

## 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

#### 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

*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* the applicable provisions of its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001,

*Recalling further* the applicable provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996,

*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”,

*Recalling also* its resolution 77/231 of 15 December 2022, in which it decided 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,

*Recalling further* its resolution 78/223 of 19 December 2023, in which it approved the agenda items and decided upon the main theme and the topics for the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and also decided that the duration of the Fifteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 78/223, it decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fifteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the Commission would give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress,

*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,

*Praising* the Government of Japan for conducting an intensive, succinct and fruitful Fourteenth Congress, despite challenging circumstances due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and mindful of the need to constantly look for ways to further improve the work of future congresses,

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

*Mindful* of the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System, 2020–2030, and best practices in the preparations for, and the organization of, the Fifteenth Congress,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the 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,<sup>1</sup>

1. *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<sup>2</sup> 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;

2. *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;

3. *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;

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<sup>1</sup> E/CN.15/2024/12.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 76/181, annex.

4. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Decides* to hold the Fifteenth Congress in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 30 April 2026, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 24 April 2026;

6. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Fifteenth Congress shall be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback;

7. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Fifteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, government ministers or attorneys general, and to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress;

8. *Also reiterates* its invitation to Member States to play an active role in the Fifteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its resolution 73/184 of 17 December 2018, to begin to prepare, at intersessional meetings to be held following the regular part of its thirty-fourth session and well in advance of the Fifteenth Congress, a structured, short and concise draft declaration with a robust overarching political message addressing the main topics to be discussed at the Congress, taking into account the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, consultations with relevant organizations and entities and the relevant discussions held in preparation for the Congress, as well as the mandate and objectives of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Encourages* Member States to finalize their negotiations of the Abu Dhabi declaration in a timely manner prior to the commencement of the Fifteenth Congress so that the declaration can be adopted on the opening day of the Fifteenth Congress, thereby following the approach taken in the preparations for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses;

11. *Decides* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, during the in-session thematic discussion at its thirty-fifth session, will give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress;

12. *Takes note with appreciation* of the draft discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fifteenth Congress;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Fifteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2025;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the five regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Fifteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

15. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;

16. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fifteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fifteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the workshops, and encourages States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fifteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations;

20. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Fifteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fifteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for 2025 and the programme budget for 2026, to support the preparations for and holding of the Fifteenth Congress;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its thirty-fourth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first 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<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup>

*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, inter alia, the good practices discussed during the workshop,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling* 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),<sup>6</sup> the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),<sup>7</sup> the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)<sup>8</sup> and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),<sup>9</sup> and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

*Emphasizing* the importance of ensuring complementarity and, where appropriate, promoting synergy between United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

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<sup>3</sup> A/CONF.234/16.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 76/181, annex.

<sup>5</sup> See A/CONF.234/16, chap. VII, sect. B.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 70/175, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution 65/229, annex.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 45/110, annex.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution 40/33, annex.

*Recalling* its resolutions [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/232](#) of 15 December 2022 and [78/224](#) of 19 December 2023,

*Recalling also* its request to 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 could 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 on the topic, held from 6 to 8 April 2022,

*Taking note* of the discussions and progress made at the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on model strategies on reducing reoffending, which was convened with the support of the Government of Japan on 4 and 5 September 2023, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>10</sup> and reconvened from 25 to 28 March 2024, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Chair,<sup>11</sup> in all official languages of the United Nations, at which the expert group recommended, inter alia, continuing to take into consideration in its work relevant provisions in existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with respect for those existing standards and norms,

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on model strategies on reducing reoffending to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an additional meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to finalizing the development of model strategies on reducing reoffending;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to actively participate in the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group and to include in their delegations experts from a variety of relevant disciplines;

4. *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;

5. *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.

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<sup>10</sup> [E/CN.15/2023/13](#).

<sup>11</sup> [UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.9/2023/2](#).

