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English only

**Commission on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice****Thirty-second session**

Vienna, 22–26 May 2023

Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

**Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations
Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United
Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice****Proposals on the overall theme, the agenda items and the
topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth United Nations
Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice****

1. The document has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/231, entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, in which the Assembly invited Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress.
2. In this resolution, the General Assembly recommended that, building on the experience and the success of the Fourteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress are interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics are streamlined and limited in number.
3. Following the request, the Secretariat to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice issued Notes Verbales on 11 November 2022 and 30 January 2023, requesting Member States to submit such proposals.
4. Proposals received by the deadline of 10 February 2023 were included in the Report of the Secretary-General on “*Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*” ([E/CN.15/2023/11](#)).

* [E/CN.15/2023/1](#).

** This document has not been edited.



5. This conference room paper contains proposals received after 10 February 2023 as well as those proposals that have not been reflected in the afore mentioned report due to the limited word count¹.

Algeria

6. The following additional proposals were submitted by Algeria:

(a) *Overall theme*: (i) Addressing cyber threats that contribute to the spread and development of crime; (iii) Criminal justice system and human rights;

(b) *Agenda items*: (i) Strengthening international legal control over cyberspace; (ii) Launching international training programs for law enforcement agencies on the most effective techniques to combat crime through cyberspace; (iii) Enhancing international coordination to reduce the content that incites the spread of crime through cybercrime; (iv) Providing the necessary legal and technical protection for women and children from all forms of exploitation that may occur through cyberspace; (v) Protection of human rights in the framework of criminal justice; (vi) Psychological and social care for children; (vii) Humanizing conditions of detention in the framework of social reintegration of detainees; (viii) Combating cybercrime within the framework of respecting the right to privacy;

(c) *Workshop topics*: (i) Strengthening the international legal system that engage Member States to adopt a new approach enabling combating crime in cyberspace; (ii) Increasing the efficiency of law enforcement forces in investing into, following up on and monitoring cyberspace. Updating training programs to the state-of-the-art level. while addressing the technical development that contributes to the spread of crime; (iii) The work of the international community to block and ban dangerous content that incites violence and crime (terrorism, prostitution, illegal immigration, etc.); Dismantling criminal groups that are active in cyberspace, through coordination between countries; (iv) Strengthening the national legal framework of countries and issuing decisions and decrees that protect vulnerable members of society from forms of exploitation that lead to their involvement in the commission of crimes; (v) Psychological care for victims of domestic violence; (vi) Protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers; (vii) Preserving the electronic evidence, taking into account the right to confidentiality of communication; (viii) Alternatives to incarceration or punishment.

China

7. The following additional proposals were submitted by China:

(b) *Agenda items*: (i) Community correction system as an alternative to incarceration; (ii) Prevention and punishment of obstruction of border management; (iii) Prevention and punishment of cross-border money laundering; (iv) Prevention and punishment of cross-border telecommunication and Internet fraud; (v) International anti-corruption cooperation and the interfacing and interaction among national anti-corruption policies; (iv) Fight against corruption and promotion of global economic recovery; (vii) Prevention of and fight against smuggling of migrants and protection of the rights of migrants; (viii) Prevention of human trafficking and sexual assault; (ix) Deepening international cooperation and technical assistance: concerted fight against all forms of cybercrime; (x) Intelligence exchange and case-by-case cooperation in the area of fight against economic crimes, and establishment of a long-effect mechanism for international cooperation in pursuit of fugitives and recovery of crime proceeds.

¹ For Member States' replies containing more than eight proposals for agenda items and workshop topics, only the first eight proposals have been reflected in the report [E/CN.15/2023/11](#). The additional proposals (beyond the first eight) have been reflected in this conference room paper.

Dominican Republic

8. The following proposals were submitted by the Dominican Republic:

(a) *Overall theme:* (i) Restorative justice; (ii) Therapeutic justice; (iii) Forfeiture; (iv) Persons deprived of liberty; (v) Domestic and gender-based violence; (vi) Punishment and citizen security; (vii) Humane criminal law; (viii) Prison law applicable to enemies, and social reintegration; (ix) Jurisdictional scope of application of the State's criminal law and international judicial cooperation; (x) Theories concerning the general preventive effect of punishment and their conformity with international norms; (xi) The protection under criminal law of legal goods in the case of endangerment offences.

