Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution I


The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its decision 74/550 A of 13 April 2020, in which it noted with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and decided to postpone the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and its decision 74/550 B of 12 August 2020, in which it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021 and
requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its thirtieth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session,

Recalling its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda 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”;

Encouraged by the success of the Fourteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fifteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,


2. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the Government of Japan to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

4. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue implementing the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions to facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

5. Decides to hold the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026, without prejudice to the timing of subsequent United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and with a view to maintaining the five-year cycle of the congresses, in the light of the intensive follow-up process undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

6. Invites 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,

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1 E/CN.15/2022/11.
2 General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.
and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and preparations for the Fifteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-second session;

7. **Recommends** 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, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

8. **Requests** the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to approve at its thirty-second session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress;

9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

**Draft resolution II**

**Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress and in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Reaffirming* the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration to reduce reoffending through rehabilitation and social reintegration,

*Noting* the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress under the agenda item entitled “Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system”, during which, inter alia, the need for practical guidance for national criminal justice systems on reducing reoffending and the recommendation to develop new United Nations standards and norms on the issue of reducing reoffending were raised by some Member States,

*Noting also* the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, among others, the good practices discussed during the workshop,

*Recalling* its resolution 76/182 of 16 December 2021, in which it encouraged Member States to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that could serve as

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3 A/CONF.234/16.
4 General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.
5 A/CONF.234/16, chap. VII, sect. B.
useful tools for Member States, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research, tools and the outcome of the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress,

Recalling also the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

Noting the efforts taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution 76/182, namely through convening, with the support of the Government of Japan, an online expert group meeting, during which a limited number of experts, participating in their individual capacity, met from 6 to 8 April 2022 to share information on promising practices and to identify a set of key elements to be considered for inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending,

1. Encourages Member States to develop comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending through effective interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

2. Also encourages Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs of and risks faced by offenders, and to provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them in developing the skills necessary for reintegration;

3. Further encourages Member States, as appropriate and in line with domestic legislation, to take into account the relevant and appropriate United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems, support the development of necessary skills among offenders in correctional facilities and facilitate working opportunities, where appropriate, to promote the social rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

4. Recognizes the benefit that may be derived from incorporating respect for cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, into rehabilitation and reintegration programmes;

5. Encourages Member States to promote rehabilitation approaches and programmes within their judicial systems empowered to deal with specific problems, such as social or mental health issues;

6. Also encourages Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

7. Further encourages Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities.

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6 General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.
7 General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.
8 General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

8. **Requests** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that can serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into consideration relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research and tools, written contributions from Member States and, without prejudice, the output of the expert group meeting held from 6 to 8 April 2022;

9. **Encourages** Member States to share with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through written contributions, information on promising practices for possible inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending, for consideration by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group;

10. **Requests** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to support the efforts of Member States to reduce reoffending through the promotion of rehabilitative environments and reintegration by providing technical assistance, including material support, upon request, to Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities, as well as challenges and restrictions;

11. **Invites** Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

**Draft resolution III**

**Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse**

*The General Assembly,*

**Stressing** that the rights of the child are human rights, and that these rights need to be protected both offline and online,

**Recalling** the Convention on the Rights of the Child,9 the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography10 and other relevant international and regional instruments,

**Recalling also** its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and its call to address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and

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10 Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.
offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups, and paragraph 86 of the Declaration and its call to take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat those crimes,

Recognizing the important roles of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in developing and recommending anti-crime policies to more effectively prevent and counter child sexual exploitation and abuse, and related crimes, as well as other offences, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, in which it adopted the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which it recognized the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, including child sexual exploitation and abuse online, and urged Member States to prohibit by law any form of sexual violence against a child through or facilitated by the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, to implement comprehensive prevention programmes for children, to establish, in cooperation with Internet service and access providers and mobile telephone companies, effective detection and reporting mechanisms, to enhance the effective cooperation of such companies and entities with law enforcement entities in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to provide comprehensive age- and gender-appropriate specialized services to persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation and to prevent the production and dissemination of materials depicting child sexual exploitation and abuse,

