



# Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Distr.: Limited  
14 April 2015

Original: English



Doha, 12-19 April 2015

## Draft report

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### Addendum

## High-level segment of the Congress

1. The high-level segment was held in plenary from 12 to 14 April 2015. Statements were made by 96 high-level officials.

### A. Statements at the high-level segment

2. The 1st meeting of the high-level segment, on 12 April, was chaired by the President of the Congress, Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa al-Thani, and the following high-level officials made statements:

Sam Kutesa  
President of the General Assembly

Martin Sajdik  
President of the Economic and Social Council

Evandro de Sampaio Didonet  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations  
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China)

Adelakun Abel Ayoko  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations  
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Bassam Sameer al-Talhouni  
Minister of Justice of Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States)



3. The 2nd meeting of the high-level segment, on 12 April, was chaired by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand), and the following high-level officials made statements:

Gloria del Carmen Young Chizmar  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations  
(Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States)

Gyorgyi Martin Zanathy  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Delegation of the European  
Union to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the European Union)

Kotaro Ohno  
Prosecutor-General of Japan

Ivica Dačić  
First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia

Sebahattin Öztürk  
Minister of the Interior of Turkey

Andrea Orlando  
Minister of Justice of Italy

Robert Pelikan  
Minister of Justice of the Czech Republic

Wu Aiyong  
Minister of Justice of China

Tomáš Borec  
Minister of Justice of Slovakia

Abdulmalik bin Abdullah bin Ali al-Khalili  
Minister of Justice of Oman

Morgan Johansson  
Minister for Justice and Migration of Sweden

Félix Braz  
Minister of Justice of Luxembourg

Fikrat F. Mammadov  
Minister of Justice of Azerbaijan

Natalia Gherman  
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration  
of the Republic of Moldova

Wolfgang Brandstetter  
Minister of Justice of Austria

Mohammad Bagher Olfat  
Deputy Head of the Judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Paiboon Koomchaya  
Minister of Justice of Thailand

Cristina Ramírez Chavarría  
Minister of Justice and Peace of Costa Rica

Abdul Qadir Baloch  
Federal Minister of the States and Frontier Regions of Pakistan

4. The 3rd meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Cristina Ramírez Chavarría (Costa Rica), and the following high-level officials made statements:

Orsat Miljenić  
Minister of Justice of Croatia

Rui Jorge Carneiro Mangueira  
Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola

Samuel Santos López  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

Galo Chiriboga Zambrano  
Prosecutor-General of Ecuador

Ashraf Rifi  
Minister of Justice of Lebanon

Tea Tsulukiani  
Minister of Justice of Georgia

Mamadou Gnénéma Coulibaly  
Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Civil Liberties of Côte d'Ivoire

Oryem Henry Okello  
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda

Mohammed Bushara Dousa  
Minister of Justice of the Sudan

Sayed Yousuf Halim  
Acting Minister of Justice of Afghanistan

Ghanim bin Fadhel al-Buainain  
Minister for Shura Council and House of Representatives Affairs of Bahrain

Mohamed Salah Ben Aissa  
Minister of Justice of Tunisia

Tayeb Louh  
Minister of Justice of Algeria

Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Botswana

Thelma Esperanza Aldana Hernández  
Attorney General of Guatemala

Yaacoub Abdulmohsen al-Sanaa  
Minister of Justice and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of Kuwait

5. The 4th meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Yaacoub Abdulmohsen al-Sanaa (Kuwait), and the following high-level officials made statements:

D. V. Sadananda Gowda  
Minister for Law and Justice of India

Ibrahim al-Jaafari  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Mostafa Ramid  
Minister of Justice and Liberties of Morocco

José Eduardo Ayú Prado  
Judge and President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama

Garvin Edward Timothy Nicholas  
Attorney General of Trinidad and Tobago

Bam Dev Gautam  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs of Nepal

Davies Mwila  
Minister of Home Affairs of Zambia

Umar Naseer  
Minister of Home Affairs of the Maldives

Aminu Bashir Wali  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria

Neneh Macdouall-Gaye  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gambia

Fatma Abdulhabib Fereji  
Minister of State of the United Republic of Tanzania

Abdullahi Ahmed Jama  
Minister of Justice of Somalia

Valentin Rybakov  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus

Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián  
Under-Secretary for Prevention and Citizen Participation, Secretariat of the Interior of Mexico