### Draft resolution III

## Preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>12</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>13</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>14</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>15</sup> and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

*Recalling also* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular those relating to juvenile justice,<sup>16</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, and reaffirming that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including prevention of revictimization,

*Bearing in mind* that the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recognize the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children and draw attention to the need for Member States to ensure that criminal law is used appropriately and effectively to criminalize various forms of violence against children, including forms of violence prohibited by applicable international law, as well as to prevent and respond to violence against children, including by ensuring the prohibition by law of the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict and by implementing specific measures to prevent various forms of exploitation of children by criminal groups, with a view to, inter alia, increasing the diligence of criminal justice institutions in investigating, convicting and rehabilitating perpetrators of violent crimes against children,

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<sup>12</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>13</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>16</sup> The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

*Recalling* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and noting in particular the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and its target 16.2, aimed at ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,

*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, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and the call contained therein 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 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,

*Recalling further* that, in the Kyoto Declaration, States recognized the importance of international cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance,

*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,

*Emphasizing* that children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, as well as any disabilities that they may have,

*Recalling* its resolution 78/227 of 19 December 2023, entitled “Equal access to justice for all”, in which Member States, inter alia, affirmed the importance that certain members of society, such as children, persons with disabilities, those in vulnerable situations and victims of violence be given additional protection in order to access justice systems,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that children in the contexts of organized crime and terrorism are particularly exposed to crime and violence and face heightened risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups,

*Deeply concerned also* by the fact that children face growing risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups through the use of modern and evolving technologies, in particular online, including through social media and other online platforms,

*Recalling* its resolution 77/233 of 15 December 2022, entitled “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse”,

*Noting with appreciation* the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders and treaty bodies, and welcoming the active participation of civil society in this field of work,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in preventing and countering violence against children, and taking note of the Strategy to End Violence against Children 2023–2030 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

*Recalling* its resolution 76/270 of 21 June 2022, entitled “Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union”, in which Member States encouraged the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to enhance their cooperation in meeting their common objectives,

1. *Strongly condemns* violence against children, reaffirms the duty of the State to protect children from all forms of violence in both public and private settings, and calls for the elimination of impunity, including by investigating and prosecuting, with due process, and punishing all perpetrators;

2. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to remove any barrier that children may face in accessing or participating in the justice system, including any kind of discrimination, to pay particular attention to the issue of the rights of the child, including the child's best interests as a primary consideration, and in this regard to ensure that children in contact with the criminal justice system are treated in an age- and gender-sensitive manner, taking into account the specific needs of those children who are in particularly vulnerable situations;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet integrated crime prevention and children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive crime prevention and justice system policy, with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to detention, such as diversion and restorative justice, adopting reintegration strategies for former child offenders and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, including by adopting legal measures, consistent with their obligations under international law, aimed at prohibiting and criminalizing such practices and by promoting the accountability of perpetrators;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to adopt specific measures aimed at preventing and countering the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children online by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

6. *Encourages* Member States to foster collaboration among policymakers and government agencies, with the participation of educational institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and children themselves, in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and to promote public participation and awareness of this issue;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing the victim status of children subjected to recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and stresses that the recognition of victim status may not exclude

criminal liability and other forms of accountability of children alleged to have committed terrorist, criminal and other offences and does not exclude potential prosecution of such crimes in accordance with domestic law, and reiterates that all children formerly associated with such groups should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity, needs and the child's best interests and with due regard to their priorities, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and prioritizing their reintegration;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in any form of organized criminal group, including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and that of society throughout the implementation of such measures;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to share information through bilateral and relevant multilateral platforms, such as the International Criminal Police Organization, on organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, and to make best use of its tools, resources and expertise in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on their priorities and needs and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in implementing the present resolution;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate an event on the margins of the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, gathering parliamentarians from all Member States, to exchange best practices in eliminating violence against children and promoting children's rights in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including with the participation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

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

## B. Draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

### Draft resolution

#### **Treatment of children associated with terrorist groups,\* including children who are recruited and exploited by those groups**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>17</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>18</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>19</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>20</sup> and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

*Recalling also* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular those relating to juvenile justice,<sup>21</sup>

*Underlining* the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>22</sup> and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on combating poverty, deprivation, inequality and discrimination in all its forms, including when they are present simultaneously, to protect children from the scourge of terrorism and to promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities, and the importance of promoting education for all and peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

*Recognizing* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace, security and sustainable development, and that children are severely affected by this phenomenon,

*Reaffirming* that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the territorial integrity and security of States and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international

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\* In the context of the present resolution, the term “associated with terrorist groups” has no internationally agreed definition, and therefore national definitions can encompass a range of degrees of association or affiliation with terrorist groups and should be interpreted according to domestic law.

