

**A snapshot of the outcomes of the five regional preparatory meetings for  
the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice<sup>1</sup>**

**I. BACKGROUND**

- In its resolutions 72/192 and 73/184, the General Assembly urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress.
- The recommendations<sup>2</sup> made at the five regional preparatory meetings (RPMs), in accordance with the above mandates, are reflected in the following reports of the meetings, which are available on the website of the 14<sup>th</sup> UN Crime Congress, as follows:
  - *A/CONF.234/RPM.1/1 (Asia and the Pacific; Bangkok, 22-24 January 2019)*  
<https://www.unodc.org/congress/en/regionals/asia-pacific.html>,
  - *A/CONF.234/RPM.3/1 (Latin America and the Caribbean; Santiago, Chile, 5-7 February 2019)*  
<https://www.unodc.org/congress/en/regionals/latin-america.html>,
  - *A/CONF.234/RPM.2/1 (Western Asia; Beirut, 26-28 March 2019)*  
<https://www.unodc.org/congress/en/regionals/western-asia.html>,
  - *A/CONF.234/RPM.4/1 (Africa; Addis Ababa, 9-11 April 2019)*  
<https://www.unodc.org/congress/en/regionals/africa.html> and
  - *A/CONF.234/RPM.5/1 (Europe; Vienna, 23-25 April 2019)*  
<https://www.unodc.org/congress/en/regionals/europe.html>.

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<sup>1</sup> The present paper and its Annexes were prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC) in an effort to take stock of the outcomes of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. They were also disseminated as reference material in support of the discussions during the Governmental Expert Group Meeting on Preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 9 to 11 September 2019.

<sup>2</sup> As explicitly mentioned in each of the reports, “recommendations” identified by participants during the regional preparatory meetings and reflected in these reports under the headings “**Outcome of deliberations**” (in the parts relating to the main theme of the Congress and in each cluster of substantive agenda item and workshop topic) have not been subject to negotiation by the participants. The reports of the regional preparatory meetings also contain a summary of the “deliberations” relating to the main theme of the Congress and to each cluster of substantive agenda item and workshop topic, complementary to the headings “Outcome of deliberations”, reflected in the reports under the headings “**Summary of deliberations**”.

## II. *METHODOLOGY*

- The “index” under section III provides a snapshot of the outcomes of the five RPMs. For purposes of brevity, the outcomes are presented here as **brief references to the main topics/issues** identified in the “Outcome of deliberations” of the five RPMs, as contained under “**Main theme of the Congress**”; the four **thematic clusters of substantive agenda items + corresponding workshop topics**; and “**Other issues**”<sup>3</sup> in their respective reports (headings “**Outcome of deliberations**”). The full wording of these “Outcome of deliberations” is reflected in **Annexes A and B**, supplementing the current document.
- These **two Annexes** contain the same information (“Outcome of deliberations” in the reports of the five RPMs) but presented in a different format:
  1. **Annex A** presents the “mapping exercise” in a **narrative format**;
  2. **Annex B** presents the same “mapping exercise” as a **matrix**.
- Both annexes include **references to the paragraphs of the reports of the respective RPMs**. Throughout the Annexes, **key words or phrases/concepts** have been highlighted/underlined, as appropriate, in order to facilitate the reading and to help identifying “**main topics**”/“**issues**”. “Outcome of deliberations” relating to more than one “main topic”/“issue” were reproduced (in both Annexes A and B), as appropriate, **under each of these “main topics”/“issues”**, with the relevant words or phrases/concepts highlighted/underlined.

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<sup>3</sup> The relevant section in the report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting was entitled “General issues”. In the report of the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting, there was no section on “Other issues”.

### **III. AN “INDEX” OF MAIN TOPICS / ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIVE REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS**

#### **A. Political message and thematic orientation of the Congress**

*See : Annex A, pages 1-3;  
Annex B, pages 1-2*

- Inclusive and open formulation of the future Kyoto declaration;
- Short and concise document;
- Robust and overarching political message, supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Action-oriented, bridging the gap between political commitments and effective implementation on the ground;
- Continuum between the Doha Declaration and the future Kyoto declaration - Doha Declaration as a point of departure;
- Timely negotiation to ensure adoption of the Kyoto declaration at the high-level segment of the Fourteenth Congress;
- The role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in the follow-up to the Kyoto declaration.

#### **B. Main theme of the Congress:**

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

*See: Annex A, pages 4-8;  
Annex B, pages 3-6*

1. Enhancing capacity of crime prevention and criminal justice institutions and practitioners and strengthening international cooperation;
2. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation;
3. Rule of law and fostering a culture of lawfulness;
4. People-centred aspect of the 2030 Agenda;
5. Policy-making at the international level, including the role of the CCPCJ;
6. The role of UNODC and the PNI Network.

**C. Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development (agenda item 3); and  
Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices (workshop 1)**

*See : Annex A, pages 9-15;  
Annex B, pages 7-12*

1. Enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement authorities and fostering international cooperation;
2. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation;
3. Addressing root causes and risk factors of crime;
4. Community-based crime prevention;
5. Fostering a culture of lawfulness;
6. Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices;
7. Measures addressing the protection of children;
8. Gender-specific measures;
9. Measures to prevent youth crime;
10. Measures to prevent specific types of crime;
11. The role of UNODC in providing technical assistance;
12. The role and work of the CCPCJ.

**D. Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system (agenda item 4); and  
Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions (workshop 2)**

*See : Annex A, pages 16-21;  
Annex B, pages 13-18*

1. Victim-centred approach;
2. Gender-sensitive approaches;
3. Multi-stakeholder approach, public-private partnerships and inter-agency cooperation;
4. Enhancing capacity of criminal justice practitioners;
5. Juvenile justice;
6. Alternative to incarceration, prison-overcrowding and non-custodial measures;
7. Restorative justice;
8. Reducing reoffending - Individual risk and needs assessment - Rehabilitation programmes;
9. Implementation of UN standards and norms and the role of UNODC in implementing policies to reduce recidivism and foster rehabilitation of offenders;
10. Equal treatment of vulnerable members of society.

**E. Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration (agenda item 5); and Education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime (workshop 3)**

*See : Annex A, pages 22-26;  
Annex B, pages 19-21*

1. Access to justice for all and legal aid;
2. Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions, and anti-corruption efforts;
3. Fostering a culture of lawfulness, education and youth engagement;
4. Implementation of UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;
5. Collaboration and coordination for crime prevention and rule of law purposes, participation of academic and non-governmental experts, and international cooperation to combat specific crimes.

**F. International cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime: (a) terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and (b) new and emerging forms of crime (agenda item 6); and Current crime trends, recent developments and emerging solutions, in particular new technologies as means for and tools against crime (workshop 4)**

*See : Annex A, pages 27-31;  
Annex B, pages 22-25*

1. International cooperation and capacity building for efficient international cooperation;
2. Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
3. New and emerging forms of crime;
4. New technologies as means for crime;
5. New technologies as tools against crime.