Aurea Roldan Martin  
Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Spain

Kim Joo-Hyun  
Vice-Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea

John Jeffery  
Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development of South Africa

Mohamed Abdghani Iwawi  
Attorney General of the State of Palestine

6. The 5th meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 April, was chaired by Orsat Miljenić (Croatia), and the following high-level officials made statements:

Tiina Astola

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Finland

Beto Vasconcelos

National Secretary of Justice of Brazil

Ivan Šimonović

Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Tsogoo Uugangerel

Vice-Minister of Justice of Mongolia

Luis E. Arreaga

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Special Representative of the Secretary of State of the United States of America

Ashot Hovakimian

Deputy Foreign Minister of Armenia

Saeed bin Abdullah Alqahtani

Deputy Minister for Operational Matters of Saudi Arabia

Jean-Paul Laborde

Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Carlos Alfredo Castaneda Magaña

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Promotion of El Salvador

Susan le Jeune d'Allegeershecque

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna)

Dragana Kiprijanovska

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Christophe Payot

Ambassador of Belgium to Qatar

Adenan Bin Ab. Rahman

Deputy Secretary-General of Malaysia

Muthoni Kimani

Senior Deputy Solicitor General, State Law Office Kenya

Khanh Ngoc Nguyen

Vice-Minister of Justice of Viet Nam

Lucie Angers

General Counsel and Director of External Relations, Criminal Law Policy Section, Department of Justice of Canada

Mansa Ountana  
Ambassador of Burkina Faso to Saudi Arabia

Ernesto Plasencia  
Ambassador of Cuba to Qatar

Reynaldo A. Catapang  
Executive Director, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines

Christine Jeangey  
Human Rights Officer, Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, Holy See

7. The 6th meeting of the high-level segment, on 14 April, was chaired by Galo Chiriboga Zambrano (Ecuador), and the following high-level officials made statements:

Kristian Oedegaard  
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations (Vienna)

Alexander Savenkov  
Deputy Minister of the Interior of the Russian Federation

António da Costa Moura  
Secretary of State for Justice of Portugal

Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (Vienna)

Konrad Max Scharinger  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations (Vienna)

Marion Paradas  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations (Vienna)

Yvette van Eechoud  
Ambassador of the Netherlands to Qatar

Bernardo Stadelmann  
Vice-Director, Federal Department of Justice and Police, Switzerland

Rachmat Budiman  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Judy Lind  
Executive Director, Strategy and Specialist Capability, Australian Crime Commission

Simon Madjumo Maruta  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Felix Moreno Martinez  
Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
to the United Nations (Vienna)

Issa Abdullah  
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Libya

Magdy Martínez-Solimán  
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for  
Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme  
(UNDP)

José Bonifácio Borges de Andrada  
Associate Federal Prosecutor-General, Pro-Tempore Presidency of the  
Specialized Meeting of Prosecutors of the Common Market of the South  
(MERCOSUR)

Alexey Lyzhenkov  
Director of the Transnational Threats Department of the Organization for  
Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Martin Kreutner  
Dean and Executive Secretary of the International Anti-Corruption Academy

Afaf Mahfouz Schieren and Michael Platzer  
Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice

## **B. Summary of the general discussion at the high-level segment of the Congress**

8. The Secretary-General of the Congress noted the ongoing negotiations with regard to the post-2015 development agenda, and emphasized that the Congress had a unique opportunity to contribute to that important process by promoting a holistic approach that integrated effective crime prevention and criminal justice measures into the wider United Nations agenda, including work on human rights, gender equality and the protection of children. He highlighted the fact that the crime congresses had been held for 60 years, and had been at the forefront of shaping policies, setting standards and strengthening international cooperation by bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss challenges and priorities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. He emphasized that the Congress offered an opportunity to take stock and agree on robust responses to address crime in all its forms, including corruption, trafficking of persons, drug trafficking, wildlife crime, cybercrime and violent crime. Those crimes represented some of the most pressing challenges and threats to sustainable development, affecting everyone, especially the vulnerable and the poor. He noted the prevalence of violence in low-income countries and called for the development of crime prevention and criminal justice systems to ensure that police, courts and prisons functioned more effectively. He also noted that the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet, as well as the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and numerous General Assembly resolutions, had all underscored the significance of

strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels to secure justice for all and promote peaceful societies and sustainable development. He further emphasized that the international instruments on organized crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism provided a solid foundation and legal framework for addressing challenges relating to crime. Furthermore, with the considerable impetus of the United Nations crime congresses, United Nations standards and norms on different aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice had been adopted to guide Member States in implementing relevant measures and policies. The Secretary-General of the Congress further acknowledged how the Doha Declaration could contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and to further advancing global action. He also affirmed the support of UNODC for the work of the Congress, as well as future intergovernmental processes, including the next session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Finally, he thanked Member States for their active engagement in the Congress, welcomed the representatives of civil society attending its proceedings and expressed gratitude to the Government of Qatar for its work and dedication in preparing the Congress and for the hospitality extended to its participants.