Noting that, in some Member States, persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may also be referred to with different terminology,11 which helps support their recovery,

Recalling its resolution 74/174 of 18 December 2019 on countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, in which it urged Member States to strengthen, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, their efforts to combat cybercrime in relation to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including when committed online, and to take legislative or other measures, in accordance with domestic law, to facilitate the detection by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse materials online,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 74/174, it noted that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse could take many forms, such as, but not limited to, contact and non-contact offending, online offending, trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, grooming for sexual purposes, using child sexual abuse images for blackmail or extortion, the acquisition, production, distribution, making available, sale, copying, possession and accessing of child sexual abuse materials and live-streaming of child sexual abuse,

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11 The term “survivors” is often used to acknowledge that victims of child sexual abuse and child exploitation can recover from the trauma that they have endured.
Noting with concern the growing threat posed by “self-generated” child sexual abuse materials, where children are coerced or manipulated into producing or voluntarily produce such materials, which are then exploited,

Noting that some instances of live-streamed child sexual abuse involve payment of remuneration, and that persons may sexually abuse or exploit children in person and outside their country of nationality or residence,

Noting also that persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may be further harmed if materials depicting them are shared in an exploitative manner, even if such images do not constitute child sexual abuse materials,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,


Taking note of the International Telecommunication Union policy brief entitled “Keeping children safe in the digital environment: the importance of protection and empowerment”,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in offenders and children spending more time online and has therefore increased the need for safety measures and education mitigating the risks to children from online sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing also that Member States have a responsibility to take action to keep children safe from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing further the pressing need to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse wherever it occurs, and recognizing that manifestations of offline and online exploitation and abuse can be interrelated,

Recognizing the devastating and long-lasting trauma that child sexual exploitation and abuse can inflict upon victims, the shame and stigma that can silence persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse and add to their suffering, and the risk of revictimization and retraumatization, including from the repeated online circulation of content associated with the sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing also that effective efforts to prevent and tackle child sexual exploitation and abuse depend on multi-stakeholder partnerships across the public and private sectors at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing further that the creation, possession, dissemination and consumption of child sexual abuse materials put children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials,
Noting with concern the linkages in some cases between child sexual exploitation and abuse and trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation,

Noting that no country alone can prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, given its transnational nature, and that children will not be safe from this horrific abuse until robust and consistent standards and legislation are adopted and implemented globally,

Noting also that the term “child pornography” is being increasingly referred to, within some Member States, as child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse materials to better reflect the nature of such materials and the seriousness of the harm suffered by the child in this context,

Recognizing the importance of standardized terminology to promote common understanding and provide the legal precision needed to support effective national legal frameworks and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard,

Recalling paragraph 67 of the Kyoto Declaration, in which Member States recognized the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to that end underlined the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law and in that regard urged States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures,

Recognizing that gaps in access to and use of information and communications technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the creation, dissemination and consumption of child sexual exploitation and abuse materials,

Recognizing also that child sexual exploitation and abuse are often transnational in nature, as a single instance of abuse online can span multiple jurisdictions, with the victim, offender and Internet service and access providers all potentially based in different countries and child sexual abuse materials stored and disseminated in different jurisdictions,

Stressing the importance of remaining responsive to the evolving and growing nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse globally, as increasing Internet access and new and evolving information and communications technologies, including encryption capability and anonymizing tools, are used by offenders in order to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to the increasing burden on the capacities and capabilities of law enforcement agencies, victim support services and other agencies,

Noting the growing efforts by Member States, including through national or domestic legislation and strategies, and through relevant multilateral agreements as well as other relevant formats, to prevent and combat the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing that Internet service and access providers should proactively design products and services to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, and noting that systems should not place the primary responsibility for reporting exploitation and abuse on persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation,

