ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Coordination and Management Meeting
Item 19: Social and human rights questions
New York, 26 July 2016

H.E. Ambassador Friedrich Däuble
Chairperson of the 25th Session
of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CCPCJ at its 25th session

• **Annual thematic discussion:**
  Criminal justice responses to *prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations*, including the financing of terrorism, and *technical assistance* in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols.

• **Policy-making on crime prevention and criminal justice:**
  - Addressing transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism
  - UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice
  - World crime trends and emerging issues and responses
Action taken

3 resolutions
Adopted by CCPCJ

2 draft resolutions &
1 draft decision
recommended for adoption by ECOSOC

1 draft resolution
recommended for approval by ECOSOC and subsequent adoption by the General Assembly
Resolutions adopted by the CCPCJ

- Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal (resolution 25/1)

- Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers (resolution 25/2)

- Strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development, including sustainable tourism (resolution 25/3)
Resolutions recommended for adoption by ECOSOC

- **Restorative justice in criminal matters**
  - **Concept:** A restorative process is any process in which the victim and the offender and, where appropriate, any other individuals or community members affected by a crime participate together actively in the resolution of matters arising from the crime, generally with the help of a facilitator. Notions of repair, offender’s acceptance of responsibility, victim’s opportunity to express and participate, community contribute to the process.

  - **Calls on Member States,** inter alia, to facilitate restorative justice processes, exchange experiences, undertake research, provide training programmes and provide technical assistance on restorative justice to developing countries.
  - **Calls on the SG** to convene a meeting of restorative justice experts in collaboration with Member States, relevant United Nations entities.
  - **Calls on UNODC** to develop training materials and provide technical assistance on restorative justice.
Resolutions recommended for adoption by ECOSOC

*Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention*

**Calls on Member States, inter alia, to:**
- mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes;
- conduct further research on the involvement of children and youth in gang-related crime;
- promote the use of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention;
- provide gender- and child-sensitive training to justice professionals;
- make full use of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), as appropriate

**Calls on UNODC, inter alia, to:**
- continue providing supporting MS for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, as well as providing technical assistance on eliminating violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and on terrorism prevention.
Resolution to be recommended by ECOSOC for adoption by the GA


**Calls on Member States, inter alia, to:**

- Consider the Doha Declaration when formulating national legislation and policy directives and to implement principles contained the Declaration;
- Provide suggestions for overall theme, agenda items and topics for the workshops of the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (*hosted by Japan in 2020*)

**Calls on CCPCJ** to approve the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for workshops (*the provisional agenda of the 14th UN Crime Congress*) at its 26th session (2017)
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1 “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”

❖ Contribution to the ECOSOC Integration Segment. Annual theme: Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results - letter from the Chair of the CCPCJ 25th session.

❖ High-Level Political Forum. Annual theme: “Ensuring no one is left behind” – 2 contributions including a presentation on SDG-related crime and justice statistics submitted on behalf of CCPCJ by the Chair of the CCPCJ 25th session.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results

The work of CCPCJ contributes to achieving a wide array of SDGs, in particular:

- **SDG 16**: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels [preventing and addressing violence, abuse, trafficking, rule of law, corruption, etc.]

- **SDG 11**: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable [physical assault]

- **SDG 15**: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss [wild life crime]

- **SDG 5**: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls [access to justice, legislation, preventing/responding to violence against women and girls].
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

Leave no one behind – contribution to the High Level Political Forum

- “Leave no one behind” can only be predicated on the rule of law, an effective criminal justice system, protection of victims of crime, and prevention of transnational organised crime and corruption – core mandate of CCPCJ

- CCPCJ emphasises specific needs of vulnerable members of society:
  - children (GA resolution 69/194 on eliminating violence against children);
  - youth (Riyadh Rules);
  - women (GA Resolution 70/176 on gender-related killings, ECOSOC resolution 2015/13 on trafficking in persons);
  - migrants (GA resolution 67/185 on eliminating violence against migrants);
  - prison populations (Mandela Rules, Bangkok Rules, Tokyo Rules).

- 2015 Doha Declaration, adopted by 14th UN Crime Congress highlighted the need for Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind.
Leaving no one behind

- Presentation delivered by UNODC during 25th session CCPCJ and attached to the CCPCJ contributions to the HLPF, containing statistics on crime and justice relevant to monitoring SDG targets.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/1, upon request of General Assembly (GA) resolution 46/152, as one of its functional commissions. The Commission acts as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. ECOSOC provided for the CCPCJ’s mandates and priorities in resolution 1992/22, which include improving international action to combat national and transnational crime and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. The CCPCJ also offers Member States a forum for exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies, and to identify priorities for combating crime.

Programme CCPCJ 18-22 May 2015 including Side Events

In 2006, the GA adopted resolution 61/252, which further expanded the mandates of the CCPCJ to enable it to function as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and to approve the
Thank you for your attention!

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