<sup>17</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>18</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>21</sup> The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

<sup>22</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner,

*Reaffirming also* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and noting also that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization to violence and fosters a sense of impunity,

*Recognizing* that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism have a detrimental effect on the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and impede the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, and that they pose a threat to the territorial integrity and security of States, to the stability of Governments, to the rule of law and democracy and, ultimately, to the functioning of societies and international peace and security,

*Recognizing also* that it is the primary responsibility of States to protect children from the threats associated with terrorism, in accordance with relevant applicable domestic and international law, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice relating to the rights of the child, including the child's best interests, and recognizing the role of child protection agencies, the health, education and social sectors, civil society, including community-based organizations, and families in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence and abuse against children,

*Strongly condemning* the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children in all circumstances, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, urging Member States to comply with the applicable obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and emphasizing the importance of accountability for such abuses and violations,

*Concerned* about the serious physical and psychosocial consequences of various forms of violence and crime, including terrorism, for the victims, especially child victims,

*Mindful* of the fact that child victims and witnesses of crime, including child victims of terrorism, require special protection, assistance and support appropriate to their age, gender, level of maturity and individual special needs in order to prevent additional hardship and revictimization as a result of their participation in the criminal justice process,

*Noting* the efforts of some States to repatriate their nationals, including children associated with terrorist groups, and to ensure their subsequent rehabilitation and reintegration,

*Noting with appreciation* the collaboration and synergies between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other relevant United Nations entities and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), within their respective mandates, aimed at harnessing the capabilities and strengths of those organizations to

enhance the protection and welfare of children associated with terrorist groups, including children recruited and exploited by those groups,

*Welcoming* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the issue of children affected by terrorism, including on the prevention of the involvement of children with terrorist groups and on the rehabilitation and reintegration of those children, including children associated with foreign terrorist fighters, and taking note of the *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System*, its three related training manuals and the road map on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups developed by the Office,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and prohibit all forms of child recruitment and exploitation by terrorist groups, in accordance with their domestic law and consistent with their obligations under applicable international law, by adopting or strengthening relevant provisions, including through criminalization;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, measures to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist groups as a priority, with a view to effectively protecting children and society as a whole from future violence and promoting and protecting the rights of the child;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to recognize, in accordance with their domestic law, that children recruited and exploited by terrorist groups have been victimized, that children otherwise associated with terrorist groups may also be victims or witnesses and that all should be treated as children and in a way that takes into account their best interests as a primary consideration, that promotes their physical and psychosocial recovery and reintegration and that fosters their health, well-being, self-respect and dignity through age- and gender-sensitive approaches, and stresses that the recognition of victim status may not exclude criminal liability and other forms of accountability of children alleged to have committed terrorist, criminal and other offences and does not exclude potential prosecution of such crimes in accordance with domestic law;

4. *Encourages* Member States to provide appropriate support to children associated with terrorist groups, including children recruited and exploited by those groups, in particular rehabilitation and reintegration support, including to children who have returned following repatriation, in accordance with domestic law and on a case-by-case basis, and in line with the child's best interests;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in the repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly associated with terrorist groups, including, as appropriate, in cooperation with other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities and its secretariat;<sup>23</sup>

6. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with domestic law and consistent with their obligations under international law, to take measures to ensure that children formerly associated with terrorist groups, including children exploited or recruited by those groups, and who are in contact with the justice system or other national authorities, are treated according to specific safeguards and in a way that prevents further victimization and is conducive to promoting their rehabilitation and reintegration;

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<sup>23</sup> The Office of Counter-Terrorism serves as the secretariat of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and works together with the entities listed at [www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact/entities](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact/entities), in particular with the United Nations Children's Fund on issues relating to children.

