



United Nations

**Commission on Crime
Prevention and Criminal
Justice**

**Report on the thirty-first session
(10 December 2021 and 16–20 May 2022)**

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirty-first session, to be held on 8 and 9 December 2022, will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 10A* ([E/2022/30/Add.1](#)).

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Executive summary

The present summary has been prepared pursuant to the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, and the annex to Assembly resolution 72/305, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”. In that review (Assembly resolution 68/1, annex), it is stated that the subsidiary bodies of the Council should include in their reports an executive summary.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held the regular part of its thirty-first session from 16 to 20 May 2022. The present document contains the report on that part of the thirty-first session and, in chapter I, contains the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission, recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council or recommended by the Commission for approval by the Council for adoption by the General Assembly.

During its thirty-first session, the Commission held a general debate. The Commission also considered strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions and the integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including issues related to the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, other crime prevention and criminal justice matters and other activities in support of the work of UNODC. Furthermore, the Commission considered the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth Congress. The Commission also considered its contributions to the work of the Economic and Social Council, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The prominent theme for the thirty-first session of the Commission was “Strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice and countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet”. The Commission held a thematic discussion on the topic.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly: (a) “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”; (b) “Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration”; and (c) “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse”.

The Commission also recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following decisions: (a) “Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute”; and (b) “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda for its thirty-second session”.

The Commission adopted the following resolution and decision: (a) “Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife”; and (b) “Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute”.

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 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,

1. *Takes note* of 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;¹

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,² 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,

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 Congress³ 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,⁴

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,⁵

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

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),⁶ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)⁷ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),⁸ 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

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

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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,

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,

Recalling also its resolutions 72/195 of 19 December 2017 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, 73/148 of 17 December 2018, entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment”, and 73/154 of 17 December 2018 on protecting children from bullying, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/27 of 21 July 2004 on guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime, 2005/20 of 22 July 2005 on the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime and 2011/33 of 28 July 2011 on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2 of 27 April 2007 on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children,

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.
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, 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,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019 and [75/311](#) of 23 July 2021 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto¹² 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,

Taking note of Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution [10/6](#) of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”,

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

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,¹⁵ the 2020 *Global Biodiversity Outlook 5* of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2020 Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics¹⁶ 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 Flora¹⁷ 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,¹⁸ the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁹ the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage²⁰ and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,²¹

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).

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

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.

Chapter II

General debate

5. At its 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 16 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled “General debate”.

6. At the 1st meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 16 May 2022, the following persons made statements:

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of African States) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the European Union and its member States)²² (online)

Minister of Justice of Namibia (pre-recorded video)

Minister of State (Minister for Crime and Policing), Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (pre-recorded video)

Minister of Justice of Mozambique (in person)

General Prosecutor of Chile (pre-recorded video)

Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia (pre-recorded video)

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Ghana (pre-recorded video)

Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina (pre-recorded video)

Communications Adviser to the Minister of Water, Forests, Oceans and the Environment of Gabon (online)

Deputy Director General of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Justice of China (online)

Deputy Minister of Justice of Japan (pre-recorded video)

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States of America (in person)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation (pre-recorded video)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

7. At the 2nd meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 16 May 2022, the following persons made statements:

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

²² Also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine.

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Senior Policy Adviser of the Ministry of Justice and Security of the Netherlands (in person)

First Secretary of the Office for Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein (in person)

Legal Adviser to the Minister of the Interior of Qatar (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations (Vienna) (pre-recorded video)

Associate Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada (pre-recorded video)

Deputy Secretary (Policy) of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Singapore (pre-recorded video)

Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

International Dossiers Coordinator of the Ministry of Justice of Czechia (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Permanent Secretary for Justice of Thailand (pre-recorded video)

Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Finland (pre-recorded video)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Inspector General and Special Adviser on Cybersecurity to the Director General of the National Police of the Dominican Republic (in person)

Second Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations and the International Organizations in Vienna (in person)

Acting Minister Plenipotentiary of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Deputy Minister for Criminal Policy of the Ministry of Justice of Paraguay (online)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Alternate Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

8. At the 3rd meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 16 May 2022, the following persons made statements:

