is recommended that agreement be reached before the opening of the Thirteenth Congress on the list of candidates for those offices, thus allowing elections by acclamation at the opening of the Congress.

#### **(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure**

The rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders were approved in 1993 by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1993/32) and were reissued in 2004 to reflect the fact that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/119, the title of the congresses had been changed from “United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the

treatment of offenders” to “United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice” (A/CONF.222/2).

Pursuant to rule 63 of the rules of procedure, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to make, after the completion of each Congress, appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to the rules as it may deem necessary.

The rules of procedure were made available to the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.15/2014/9). In the absence of any amendments, the Thirteenth Congress will be conducted in accordance with the current rules of procedure, supplemented by the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 56/119.

**(c) Adoption of the agenda**

The provisional agenda for the Thirteenth Congress, as finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session, was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/184, 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”. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Congress should be “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”.

**(d) Organization of work**

In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly decided that the following issues would be considered in workshops:

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.
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.
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.
4. Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned.

At its twenty-first and following sessions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice discussed substantive and organizational aspects of the Thirteenth Congress on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth Congress (E/CN.15/2012/21, E/CN.15/2013/10 and E/CN.15/2014/6).

At the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/184, it was highlighted that the substantive items on the provisional agenda for the Congress and its workshops were closely interconnected. To allow the discussions at the regional preparatory meetings to feed into each other in a logical process flow, it was decided to cluster the topics as follows:

(a) Substantive item 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”) together with 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”);

(b) Substantive item 4 (“International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime”) together with 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”);

(c) Substantive item 5 (“Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime”) together with 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”);

(d) Substantive item 6 (“National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice”) together with workshop 4 (“Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned”).

In its resolutions 67/184, 68/185 and 69/191 the General Assembly encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees.

#### *High-level segment*

In its resolution 56/119, the General Assembly decided that each congress should include a high-level segment at which States would be represented at the highest possible level and would be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the congress.

In its resolution 68/185, 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”, the General Assembly decided that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress should be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow high-level speakers to focus on the main theme of the congress. In the same resolution, the

General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general and to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress.

The list of speakers will be established by the drawing of lots during an intersessional meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on Thursday, 26 March 2015.

After opening statements by the Emir of the State of Qatar and the Secretary-General of the Congress, the floor will be given to the high-level representatives of the Member States speaking on behalf of the regional groups, followed by statements of high-level representatives of Member States speaking in their national capacity. Heads of entities of the United Nations, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, may also make statements during the high-level segment, as may representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations that have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. In line with General Assembly procedure, slots for organizations will be allocated after those of Member States on a first-come first-served basis. In order to accommodate all speakers at the high-level segment, statements should be limited to five minutes.

**(e) Credentials of representatives to the Congress**

**(i) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee**

Pursuant to rule 4 of the rules of procedure, a credentials committee composed of nine members is to be appointed by the Thirteenth Congress on the proposal of the President. Its membership, as far as possible, is to be the same as that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its preceding session. At the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, the Credentials Committee was composed of the following States: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Denmark, Jamaica, Namibia, Russian Federation, Senegal and United States of America.

**(ii) Report of the Credentials Committee**

Pursuant to rule 4 of the rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee is to examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Thirteenth Congress.

**Documentation**

Rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/CONF.222/2)

**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**

The links between the rule of law, peace and security, and development are internationally recognized. In 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 United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador,

Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/230, Member States recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and the fact that that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system had a positive influence on each other. In resolution 68/188, entitled “The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015”, adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013, Member States further recognized the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommended that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated.

In its resolution 66/181, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, the General Assembly recommended that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection and focusing on all sectors of the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes. A comprehensive approach is one by which the multiple dimensions of crime and victimization in a country, including transnational crime, are addressed based on a thorough assessment using tools such as victimization surveys and crime statistics.

In its resolution 69/191 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”, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress, with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and to that end requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Congress for its consideration.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice.

Furthermore, in its resolution 2014/22, entitled “Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda”, the Economic and Social Council invited Member States, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime their views regarding the contribution that the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, considering its main theme, could make to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, while respecting the process established by the General Assembly, and requested the Office to report to the Congress on that matter.

*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*

Since its foundation, the United Nations has been active in the development and promotion of internationally recognized principles in crime prevention and criminal justice. Over the years, thanks also to the driving force provided by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, a considerable body of standards and norms has emerged, covering a wide variety of issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice, such as treatment of prisoners, justice for children, victims of crime, violence against women and crime prevention.

In the Salvador Declaration, Member States acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and endeavoured to use those standards and norms as guiding principles in designing and implementing their national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes.