9. Upon the invitation of its President, the Congress adopted the Doha Declaration by acclamation. (For the text of the Declaration, see chapter I.)

10. The President of the General Assembly, Sam Kutesa, noted that the main theme of the Congress was timely and important, for two reasons. First, it provided an opportunity to shape the agenda of the United Nations on crime prevention and criminal justice. Second, the Congress would feed into the ongoing intergovernmental process to develop the post-2015 development agenda. He took note of the benefits of the information technology revolution, but cautioned that such benefits had come with increased risks of misuse by criminals and organized criminal groups. He stressed the negative impact that crime had on the vulnerable and the poor, as well as the emergence of new forms of crime, including wildlife and forest crime. He emphasized that good governance, including the rule of law, was an essential component of the prevention of crime and of sustainable development. He noted that efforts to encourage private investment must take into account good governance, strong public institutions and the prevention of corruption. He stressed the importance of law enforcement at the national and international levels, including capacity-building in crime detection and prevention, the sharing of intelligence and data, and forensic analysis. He noted the proposed goal 16 of the sustainable development goals and its relevance to the discussions that would take place at the Congress. Finally, he reported on the thematic debate of the General Assembly on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda, which had taken place on 25 February 2015, emphasized the mutually reinforcing nature of crime prevention and sustainable development and expressed recognition of the need for public participation in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

11. The President of the Economic and Social Council, Martin Sajdik, noted the importance of the timing of the Congress as a landmark in a crucial year for international development. He stressed the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, including the upcoming High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;

the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; the General Assembly summit at which that agenda would be adopted; and the United Nations Climate Change Conference. He noted how human trafficking, drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, violence against women, cybercrime, corruption, illicit financial flows, maritime piracy, wildlife crime and terrorism eroded public institutions and undermined peace and security. He pointed to the proposed goal 16 of the sustainable development goals as critical to efforts to prevent and counter crime, including its specific targets on protecting children, promoting the rule of law and access to justice, reducing illicit financial and arms flows, and substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms. In terms of capacity-building, he noted that additional resources and expertise would be required to assist nations under goal 16, and that UNODC could play a key role in the delivery of technical assistance. He emphasized that the key to the success of the post-2015 development agenda would be its implementation and that the Economic and Social Council would play a key role in coordination and policy guidance in monitoring progress towards its achievement. He also noted the importance of the Economic and Social Council in fostering a global partnership among stakeholders in that regard.

12. The representative of Brazil, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, noted the importance of the Congress in bringing together representatives of Governments, international organizations and other stakeholders to provide valuable advice to Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice policies. He stressed that the Congress offered an opportunity for Member States to provide strategic orientation to other policymaking bodies, in particular, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on developments and trends relating to crime and on tools for its prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment. He stressed that the rule of law and sustainable development were mutually reinforcing, and took note of efforts to integrate the rule of law into the post-2015 development agenda. He took note of the number of States that had ratified or acceded to the relevant international instruments relating to organized crime and corruption, and encouraged States to ratify those conventions if they had not yet done so. He also took note of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the future launch of the second cycle of the Mechanism, and called for the establishment of a review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to assist States parties in the implementation of the Convention. With regard to trafficking in persons, he stressed that relevant policies should be integrated and comprehensive, taking into account the need for prevention and effective law enforcement, as well for assistance to its victims. He noted the importance of chapter V of the Convention against Corruption and the identification, seizure and return of stolen assets, through international cooperation, which would have a positive developmental impact. He underscored the importance of the Congress in addressing emerging forms and modalities of crime, including illicit trafficking in cultural property and related offences. He acknowledged the links between transnational organized crime and other forms of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, money-laundering and terrorism, and called for more enhanced international cooperation to effectively address those links. He expressed concern over the increased activity of organized criminal groups engaging in terrorism, including the destruction of religious and cultural sites, and called upon Member States to strengthen efforts in that regard. He also expressed concern about