Moldova

9. The following proposals were submitted by Moldova:

(a) *Overall theme:* (i) Organised crime and regional crises; (ii) Comprehensive crime prevention;

(b) *Agenda items:* (i) Hybrid threats and forms of influence on national and transnational security systems; (ii) Challenges and threats resulting the war in Ukraine; (iii) Discouraging cyber-attacks. Law enforcement responses; (iv) Fighting drugs smuggling; (v) Legalized corruption; (vi) Criminal trade; (vii) Arms trafficking; (viii) Modern slavery;

(c) *Workshop topics:* (i) Disinformation, fake news and information terrorism – new criminal tools; (ii) Controlling and combating illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition in the context of the war in Ukraine; (iii) Cyber-attacks investigations; (iv) Combating illicit trafficking in drugs in the context of the regional crisis. Risks, trends, trafficking routes, as well as money laundering from drug production. Developing solutions to combat money laundering; (v) Integrated strategies of risk reduction and exposure to corruption; (vi) Imposition of international sanctions in order to combat offshore money laundering; (vii) Reducing all avenues for the acquisition of firearms; (viii) Tackling the penetration of products borne out of slave-labour into the global supply chain.

Philippines

10. The following additional proposals were submitted by the Philippines:

(b) *Agenda items:* (i) Crime prevention as the first imperative of justice; (ii) The importance of a stable family structure in crime prevention; (iii) Crime prevention is a shared responsibility; (iv) Crime prevention is a multisectoral endeavour; (v) Collaboration between law enforcement and other relevant agencies on strategies for crime prevention; (vi) Identifying the challenges facing the criminal justice system; (vii) Understanding the multicultural diversity to address all forms of crime; (viii) Crime mapping; (ix) Community surveillance; (x) General investigation; (xi) Sustainable alternative interventions for people who use drugs; (xii) Operational approaches and best practices under the new normal for current and emerging crime trends; (xiii) Implementation of a comprehensive international risk management crime prevention programme; (xiv) Impact of drug addiction on drug crimes;

(c) *Workshop topics:* (i) Environment design for crime prevention; (ii) Case studies that include interviews and discussions and analyse crime occurrences; (iii) Interdependency: the need for national crime diagnosis and strategies; (iv) Familiarization with the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention; (v) Sharing of best practices; (vi) Developing solutions and strategies in crime prevention; (vii) Analyzing current crime trends and investing in new technologies and tools against crime; (viii) Community safety; (ix) Environmental

security; (x) Human rights awareness; (xi) Securing digital evidence for cyber-enabled crime.

Thailand

11. The following additional proposals were submitted by Thailand:

(b) *Agenda items*: (i) Delivering health care services in prison settings; (ii) Enhancing the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention; (iii) Addressing root causes of crime towards social and economic development; (iv) Cross-cutting issues: crime prevention assessment tools and a criminal justice assessment toolkit;

(c) *Workshop topics*: (i) Recidivism prevention: developing comprehensive and effective measures as tools against sexual or violent offences.

Tunisia

12. The following additional proposals were submitted by Tunisia:

(b) *Agenda items*: (i) International cooperation and technical assistance in monitoring and banning all electronic platforms that influence young people and motivate them to join terrorist groups; (ii) Developing approaches to be followed by government agencies in order to curb the illegal arms trade; (iii) International cooperation and technical assistance in monitoring and blocking all sources of illegal digital financial flows that help to finance the activity of terrorist groups; (iv) A comprehensive strategy for combating cybercrime; (v) Criminal justice challenges and difficulties in combating cybercrime; (vi) Cybercrime and its links to money-laundering and terrorist financing offences; (vii) International agreements and organizations concerned with combating cybercrime; (viii) Collecting information from open source; (ix) Investigating and analysing telephone calls; (x) Safety and protection; (xi) Methods for dealing with Nuclear, Radiological, Biological and Chemical (NRBC) risks; (xii) Identifying and analysing NRBC risks.