7. *Encourages* Member States to share information on organized criminal and terrorist groups through bilateral and multilateral platforms such as the International Criminal Police Organization and to make best use of its policing capabilities, tools, resources and expertise in order to prevent and to counter the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist groups;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close consultation with relevant United Nations offices responsible for the protection of children, within their respective mandates, to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting, with interpretation into all official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to share good practices and case studies and identify gaps and challenges relating to children associated with terrorist groups, with a view to developing principles and guidelines, including in child-friendly and accessible formats, that can serve as tools for Member States in the treatment of these children, and to report on the results of that meeting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the conclusion of the intergovernmental expert group meeting;

9. *Requests* the intergovernmental expert group, in the context of its meeting, to take into consideration relevant materials created by United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime road map on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups, current developments and research, and to seek the views of children;

10. *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.

### **C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council**

3. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

#### **Draft decision I**

#### **Re-election and appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

The Economic and Social Council decides to approve the re-election of Carolina Lizárraga Houghton (Peru) and the nomination of Baba Tomoko (Japan) 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-third session and provisional agenda for its thirty-fourth session**

The Economic and Social Council:

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

- (b) Reaffirms Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;
- (c) Approves the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session set out below.

**Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth 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 addressing new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, including crimes that affect the environment, smuggling of commercial goods and trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property.
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.
7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
9. 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.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

#### **D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council**

4. The following resolution and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

##### **Resolution 33/1**

#### **Countering trafficking in persons in the context of rapid technological change**

*The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

*Reiterating* its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and human rights, physical integrity and sustainable development,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>24</sup> and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>25</sup>

*Recalling* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>26</sup> and recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature,

*Recalling also* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 16 for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

*Recalling further* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 17 for promoting, as appropriate, multi-stakeholder partnerships, including effective public-private and civil society partnerships, as an important vehicle for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources in the fight against trafficking in persons,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>27</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>28</sup> and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>29</sup>

*Recognizing* the important role of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in fostering coordination and cooperation in the global fight against trafficking in persons, within the existing mandates of its members and partners,

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<sup>24</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

<sup>26</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>28</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*



*Recognizing also* that rapid technological change has profoundly transformed societies, increased connectivity, promoted innovation and offered unprecedented opportunities, and that it has the potential to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda and advance social development for all,

*Noting* that the availability and use of online communication platforms create new ways for perpetrators to commit crimes and may contribute to increased risks of exploitation and trafficking in persons,

*Recognizing that:*

(a) Human traffickers are increasingly taking advantage of digital technologies to reach larger audiences and expand their criminal activities by operating simultaneously and anonymously in different locations, and continually using and adapting digital technologies to avoid detection, investigation and prosecution,

(b) Human traffickers are using online tools to facilitate trafficking in persons, such as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons and the related financial transactions, and various forms of exploitation as provided for in article 3 (a) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, as well as the sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism,

(c) The use of mobile applications and smartphones by children and adolescents makes them potentially vulnerable to trafficking in persons,

(d) Organized criminal groups, including terrorist groups involved in human trafficking, also use the Internet to facilitate this crime, and it is fundamental to counter such trafficking while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in compliance with applicable obligations under domestic and international law,

(e) It is important to mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons,

(f) The effectiveness of international cooperation and efforts by Member States to combat trafficking in persons online may be improved through the provision of technical assistance,

(g) Human traffickers are increasingly recruiting individuals through online advertisements for seemingly legitimate jobs and exploiting them by forcing them to perpetrate online fraud and scam operations, including through call centres, thereby subjecting victims to forced criminality, debt bondage and a range of abusive practices,

*Recalling* its resolution 32/1 of 27 May 2023, in which it called upon Member States to assess the root causes of trafficking in persons, utilizing a gender-responsive, victim-centred and trauma-informed human rights-based approach that helps to evaluate the influence of all factors, including socioeconomic inequalities, and the effectiveness and impact of policies, programmes and other initiatives aimed at preventing and combating organized crime, in order to subsequently adopt national policies and measures that can address those causes and respond more effectively in combating trafficking in persons,

*Recognizing* the potential of the Internet and emerging technologies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to assist victims and survivors,<sup>30</sup> and stressing