cybercrime, and, in that regard, said that he attached great importance to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime, convened in accordance with the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, welcomed the comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime resulting from the work of that expert group and called upon Member States to explore new national and international legal responses to the phenomenon. He noted new and emerging forms of wildlife and environmental crime, and called for further international attention without duplicating other work taking place on the international level in that regard. He called for Member States to recognize the importance of implementing the United Nations standards and norms in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, especially for women and children, and he recalled the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the recently adopted United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. He also noted the support of the Group of 77 and China for the ongoing revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. He strongly condemned all forms of violence against women, including gender-related killings of women and girls, and called upon the international community to punish perpetrators according to domestic legislation and to provide access to justice and effective remedies for victims. He also expressed the strong condemnation by the Group of 77 and China of violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families. He called upon Member States to increase unconditional contributions to the general purpose fund of UNODC to enhance its ability to provide effective and efficient technical assistance to Member States, as needed.

13. The representative of Nigeria, speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, associated himself with the statement made on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and expressed concern over the rise of terrorism in many parts of the world, as well as the need to bring perpetrators to justice while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. He noted the important role of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC in providing necessary technical assistance on related matters. He called upon States to enhance international cooperation, including through domestic legislation, in order to combat financing of terrorism and prevent terrorists from benefiting from kidnapping ransom payments. He also called on States to take measures to combat corruption and prevent the transfer of stolen assets abroad, as well as to facilitate the identification, freezing, seizure and return of stolen assets, in line with chapter V of the Convention against Corruption. He called for the full implementation of that Convention, including measures to ensure the prevention of corruption, noting the importance in that regard of resolution 5/4 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, on follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption. He stressed the importance of the protection of children and youth, particularly in post-conflict countries, and emphasized the importance of gathering relevant data regarding the connection between youth and crime in an effort to identify and address root causes, as well as the need to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and related standards and norms. He strongly condemned all forms of violence against migrant workers and their families, including their unjustified detention, and

stressed the importance of ratifying and implementing relevant international conventions and standards in order to protect the rights of migrant workers, regardless of their immigration status, nationality, gender, ethnicity, age or religion. He called upon States to establish fair, just and transparent criminal justice systems, including by expanding legal aid for indigent defendants and implementing the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. He stressed the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property. He noted that cybercrime remained a serious phenomenon, which might require an internationally binding legal instrument to address it. He highlighted the ongoing discussions, particularly in Africa, on the issues of illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals, called for further measures to be taken in that regard and welcomed the efforts of South Africa and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to design and promote an international strategy. He called for the provision of additional technical assistance, upon request and based on the needs of requesting countries, to address challenges relating to terrorism, transnational organized crime and drug trafficking.

14. The representative of Jordan, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States, noted the importance of the work of the Congress to the ongoing negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda in order to underline the importance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustainable development. He recalled that the Salvador Declaration recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system were interlinked and mutually reinforcing. He stressed the challenges posed by wildlife and environmental crime as major threats to economic development and the livelihood of communities and called for a comprehensive approach, including international cooperation and capacity-building, to address those challenges. He also noted the importance of addressing crimes related to cultural property, including the effective identification and return of stolen cultural property through such measures as enhancing legal and institutional responses to related criminal activities. In that regard, he welcomed the adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences. He noted the existence of several international legal instruments to combat and address crime, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocols, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and emphasized the importance of provisions related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and the identification, recovery and return of stolen assets to the country of origin. He called for further attention to groups in need, particularly youth and those living in conflict and post-conflict societies, and stressed the need for Member States to integrate rights-based, gender-specific approaches into their national crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

15. The representative of Panama, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, highlighted the need for policies to take into account gender perspectives and the vulnerability of certain groups, such as children and adolescents, the elderly, ethnic minorities and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. She took note of the positive and reinforcing influence of social and economic development and the establishment of a fair and