Women constitute a small proportion of the general prison population worldwide. However, not only are their numbers increasing in tandem with the rise in the overall prison population in many countries, but studies in some countries have shown that the number of female prisoners is increasing at a faster rate than that of male prisoners. Despite that trend, existing prison facilities and prison management practices worldwide have been designed primarily for male prisoners, so the specific needs of women prisoners are most often not taken into account in prison management practices and rehabilitation programmes.

In December 2010, the General Assembly, with a view to addressing the specific needs and requirements of women prisoners, adopted the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). The Bangkok Rules cover a range of issues, including admission, safety in prison, rehabilitation programmes that address the special needs of women, gender-sensitive health care, the care of children living in prison with their mothers, preparation for release and aftercare.

In the Salvador Declaration, Member States also recognized the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners. Such responses should take into account human rights and the best interests of children and youth, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate. General Assembly resolution 69/194 entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” provides guidance to Member States on ways to develop and implement the necessary legal, policy and institutional frameworks for preventing and responding to violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The workshop aims at identifying good practices inspired by and drawing upon relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal

justice, in meeting the unique needs of women and children as they relate to their treatment as prisoners and their successful reintegration.

The following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network have assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop: Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

#### **Documentation**

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)

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

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)

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)

Background paper on 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 (A/CONF.222/10)

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (A/CONF.222/14)

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

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)

#### **4. International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime**

International cooperation in criminal matters features prominently in bilateral, regional and international legal instruments concluded with a view to preventing and combating transnational crime.

At the universal level, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption create a robust regime for international cooperation in criminal matters, covering an array of modalities such as extradition, mutual legal



assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, joint investigations, cooperation for purposes of confiscation, law enforcement cooperation and cooperation with regard to asset recovery.

Since the entry into force of these universal conventions, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has assisted States parties in implementing the provisions on international cooperation, including by supporting the establishment and strengthening of central and competent national authorities. Similarly, UNODC has promoted the establishment of regional networks of prosecutors and central authorities, which have been instrumental in providing practitioners with opportunities to discuss common problems with counterparts, strengthening their working relationships through mutual understanding and trust and achieving progress on pending cases. At the regional level, international cooperation has been identified as one of the most important tools to prevent and combat transnational crime. The trend has been to conclude and implement either ad hoc regional instruments for various forms of international cooperation, or to include provisions on international cooperation in other crime-related instruments.

Extending, enhancing and improving international cooperation is crucial to reinforcing the effectiveness of efforts to combat transnational organized crime. Concerted efforts are needed to ensure the development of flexible and practical approaches that can offer practitioners more latitude for informal understanding and tacit cooperation in the entire range of modalities of international cooperation.

In its resolution 20/4, entitled “Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime”, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recognized the increasing need for effective international information-sharing, law enforcement cooperation and mutual legal assistance, in keeping with international commitments.

In its resolution 6/1, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime recognized that the Convention offered expanded opportunities for international cooperation in various areas of the fight against transnational organized crime and had, in this regard, a potential that was yet to be fully explored.

In its resolution 69/193, entitled “International cooperation in criminal matters”, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthened and collaborative efforts by all Member States to ensure the creation and promotion of strategies and mechanisms in all areas of international cooperation, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons and the confiscation of proceeds of crime.

*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*

In its resolution 64/293, entitled “the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons”, the General Assembly 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 same factors contribute to the smuggling of migrants. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants often

occur within the multifaceted and complex phenomenon of migration, with migrants often finding themselves in situations of vulnerability to multiple forms of criminal abuse and exploitation. Human traffickers and migrant smugglers take advantage of such vulnerability, a fact the Assembly recognized in its resolution 69/197, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”. In that resolution, the Assembly also emphasized the importance of protecting persons in vulnerable groups or situations, and, in that regard, expressed its concern regarding the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized criminal groups and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law.

The adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both of which supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, placed these two serious crimes, frequently involving serious human rights violations, at the centre of global attention. Since then, an increasing number of States have ratified and/or acceded to these instruments and sought to align their laws, policies and practices with international standards. However, a number of key challenges remain in the implementation of the Protocols. In order to address those challenges, the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (resolution 64/293).<sup>1</sup> The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2014/23, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants”, further underlined the need to address challenges related to the smuggling of migrants through a comprehensive and balanced approach, and through bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue, as appropriate, between countries of origin, transit and destination.

The broad objective of this workshop is to continue such a dialogue and to address recent developments and practices in combating both trafficking in persons, especially for forced labour, and the smuggling of migrants. More specifically, the workshop aims to identify promising practices in criminalization, international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and protection of rights of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants from both a national and an international perspective.

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, has assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop.

### **Documentation**

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

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<sup>1</sup> See also the Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/41 and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (E/CN.15/2012/7).