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<sup>30</sup> The term “survivor” or “survivors” is not defined in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, but in some Member States it is used to acknowledge that victims of trafficking in persons can recover or have recovered from the trauma that they have endured.

the need for technology-based solutions to identify cases and victims of trafficking and for increased law enforcement cooperation in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, in particular in providing technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to counter trafficking in persons through implementing the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned from Member States and expertise available in other international organizations,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

2. *Reaffirms* that trafficking in persons, especially women and children, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization;

3. *Also reaffirms* the importance of a holistic, inclusive and comprehensive approach and the need for all stakeholders to collaborate in a more concerted way in addressing the possible impacts, opportunities and challenges of rapidly evolving technologies in countering trafficking in persons in the digital age;

4. *Recognizes* the need for more coordinated and scaled-up global digital capacity-building efforts and stronger capacity-building support at the country level;

5. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that the promotion and protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking in persons, the prevention of trafficking in persons by addressing the social, economic, cultural, political and other contributing factors and the strengthening of the criminal justice response are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims;<sup>30</sup>

6. *Also encourages* Member States, in accordance with their domestic law, to ensure that identified victims of trafficking are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by government authorities, communities and families;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt measures, in accordance with their domestic legal systems and relevant applicable international law, including human rights law, inter alia:

(a) To reinforce efforts to combat trafficking in persons online in the context of rapid technological change;

(b) To counter human traffickers' use of technological advancements and new methods to target potential victims, including for the purpose of the forced perpetration of online scams;

(c) To intensify international, regional and subregional cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, as well as technical assistance for countries of origin, transit and destination aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons;

(d) To increase and support prevention efforts in countries of origin, transit and destination by focusing domestically and globally on the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking in persons;

(e) To take measures to develop targeted awareness-raising campaigns, including for law enforcement, front-line service providers and at-risk industries, to identify the signs of online trafficking in persons and to develop specialized training for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners;

(f) To advance digital literacy and education on the safe and secure use of technologies as means of prevention, in particular among women, children and persons in vulnerable situations and for reducing their risk of being trafficked;

(g) To take, consistent with domestic law, legislative or other measures, where appropriate, to facilitate the detection by Internet service and access providers or other relevant entities of child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse material related to offences involving trafficking in children, as required by domestic frameworks, and to ensure, in compliance with domestic law, the reporting of such materials to the relevant authorities and their removal by Internet service and access providers or other relevant entities, including in conjunction with law enforcement in investigations and prosecutions;

(h) To prevent and counter online trafficking in persons by organized criminal groups, including terrorist groups;

(i) To put the rights and safety of children and persons in vulnerable situations at the centre of policies on the prevention of trafficking in persons and provide them with equal, safe and effective access to age-appropriate information, information on their rights and high-quality online resources, including on digital skills and literacy, to prevent their exposure and vulnerability to trafficking in persons;

(j) To cooperate with relevant civil society organizations in preventing and addressing technology-facilitated trafficking in persons, including through awareness-raising campaigns and by identifying and assisting victims of trafficking in persons;

(k) To cooperate with the relevant academic and research communities and, where relevant, the private sector to explore the impact of rapid technological development on trafficking in persons, including how such technologies can be utilized to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in its various forms and to assist victims of trafficking, and how to provide effective safeguards and oversight to ensure that technological developments, in particular the algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions, do not facilitate or perpetuate existing patterns of inequality and discrimination;

(l) To provide technical assistance to developing countries, upon their request, to support their efforts to prevent, combat and prosecute trafficking in persons in the digital age;

8. *Reaffirms* the significant role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including in the area of mutual legal assistance and extradition;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(a) To continue providing, within its existing mandate, technical assistance and training to Member States, in particular developing countries, at their request, to improve and build capacities to prevent and combat trafficking in persons online;

(b) To encourage the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons to further explore the impact of various technologies on trafficking in persons in its work;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the present resolution within the existing reporting obligations to the General Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice;

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

**Decision 33/1**

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

5. At its 7th meeting, on 16 May 2024, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2024/9](#)), 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 from 17 to 19 October 2023.