

**Overall Theme of the 14<sup>th</sup> UN Crime Congress  
Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law:  
towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda**



## Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

- **Historical perspective through the journey of the UN Crime Congresses:**
- 4<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress, Kyoto, Japan, 1970 → Crime and Development
- 13<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress, Doha, Qatar, 2015 → Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider UN Agenda.
- 14<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress, Kyoto, Japan, 2020 → Advancing CPCJ and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

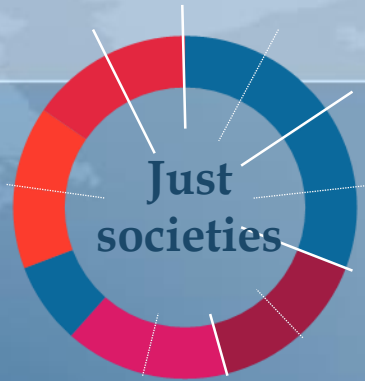
### **The unique timing of the 14<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress:**

- ✓ Continue the dialogue that started in Doha, Qatar, with the advantage that we are at a critical juncture vis a vis the SDGs.
- ✓ Opportunity to undertake a stocktaking exercise, reflect on 2015 to 2020, and mapping jointly a quinquennial operational road map to 2025, 5 years before the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

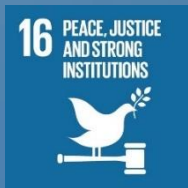
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The Agenda is: Dynamic, people-centred, an inter-connected web, a strategic framework, and most importantly it requires a cohesive approach that builds on its interconnectivity.





## SDG16 sets for...



Promoting **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide **access to justice** for all and build **effective, accountable and inclusive** institutions at all levels

...but this goal should not be seen in isolation...



Targets from seven other goals directly measure an aspect of peace, inclusion, or access to justice

...this is the shift of thinking that SDG 16 introduces to the Agenda



## Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

The rule of law, justice, crime prevention are central to all the efforts to implement the entire agenda. To understand that and how the SDGs are linked, consider the following examples:

- ✓ **Achieving one target is dependent on another**: ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels (16.7) is **dependent** on ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (5.5) and vice versa;
- ✓ **One target imposes conditions on another**: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (11.4) **conditions** the achievement of (16.4) combatting of all forms of organized crime;
- ✓ **Progress on one target reinforces progress on another**: ensure that all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among other through education (4.7) **facilitates** the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels (16.3).

# Peaceful societies

Culture of peace and non-violence (4.7)

All forms of violence (16.1)

Violence against children (6.2)

Violence against women and girls (7.2)

Child marriage, female genital mutilation (5.3)

Child labor, child soldiers (8.7)