Emphasizing the particular need and challenge for Member States to promote clear and coherent expectations, standards and regulations, within their domestic legal frameworks, for Internet service and access providers to keep children safe when using their platforms and services,
1. *Encourages* Member States to engage in dialogue and foster cooperation with relevant Internet service and access providers that fall under their jurisdictions to promote and ensure child safety and well-being and to cooperate with a view to combating child sexual exploitation and abuse;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and strengthen public-private partnerships and dialogues, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, with Internet service and access providers to facilitate or encourage the use of services that are safe by design and do not compromise children’s safety and to use appropriate measures to enable the detection and reporting of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, or to provide evidence in response to legal processes, regardless of the technology used online, including encryption and anonymizing tools, while protecting the privacy of users and victims;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to restrict, in accordance with domestic law, access to child sexual abuse materials in cyberspace;

4. *Urges* Member States to criminalize all forms of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, to grant law enforcement agencies appropriate authority and to provide appropriate tools to identify victims and effectively combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and bring perpetrators to justice;

5. *Urges* States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to implement their legal obligations under that protocol;

6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt legislative and other measures to prevent and protect children from violence and harm, including online sexual exploitation and abuse, including by considering measures, suitable for their domestic contexts, requiring the prevention, detection, reporting and removal of online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, including technology-facilitated solicitation, online grooming and the hosting of child sexual abuse materials on online servers;

7. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with national legal frameworks, to make appropriate legislative and policy efforts, including strengthening existing legislation, to enable law enforcement authorities to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to protect children from online sexual exploitation and abuse and actively engage in international police cooperation to that end;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider best practices from other Member States, in particular those that encourage the private sector to enhance its efforts to combat online child sexual exploitation and abuse by developing and promoting voluntarily agreed industry-wide standards for online child safety that foster transparency and cooperation between the private and public sectors;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to exchange information and insights on their respective domestic legislation, policies, procedures and practices, as well as their experience and knowledge, including with regard to national reporting regimes for online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, to allow cross-jurisdictional collaboration and to foster best practices;

10. *Also calls upon* Member States to recognize the need for and promote common data sets, for or among competent authorities, of known child sexual abuse materials, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) International Child Sexual Exploitation database, for the purpose of detecting, reporting and removing materials, including images and videos of child sexual exploitation and abuse, from online servers, and to work towards an appropriate
alignment of terminology of child sexual abuse materials to protect the safety and privacy of victims and to prevent their repeated exploitation and abuse;

11. *Further calls upon* Member States to promote awareness of the urgent need for action by Governments, Internet service and access providers and other actors to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, and to facilitate dialogue between the different entities and sectors required for an effective response;

12. *Urges* Member States to increase public awareness of the serious nature of child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse materials, how such materials constitute sexual offences against children and how the production, distribution and consumption of such materials put more children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective gender- and age-sensitive strategies for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, including by ensuring that institutions providing services to children are equipped with appropriate safeguards to prevent and intervene early, and for building protective factors in families, households and communities to impede offenders’ efforts both online and offline;

14. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop strategies that prevent and combat child exploitation and abuse and, through advocacy, awareness-raising and educational initiatives, challenge the shame and stigma that victims can suffer, and to foster collaboration and information-sharing at the strategic and operational levels among Governments, educational institutions, front-line agencies, the private sector, civil society, including leaders who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, the media and the public in order to promote child safety and well-being;

15. *Further calls upon* Member States, in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks and applicable international law, to strengthen international cooperation to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation online through, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance and extradition as well as police-to-police and agency-to-agency cooperation, among others, in order to counter such crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are identified, while respecting the right of children to privacy;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective measures to enhance the capacities of their justice systems to prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation and abuse, including training in child forensic interviewing, in victim-centred approaches to avoid retraumatization of victims and in the proper handling and processing of digital evidence, and to build public trust in relation to engaging with and reporting to law enforcement authorities;

17. *Stresses* the need to engage effectively with persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as their wider support networks and communities, taking into account their particular characteristics and not excluding any child on the basis of any characteristic or condition, including gender, age, disability, belief or ethnicity;

18. *Also stresses* the need to enhance cooperation among Member States to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse and reinforce the provision of technical assistance to requesting States to enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with child sexual exploitation and abuse in all their forms;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in creating age- and gender-sensitive strategies and responses for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to improve
understanding of child sexual exploitation and abuse internationally and to foster the cross-sector responses required, including from Internet service and access providers;