Background paper on the 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 (A/CONF.222/11)

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

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)

## **5. Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime**

In the Salvador Declaration, Member States, noting with concern the rise of new and emerging forms of transnational crime, encouraged Member States to strengthen their national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in combating emerging forms of crime, such as those having a significant impact on the environment, trafficking in cultural property, economic fraud and identity-related crime and cybercrime. Member States further noted that the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet created new opportunities for offenders and facilitated the growth of crime. Several resolutions adopted by intergovernmental bodies emphasized that the international community should pay more attention to addressing these types of criminality.

In its resolution 69/196 entitled “International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences”, the General Assembly recalled its resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013 and adopted the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, which represent a useful framework to guide Member States in the development and strengthening of their criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms.

In its resolution 2013/40, entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora”, the Economic and Social Council strongly encouraged Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, including the adoption of the legislation necessary for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such trafficking.

The ongoing process of globalization, the exponential growth in international trade and the movement of goods and persons, and the explosion in global electronic connectivity, mean that many new criminal opportunities are of a transnational nature. The complexity and cross-border nature of such crimes requires a certain degree of organization and logistic sophistication. As a result, these emerging crimes are predominantly committed by groups meeting the definition of an organized criminal group contained in the Organized Crime Convention. A range of factors and pressures have resulted in the engagement of such groups in new criminal activities, which, in turn, has led to the emergence of new forms and dimensions of transnational crime. In its resolution 6/1, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

used the term “new forms and dimensions” of transnational organized crime, a phrase that highlights the fact that criminal groups often show diversity in criminal activity, adopting new *modi operandi* as required and exploiting emerging grey and black market demand.

The financial services sector remains an attractive target for fraudsters because of the significant amounts of cash, assets and sensitive client data involved, as well as the nature of the industry. Flows of illicit goods such as wildlife and timber, intermingle with international flows of licit goods. The mobile Internet creates virtual links between potential victims and perpetrators of cybercrime who may be physically situated almost anywhere in the world and are often involved in the falsification and criminal misuse of the identity of their victims. The growth in the international trade in pharmaceutical ingredients and medicines, in particular through brokers and free trade zones where regulation is weak or lacking, facilitates the trade in counterfeit medicines. Match-fixing and illegal betting in sports has reached new levels of sophistication, with various operators involved across several countries, which in turn indicates the use of patterns of organized crime with transnational dimensions.

*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*

At its seventh session, held in 2014, the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention reaffirmed its concern regarding new and emerging crimes, including cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property. The emergence of these new types of crime gives rise to the need for law enforcement to adapt its efforts and capacities accordingly. This workshop will focus on developing effective strategies and policies to prevent, prosecute and punish these new forms of crime.

An important common denominator for both cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property is that, in the vast majority of cases, they are transnational in nature and rely heavily on advances in globalization and information technology. In the case of cybercrime, the increasing number of Internet-related cases has a significant impact on the work of investigators, as Internet-related crimes are, to a large degree, transnational in nature. As a consequence of the underlying digital architecture of the Internet and the global availability of services, cybercrime often has an international dimension.

The following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network have assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop: the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, the Korean Institute of Criminology and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

### **Documentation**

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)

Background paper on the 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.222/12)

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

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)

## **6. National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice**

In the Salvador Declaration, Member States recognized that the development and adoption of crime prevention policies and their monitoring and evaluation were the responsibility of States, and expressed the belief that such efforts should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that includes all relevant stakeholders, including those from civil society.

Governments have increasingly been availing themselves of knowledge-based, consultative and participatory approaches and methods to prevent and reduce crime. Those involve wide-ranging partnerships and consultations with all sectors of society, including non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, to develop and implement national and local crime prevention and security strategies, in addition to civic participation in criminal justice reform processes and civic oversight and monitoring of the efficiency of justice systems, their fairness and their respect for human rights.

The range of policy responses to crime problems and the experience to date point to a need to comprehend and consider local problems and traditions, to base actions and programmes on knowledge obtained through participatory data-gathering instruments such as victimization surveys, local safety audits and self-reported delinquency surveys, and to consult communities on crime problems and work with them in developing solutions. It also points to a need to recognize, identify and respond to the linkages between local crime problems and vulnerabilities to crime, including transnational organized crime.

Young people are particularly vulnerable to crime and victimization, especially in the age of information and communication technologies. Social prevention programmes that engage young people in genuine partnerships, advance poverty alleviation and social and economic inclusion, and recognize and respect cultural diversity, are important and cost-effective investments that are needed to counterbalance deterrence and law enforcement measures and achieve the sustainable prevention of crime and violence.