humane criminal justice system. She acknowledged the fundamental role of UNODC in ensuring coherence and coordinated activities to prevent and counter crime. In relation to the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, she noted the concern of the Group that no agreement had been reached at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in October 2014 regarding the establishment of a review mechanism. She urged all States parties to seek to implement an objective and impartial review mechanism. She noted with considerable concern the smuggling of migrants, especially of children who were at particular risk of abuse, violence and abandonment, and urged the international community to develop and adopt policies to provide such victims with necessary assistance. She also noted the challenges related to the manufacture and trafficking of firearms and explosives, and called for measures to better enable tracking, location identification and seizure of such materials. In that regard, she further referred to the Arms Trade Treaty, which had entered into force on 24 December 2014. She highlighted cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property, environmental crime (including illegal mining), trafficking in human organs, smuggling of migrants and the escalation of urban crime as emerging forms of crime that required improved international cooperation and robust legal frameworks. She expressed concern over manifestations of organized crime in the region, in particular gang activities involving youth, which would require a collective counter-response involving all stakeholders, including the private sector. She emphasized the importance of alternatives to incarceration in appropriate cases.

16. The representative of the European Union noted the important role that crime prevention and criminal justice played in sustainable development and the reduction of poverty. Crime prevention and criminal justice had a prominent place in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, including in terms of gender equality, the elimination of gender-based violence and the promotion of inclusive societies. She strongly condemned recent terrorist attacks directed against all people, countries and cultural heritage, and stressed the importance of international cooperation and collective action to face those threats. She called for Member States to ensure the existence of fair, just and humane criminal justice systems consistent with international standards of human rights. She stated that the European Union considered the death penalty an inhumane, cruel and degrading punishment, and that there was no conclusive evidence of its deterrent value. She welcomed the steps taken by some Member States to reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, as well as the steps taken to limit its application. She called upon Member States to abolish the death penalty in all circumstances. She noted the importance of countering violence against women and girls, and called on States to implement policies and practices to address that challenge. She also condemned all forms of violence against children and called on States to accede to relevant international conventions and adopt policies to counter violence against children. She further pointed out that the European Union was gravely concerned that sexual orientation and gender identity continued to be used to justify serious human rights violations around the world, and expressed the commitment of the European Union to protecting the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals. She further noted the need to counter corruption, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and wildlife crime. She noted the challenges associated with cybercrime, and highlighted the Council of

Europe Convention on Cybercrime as a framework for international cooperation. She called for the establishment of a culture of lawfulness through human rights and the rule of law, and urged Member States to fully and effectively include civil society, the private sector, academia, media and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and monitoring of crime prevention policies.

17. Speakers expressed gratitude to the Government of Qatar for the hospitality and efforts made in the organization of the successful Thirteenth Congress. Speakers also conveyed the thanks of their Governments to UNODC, as secretariat, for its preparations for and organization of the Congress, as well as the quality of the documents.

18. Speakers referred to the important role played by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in providing an opportunity to discuss challenges and priorities, identify trends and risks, and share good practices and experiences relating to crime prevention and criminal justice among a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, international and non-governmental organizations, academia, subject-matter experts and the general public. Speakers took note of the particular importance of the Thirteenth Congress, which marked the sixtieth anniversary of United Nations crime congresses and coincided with the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Speakers also expressed support for follow-up work on the Thirteenth Congress to be undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

19. Speakers welcomed the Doha Declaration as a point of departure, and called for its implementation to support and reinforce the linkages between crime prevention, criminal justice, the rule of law, human rights and development. Speakers called upon all States to take joint action in support of the implementation of the Doha Declaration and its vital intergovernmental response to the challenges relating to crime prevention and criminal justice by furthering international networks and cooperation. Many speakers welcomed the particular focus of the Declaration on the rights of women and children, and emphasized the need to address all forms of violence against women, including gender-related killings of women and girls. Disappointment was expressed by one speaker that the Declaration did not include a condemnation of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons or a call for a moratorium on and eventual abolition of the death penalty.

20. Speakers noted the important links between crime prevention and criminal justice, and sustainable development, and called for the former to be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda. Several speakers called for a culture of lawfulness, which would promote the rule of law and access to justice for all in order to build trust and respect by citizens for the law. Some speakers also recalled that the values of rule of law and peace were inherent to all civilizations, cultures and religions. It was noted that the rule of law and crime prevention, and sustainable economic and social development, were linked and mutually reinforcing at the local, regional and international levels. Emphasis was placed by some speakers on the fact that adherence to the rule of law must also be underpinned by respect for international human rights norms and standards, which should be upheld irrespective of the sexual orientation or gender identity of persons, and supported by holistic approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice. The linkages between sustainable development and rule of law on the one hand, and the reduction of

poverty and the generation of educational and employment opportunities on the other, were also emphasized. It was noted that public and private investment would thrive best in a climate of security, justice and good governance.