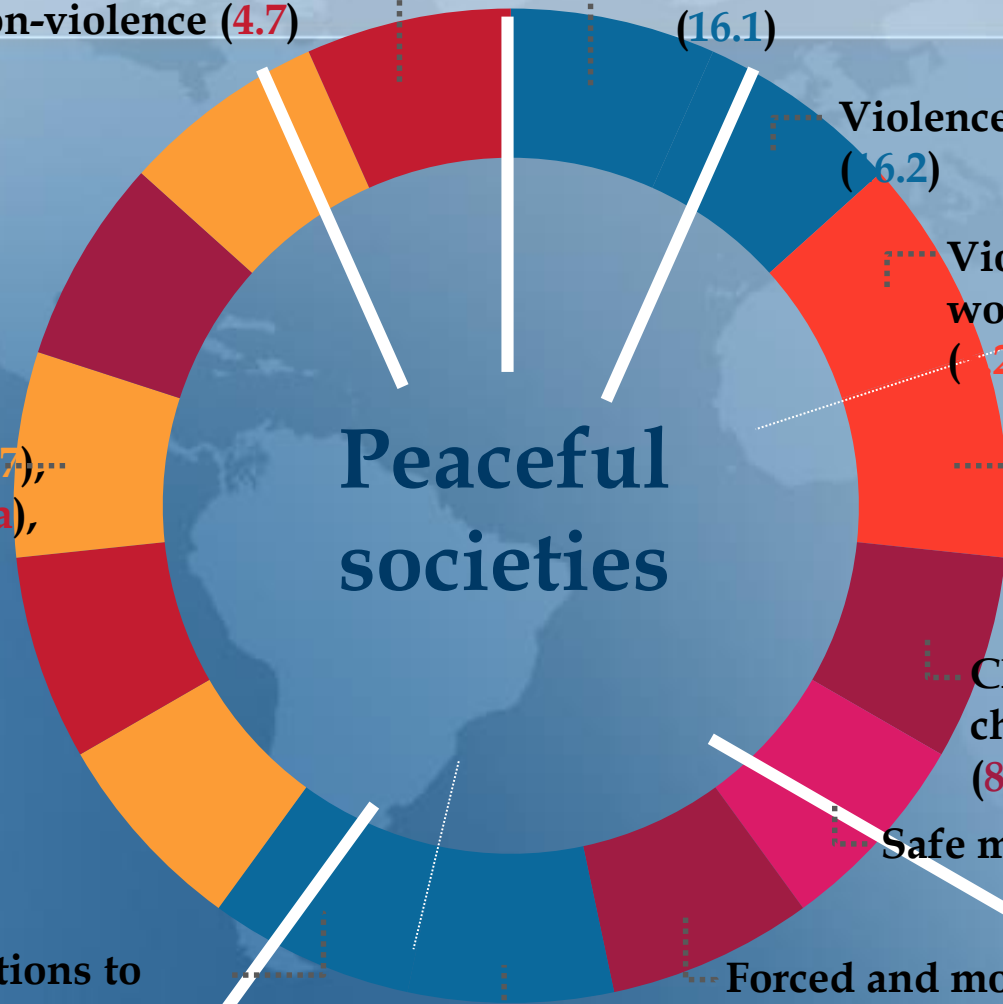
Safe migration (10.7)

Forced and modern slavery and human trafficking (8.7)

Arms flows (16.4)

International institutions to prevent violence, terrorism and crime (16.a)

Safe public spaces (11.7), education facilities (4.a), housing (11.1), workplaces (8.8) and transport (11.2)



# Just societies

Education on human rights and gender equality (4.7)

All forms of discrimination in education (4.5)

Discrimination against women and girls (5.1)

Policies and legislation for gender equality (5.c)

Non-discriminatory laws and policies (16.b)

Policies for greater equality (10.4)

Equal opportunity laws, policies and practices (10.3)

Rule of law and access to justice (16.3)