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Head Supreme Judge of the Judiciary of Peru (in person)

Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Director General for International Legal Affairs of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (pre-recorded video)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations (Vienna) (pre-recorded video)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of Norway (pre-recorded video)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Principal Secretary of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency of Indonesia (in person)

Special Envoy on Transnational Crime of the Philippines (online)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations (Vienna)²³ (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Deputy Prosecutor General of the Prosecutor General's Office of Belarus (pre-recorded statement)

Deputy Head of the General Department of Legislation of the Ministry of Justice of Azerbaijan (in person)

Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Deputy Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations (Vienna) (online)

²³ On behalf of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations (Vienna) (online)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

State Secretary to the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs of Sweden (pre-recorded video)

9. The representative of the Russian Federation (in person), the observer for Azerbaijan (in person), the observer for Ukraine (in person) and the representative of Armenia (in person) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

10. At the 4th meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 16 May 2022, the observer for the European Union (online), the observer for Azerbaijan (in person), the representative of the Russian Federation (in person) and the representative of Armenia (in person) made statements in exercise of the right of reply. Further, the following persons made statements:

Counsellor, Assistant Minister of Justice for International and Cultural Cooperation of Egypt (online)

Second Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations (Vienna) (online)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs of India (in person)

Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice of Cuba (in person)

Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Deputy Minister of Security of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations (Vienna) (online)

Secretary of State for the Environment of Angola (online)

Director General of the Department of International Law and Treaties of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam (in person)

Police Adviser of the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat (pre-recorded video)

Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) United States Liaison Office (pre-recorded video)

Chairperson of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement (pre-recorded video)

Dean and Executive Secretary of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (pre-recorded video)

Ambassador of the European Public Law Organization (pre-recorded video)

Member of the Cyprus Parliamentary Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (online)

Chair, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (pre-recorded video)

Head of Conventions of Transparency International (pre-recorded video)

11. During the 6th meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 17 May 2022, the representative of the Russian Federation (in person) made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

12. At the 7th meeting of the thirty-first session of the Commission, on 18 May 2022, the following persons made statements:

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations (Vienna) (in person)

First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations (New York) (in person)

Civilian Commissioner, Anorw Police (in person)

13. The observer for the European Union (in person), the representative of the United States (in person), the observer for Ukraine (in person), the representatives of the Russian Federation (online and in person) and the observer for the Council of Europe (in person) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Chapter III

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

14. At its 7th meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 4, which read as follows:

“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.”

15. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2022/2-E/CN.15/2022/2](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the 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 ([E/CN.7/2022/3-E/CN.15/2022/3](#));

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the draft proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021 ([E/CN.7/2022/12-E/CN.15/2022/12](#)).

16. The Director of the Division for Management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (in person) made an introductory statement.

17. The observer for Bangladesh (in person), in his capacity as Vice-Chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC, reported on the deliberations of the working group.

18. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States (in person), Japan (in person), Canada (in person), Pakistan (in person) and China (online). The observers for the European Union (in person), South Africa (in person), Burkina Faso (in person) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person) also made statements.

A. Deliberations

19. Many speakers welcomed the extension of the mandate and the new format of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC as an important platform for transparency and communication between the Secretariat and Member States on budgetary and management issues.

20. The financial situation of the Office was again noted with concern. It was highlighted that adequate, flexible and sustainable funding was required for the Office to fulfil its mandates. In that regard, speakers emphasized that efforts should be made to increase the proportion of unearmarked contributions and general-purpose funds.

Speakers noted the direct cost recovery pilot and requested that the Office continue to closely consult Member States in that regard.

21. Several speakers made reference to the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, the UNODC Strategic Vision for Africa 2030 and the UNODC Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean 2022–2025, developed under the leadership of the Executive Director. They welcomed the consultative approach adopted by the Office in the development of those strategies and expressed the expectation that Member States would be fully involved in their implementation.

22. Appreciation was expressed for the ability of the Office to react swiftly to emerging crises and their impact on its mandates. Moreover, the conduct of intergovernmental meetings in a hybrid format during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic was welcomed, while concerns were expressed about the reduced duration of hybrid meetings with interpretation.