Agenda item 6 provides opportunities to explore, based on a variety of national approaches and experiences, the potential of and the challenges presented by encouraging the public to participate in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice. It focuses on social media and new communication technologies, community-centred initiatives, the role of communities in the prevention of recidivism, community policing, legal aid, media, and the role of victims in crime

prevention. Member States are invited to draw on good practices and strengthen their policies and practices to involve all sectors of society in strengthening crime prevention policies and programmes, and in bolstering the performance of the criminal justice system.

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

Prevention strategies provide an opportunity to increase safety by involving civil society and affected groups in collaborative work. Such involvement may serve to break down barriers of distrust between law enforcement and society where they exist.

Globally, there is a growing interest in initiatives that involve the public in crime prevention and criminal justice reform, and there is an increasing number of examples of participation by the public. The workshop will supplement the deliberations on the agenda item.

The growing use and importance of social media as communication tools, both in general and in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, should not be underestimated. There is potential in the use of social networks for building the individual and social capital needed to enhance resilience to crime, in particular for young people. Social networks are being used to raise awareness of and share information about crime prevention and the criminal justice system and how to engage with it in a positive way. This development also presents some risks. Both the benefits and risks will be discussed in the workshop, together with ways to address them.

The workshop will also cover community-centred initiatives, approaches to community involvement, including through community-based organizations, the role of communities in the prevention of recidivism, including through the use of volunteers, community justice initiatives, participation in restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment, the public's participation in ensuring access to justice, and other local initiatives that have in some cases been adopted by Governments as part of their own strategies. The workshop will provide an opportunity to share some examples from different countries and discuss ways to evaluate and widely share good practices.

In its resolution 19/1, entitled "Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations", the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice encouraged Member States to cooperate with the private sector, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, on a voluntary basis and within their respective areas of competence, in the spirit of partnership and mutual trust, to counter all forms of crime, including drug trafficking and terrorism. Examples of business-Government-community cooperation in crime prevention and in the operation of the criminal justice process will be discussed in the course of the workshop.

The Australian Institute of Criminology, an institute that is part of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, has assisted in the preparation and organization of the workshop.

## **Documentation**

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

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

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

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)

## **7. Adoption of the report of the Congress**

Pursuant to rule 52 of the rules of procedure, the Thirteenth Congress is to adopt a report, the draft of which is to be prepared by the Rapporteur-General. It is recommended that the report contain the declaration of the Congress, its conclusions and recommendations regarding the various substantive items of its agenda, and the outcome of the workshops. The report should also contain the decisions of the Congress, a brief account of the events leading up to the Congress, the proceedings, including a summary of the substantive work conducted by the plenary and the committees, a summary of the proceedings of the high-level segment and an account of the action taken.

In its resolution 69/191, 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”, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twenty-fourth session, to give high priority, to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its seventieth session. In the same resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the Assembly at its seventieth session.

## Annex

### Proposed organization of work for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Day	Plenary	Committee I	Committee II
<b>Saturday, 11 April 2015</b>			
Afternoon	Pre-Congress consultations		
<b>Sunday, 12 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Agenda item 1. Opening of the Congress		
	Agenda item 2. Organizational matters		
	High-level segment		
Afternoon	High-level segment ( <i>continued</i> )		
<b>Monday, 13 April 2015</b>			
Morning	High-level segment ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 1	Informal consultations
Afternoon	High-level segment ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 1 ( <i>continued</i> )	Informal consultations
<b>Tuesday, 14 April 2015</b>			
Morning	High-level segment ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 1 ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 2
Afternoon	Agenda item 3. Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies	Informal consultations	Workshop 2 ( <i>continued</i> )
<b>Wednesday, 15 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Agenda item 3	Workshop 3	Workshop 2 ( <i>continued</i> )
Afternoon	Agenda item 3 ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 3 ( <i>continued</i> )	Informal consultations
<b>Thursday, 16 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Agenda item 4. International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime	Workshop 3 ( <i>continued</i> )	Workshop 4
Afternoon	Agenda item 4 ( <i>continued</i> )	Informal consultations	Workshop 4 ( <i>continued</i> )



<i>Day</i>	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Committee I</i>	<i>Committee II</i>
<b>Friday, 17 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Agenda item 5. Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime	Informal consultations	Workshop 4 ( <i>continued</i> )
Afternoon	Agenda item 5 ( <i>continued</i> )		Informal consultations
<b>Saturday, 18 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Agenda item 6. National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice	Adoption of the report of Committee I	Informal consultations
Afternoon	Agenda item 6 ( <i>continued</i> )	Informal consultations	Adoption of the report of Committee II
<b>Sunday, 19 April 2015</b>			
Morning	Consideration of the reports of Committee I and Committee II		
Afternoon	Agenda item 7. Adoption of the report of the Congress Closure of the Congress		