20. Encourages Member States to promote the proactive sharing of best practices and public policies on support for persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, in order to protect children from child sexual exploitation and abuse, including online;

21. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives, such as training in the use of digital evidence, material support and services and other initiatives, upon request, to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in preventing and combating online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and invites Member States to provide support in this regard;

22. Invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

The Economic and Social Council decides to endorse the appointment of Jonathan Lucas (Seychelles) and Omar Rifai (Jordan) as members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Draft decision II

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda for its thirty-second session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session;

(b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
   (c) Working methods of the Commission;
   (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

5. Thematic discussion on enhancing the functioning of the criminal justice system to ensure access to justice and to realize a safe and secure society.

6. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
   (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
   (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
   (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
   (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.


8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.


10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolutions 75/290 A and B, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.
C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolution and decision adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 31/1

**Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife**

_The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,_


_Reaffirming_ that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto 12 represent the principal worldwide legal instruments to prevent and combat the scourge of transnational organized crime, which affects individuals and societies in all countries,

_Reaffirming also_ that the Organized Crime Convention, as a global instrument with wide adherence, offers a broad scope for cooperation to address existing and emerging forms of transnational organized crime,

_Recalling_ that, in its resolution 69/314, the General Assembly strongly encouraged Member States, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013, to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate international illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products through, inter alia, the use of international legal instruments such as the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 13

_Recalling also_ its resolution 28/3 of 24 May 2019, entitled “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”,

_Recalling further_ General Assembly resolution 76/185 of 16 December 2021, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment”, bearing in mind that the fight against illicit trafficking in wildlife can be part of the broader international effort to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment,

_Recalling_ the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 14 adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, in particular paragraphs 6 and 87 thereof,


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13 Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
14 General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.
Taking note also of the 2016 and 2020 editions of the World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Taking note further of the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the 2020 Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2020 Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics and the interim guidance on reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets issued in 2021 by the World Health Organization, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Determined to reduce the risk of future outbreaks of zoonotic diseases, which may lead to epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics and their devastating impact on human health and livelihoods, and recognizing that curbing illicit trafficking in wildlife and conserving and restoring biodiversity and functioning ecosystems can contribute to reducing the risk of the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases,

Recalling that the protection of wildlife must be part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Recognizing with concern the growth in online trade and cybercrime as well as the role of social media platforms in the context of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which require innovative strategies and increased intergovernmental cooperation, as appropriate,

Noting that the Organized Crime Convention may be supplemented by one or more protocols, and that the existing Protocols contain internationally agreed definitions, have provided comprehensive frameworks to prevent and combat crimes, and have led to increased capacity and more effective international cooperation in law enforcement,

Taking note of paragraph 38 of General Assembly resolution 75/311, in which the Assembly invited parties to the Organized Crime Convention to more effectively use the Convention to address illicit trafficking in wildlife and to continue discussions on other possible international tools to combat wildlife trafficking,

Noting in this regard ongoing efforts under the authority of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, and recognizing also the importance to parties of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat.

15 E.S. Brondizio and others, eds. (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019).
16 P. Daszak and others (Bonn, Germany, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2020).
18 Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.
19 Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.
20 Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.
21 Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.
Recognizing also the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request,

Acknowledging the crucial role played by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, as well as local, rural and indigenous communities, in addressing illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Noting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in promoting and facilitating effective responses to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Noting with appreciation the expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment during the intersessional meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held from 14 to 16 February 2022,

1. Invites Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with their views on possible responses, including the potential of an additional protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to address any gaps that may exist in the current international legal framework to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife, as well as with their experiences, good practices and challenges in terms of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in wildlife, and their national legislation in this sphere;

2. Invites Member States that are parties to the Organized Crime Convention to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information on the use of the Convention as an international legal instrument to address illicit trafficking in wildlife, taking into account relevant resolutions in this regard, inter alia, Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6;

3. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to compile a report on the information provided by Member States and submit it for the consideration of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-second session;

4. Invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Decision 31/1

Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

4. At its 9th meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2022/8), which had been prepared pursuant to article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute and approved by a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held online on 22 and 23 October 2021.