21. Many speakers highlighted the need to invest in balanced, comprehensive and coordinated crime prevention strategies and institutions at the national and local levels. The role of the community and law enforcement in that regard was emphasized. Speakers also highlighted the importance of public participation and the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the private sector, youth and women, in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, measures and programmes. In addition, speakers emphasized the need to promote and safeguard gender equality and the rights of children and young people. In that context, several speakers applauded the Doha Youth Forum, welcoming its statement and recommendations and calling for measures to support and strengthen the involvement of youth in all aspects of crime prevention.

22. Many speakers noted the value of comprehensive education and public awareness opportunities as a crime prevention tool which was critical to efforts to ensure long-term peace, stability and sustainable development for future generations. The value of international research and educational institutions was noted, including by the representative of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network institutes.

23. Several speakers called for the establishment of a just, effective, accessible, fair, accountable and humane criminal justice system as an essential enabler of sustainable development. Many speakers highlighted efforts towards comprehensive criminal justice reform, including measures to increase effectiveness, ensure the independence of the judiciary and prosecution services, and reduce the use of imprisonment through alternatives to incarceration and improved probation services. Some speakers called for the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances. The importance of protecting victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings was noted, particularly when it involved children, and of giving victims an opportunity to be heard at relevant stages in proceedings. The importance of an independent judiciary in safeguarding the rule of law and ensuring universal access to justice was underscored by several speakers. The benefits of alternative dispute resolution and mediation as constructive ways of avoiding the formal justice system were also highlighted.

24. The need to ensure the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of offenders, with a view to reducing recidivism, including through providing appropriate educational and vocational training, as well as physical and mental health counselling and treatment, was noted. It was emphasized that alternatives to incarceration, including a comprehensive system of probation and the use of electronic monitoring and conditional pretrial release, should be explored further. Emphasis was placed on juvenile justice and maximizing resources and services in order to ensure the comprehensive education, training, rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders into society. Speakers called on States to implement the Bangkok Rules. Several speakers recalled the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems and highlighted efforts made to implement them. Other speakers welcomed the adoption of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination

of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and highlighted efforts to ensure access to justice for children in conflict with the law and victims and witnesses of crime.

25. Speakers noted the importance of fighting corruption, and encouraged the universal ratification and full implementation of the Convention against Corruption, including through measures to seize, freeze, confiscate and return stolen assets. Some speakers noted the negative effects that corruption could have on economic and social development, and the extent to which corruption could undermine economic development, as well as confidence in justice sector institutions. Other speakers noted how corruption damaged the relationship between citizens and their government, and harmed adherence to the rule of law. Reference was made to the establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy.

26. Challenges relating to cross-border and transnational crime were noted. Such crime was described as a global threat to security and stability. Its impact included deterring public and private investment, fostering instability and marginalizing local businesses. Speakers called for the universal ratification and full implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its protocols, especially those provisions pertaining to international and regional cooperation. Some speakers called for the establishment of a review mechanism for the Convention and its protocols on the basis of the paradigm offered by the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

27. Many speakers strongly condemned the proliferation of terrorism and violent extremism, and called for States to streamline national legislation and cooperate at the regional and international levels, including in the field of law enforcement and exchange of intelligence to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, while respecting international human rights and the prohibition against torture. The pivotal role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism was highlighted. The United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy and the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC were welcomed. It was noted that terrorist groups obtained significant financing through the commission of kidnapping, trafficking in oil and natural resources, counterfeiting of pharmaceuticals and other illegal activity. Some speakers called for strengthened measures to counter the financing of terrorism and online recruitment activities, as well as to prevent the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters and their travel to combat zones. One speaker called for a discussion regarding the development of a new international legal instrument to address terrorism. One speaker highlighted the role played by the Global Counterterrorism Forum by making reference to the Security Council high-level summit on foreign terrorist fighters, held in New York in September 2014, as well as Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014, in which the Council called for international action to break links between terrorism and transnational organized crime. Another speaker highlighted the importance of preventive measures such as promoting dialogue with religious communities and cooperation at the local level.

28. Several speakers pointed to the elimination of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants as a high national priority. Some speakers called for increased attention to a victim-oriented approach in that area, in particular the need to ensure access to justice for victims of trafficking, as well as necessary protection measures and safe accommodation, particularly with regard to young migrants.