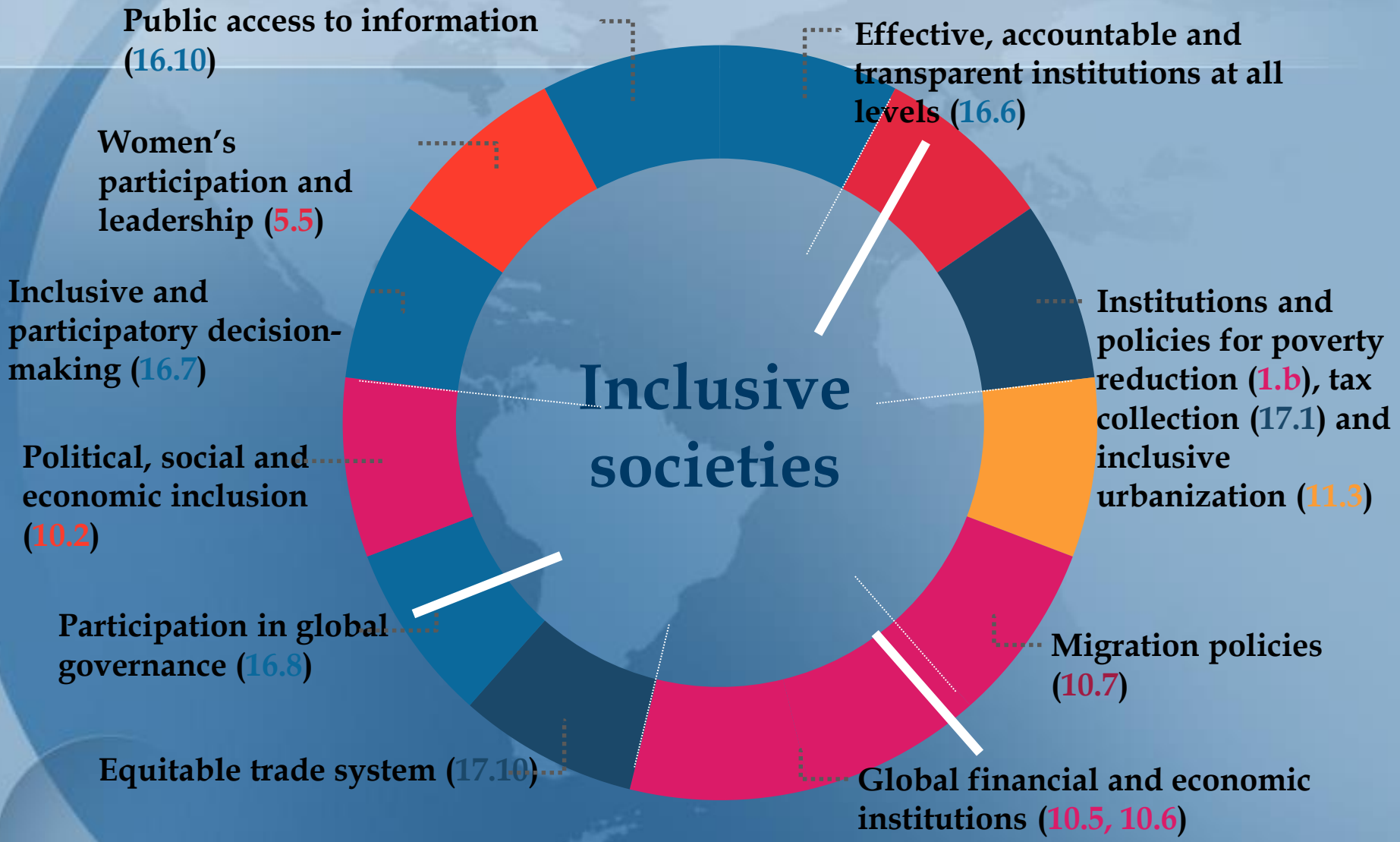
Legal identity (16.9)

Illicit financial flows, stolen assets, organized crimes (16.4)

Corruption and bribery (16.5)

Equal pay for work of equal value (8.5)

Labor rights (8.8)





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## **What do the linkages of the SDGs mean for UNODC**