Speakers noted the importance of strengthening efforts relating to border management and control, as well as border inspection. Some speakers highlighted the need to resolve longstanding conflicts and the impact of current conflicts on international and regional migration flows. Support was expressed for the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as for the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

29. Speakers noted the importance of addressing trafficking in cultural property and historical artefacts. Several speakers welcomed the adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, and some speakers called for the development and implementation of further international standards in that regard. Speakers expressed regret regarding the recent destruction of cultural and religious heritage by terrorist groups.

30. Several speakers highlighted the importance of addressing the challenges of cybercrime, including economic fraud, threats to privacy, counterfeiting, identity-related crime, online sexual exploitation of children and data protection vulnerabilities, and called for further international cooperation and sharing of good practices in that regard. In addition, some speakers called for a new international legal framework to address and combat cybercrime and promote cybersecurity that would balance law enforcement efforts with human rights, particularly the right to privacy, while others emphasized the need to implement existing instruments.

31. Several speakers explained that the illicit drug trade was a serious concern which threatened development and the rule of law. It was noted that measures to increase interdiction and reduce production were needed, while speakers also emphasized the shared responsibility of destination countries in those efforts. Speakers commented positively on the technical assistance provided by UNODC with regard to efforts to counter the production and sale of and trafficking in narcotics. In addition, speakers called on States to ratify and implement all relevant international drug conventions.

32. Many speakers noted the importance of measures to prevent and detect money-laundering and to implement relevant provisions of the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention as part of an overall crime prevention and criminal justice strategy to counter corruption, organized crime, trafficking in narcotics and terrorism. The role of the Financial Action Task Force was positively acknowledged in that context. One speaker reported the effectiveness of financial intelligence tools, including the goAML software system, in tracking the illicit financial flows of criminal networks.

33. Speakers emphasized the importance of effective and efficient international cooperation to combat crime and to address, in particular, the growing links between transnational organized crime, terrorism, corruption and money-laundering, as well as to overcome existing obstacles that hindered cooperation, including delays and cumbersome procedures, the non-extradition of nationals and difficulties encountered in cross-border investigations owing to the divergent legal provisions

and regulations of Member States. Some speakers pointed out the benefits that were inherent in decisions by States to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, even in the absence of a bilateral treaty with a requesting State. Other speakers emphasized the importance of cooperation to facilitate asset recovery. One speaker favoured the promotion of cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings relating to corruption cases. Other speakers emphasized the importance of a forward-looking approach in putting in place harmonized legal frameworks at the domestic level and promoting international cooperation, including through regional prosecutor networks and, where possible, drawing on expertise from academia and international organizations, in countering current and emerging forms of crime, including piracy, illegal fishing, illegal logging and trafficking in wildlife products, minerals, environmental waste and human organs. Some speakers emphasized that such cooperation should take into account the need to respect national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

34. Several speakers shared their national experiences in implementing measures to prevent and investigate crime. Those included measures to increase public confidence in the court system and the judiciary, prison reforms, completed or planned reforms to substantive criminal law and criminal procedure, measures to enhance criminal justice, such as witness protection measures, initiatives to strengthen juvenile justice, child protection, law enforcement, the use of non-custodial sentencing alternatives, counter-terrorism measures and measures to prevent and detect corruption, as well as measures to strengthen international cooperation at the regional and global levels. Some speakers also mentioned the development and implementation of comprehensive national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies.

35. Several speakers reported on the involvement of their countries in the provision of development assistance and the implementation of capacity-building programmes to promote the rule of law. Other speakers further stressed the critical role of the United Nations, in particular UNODC, in providing Member States with the necessary technical assistance in the implementation of relevant international conventions, protocols and other standards. It was recommended that relevant measures in crime prevention should continue to be developed and implemented at the regional, national and local levels, and it was noted that UNODC regularly provided support and expertise in that regard. One speaker called for the transfer of a percentage of proceeds of crime or property that were confiscated in developed countries to developing countries in support of crime prevention programmes.

36. Exercising their right of reply under paragraph 22 of the rules of procedure, Turkey, Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements. Exercising the same right, Armenia made an additional statement expressing disappointment that the Declaration did not include reference to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Armenia also expressed regret that, in the Declaration, certain principles had been expressed in a way that gave them particular priority over purposes and other principles of the Charter and international law. Armenia noted that all principles of the Charter of the United Nations were equally important for Member States.

37. The Government of Japan offered to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020.