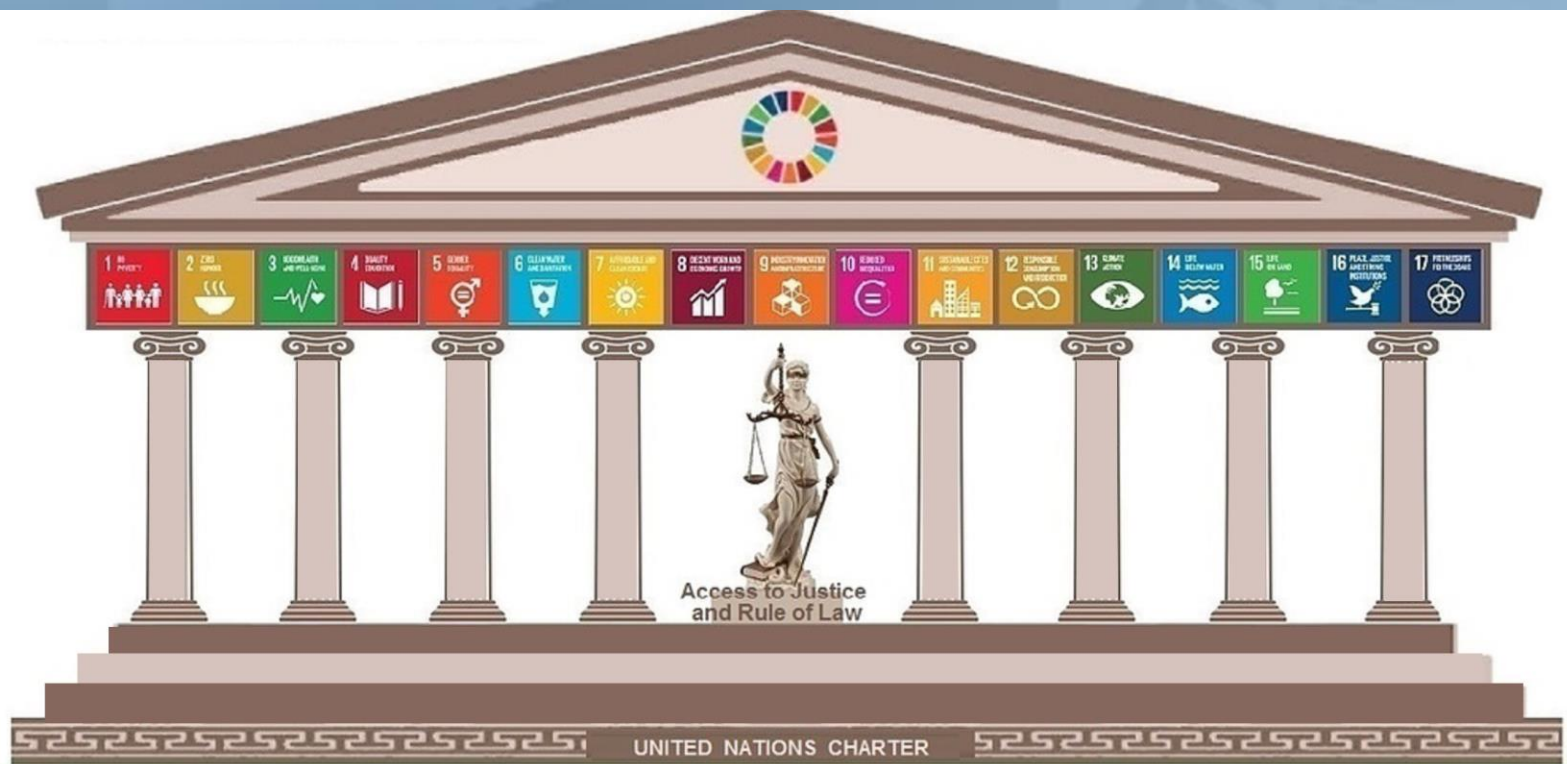
- ✓ UNODC's visualizes the big picture upfront, and how the interrelationships matter, UNODC's work addresses and builds on these linkages;
- ✓ In continuing its leadership role as the guardian of Goal 16, UNODC seeks to work with partners from the UN family, public or private sector, civil society which fosters inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach;
- ✓ The need for broad ownership of the whole agenda and understanding the interdependencies between targets.

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The overall theme provides the participants at the Regional Preparatory Meeting with an opportunity to:

- ✓ Examine the links between the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and sustainable development;
- ✓ Reflect on how the 14<sup>th</sup> Crime Congress could advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, through both policy directives and implementation;
- ✓ Discuss concrete ways in which UNODC can strengthen its position as a guardian of Goal 16.

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Law's shaping  
our future  
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Kyoto International Conference Center (the venue of the 14th Crime Congress)  
Image provided by the courtesy of Kyoto International Conference Center

# The Crime Congress April, 2020 Kyoto

**See you in Kyoto in 2020!**

Thank you for your attention.