23. Several speakers expressed their support for the continued efforts by UNODC to improve geographical representation and encouraged the Office to step up measures in that regard. It was also emphasized that the basis for candidate selection should be merit and competence, as enshrined in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

24. Several speakers welcomed the continued efforts of UNODC to improve gender parity among staff at all levels. Several speakers reiterated their support for gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the Office's programmatic work. It was stressed that that work should be continued so as to boost the effectiveness of endeavours to prevent and combat crime and to provide a suitable response focused on protecting victims and the rights of all survivors. Reference was made to the Group of Friends for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Vienna. The forthcoming review of the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women by the UNODC Independent Evaluation Section was noted.

25. The alignment of UNODC with the United Nations system management and development reforms and the Office's efforts to closely cooperate with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations working in related fields were welcomed.

B. Action taken by the Commission

26. At its 7th meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Commission endorsed by acclamation the nominations of the following officers for the Bureau of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chair	Western European and other States	Corinne Kitsell (United Kingdom)
First Vice-Chair	African States	Robinson Njeru Githae (Kenya)
Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Muhammad Abdul Muhith (Bangladesh)
Vice-Chair	Eastern European States	Katrina Kaktina (Latvia)
Vice-Chair	Latin American and Caribbean States	Alejandro Solano Ortíz (Costa Rica)

Chapter IV

Thematic discussion on strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice and countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet

27. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 17 May 2022, the Commission addressed agenda item 5, entitled “Thematic discussion on strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice and countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet”, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2022/317. As agreed by the extended Bureau by means of a silence procedure on 21 January 2022, the morning part of the thematic discussion was devoted to “Strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice” and the afternoon part to “Countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet”.

28. For its consideration of agenda item 5, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat containing a guide for the thematic discussion ([E/CN.15/2022/6](#)).

29. Introductory remarks were made by the Chair of the Commission, a representative of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of UNODC (in person) and the Head of the Global Programme on Cybercrime of UNODC (in person).

30. The panel discussion in the morning session was presided over by the Chair of the Commission and led by the following panellists: Usama Malik, Deputy Legislative Adviser, Ministry of Law and Justice of Pakistan (online); Rodrigo Acevedo, Captain, Cybercrime Police Centre, National Police of Colombia (online); Karina M.K. Malapane, Regional Head, Specialized Commercial Crime Unit, National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (online); and Jane Lee, Trial Attorney, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, Department of Justice of the United States (in person).

31. In the afternoon session, a statement on behalf of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network was made by Rick Brown, the Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology (in person). The afternoon panel discussion, also presided over by the Chair, was led by the following panellists: Karina M.K. Malapane (online); Julie Inman Grant, eSafety Commissioner of Australia (online); Tomáš Foldyna, Head of the Methodology Section, Prosecutor General’s Office of Czechia (in person); and Esther Agelán Casasnovas, former Judge of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice and Legal Adviser of the National Centre for Cybersecurity of the Dominican Republic (in person).

32. Statements were made by the representatives of Italy (online), Saudi Arabia (in person), Thailand (pre-recorded video), the Russian Federation (in person), Morocco (in person), Brazil (in person), Canada (in person), China (online), Armenia (online), Colombia (online), Paraguay (in person), the United States (in person), Cameroon (in person), Chile (in person) and El Salvador (in person).

33. Statements were also made by the observers for Singapore (online), Algeria (in person), the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person), Kyrgyzstan (online), the European Union and its member States²⁴ (in person), Indonesia (in person), Belgium (in person), Burkina Faso (in person), Israel (in person), Finland (in person), the Bolivarian

²⁴ Also on behalf of Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine.

Republic of Venezuela (in person), Australia (in person), Mexico (in person) and Portugal (online).

34. The observers for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (online) and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (in person) made statements. The observers for the International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges (in person) and the Friends World Committee for Consultation (online) also made statements.

A. Summary by the Chair

35. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

36. With regard to strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice, many speakers referred to the exponential increase in cybercrime and the increasing relevance of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings related to any form of crime. In addition, information was shared on national approaches to identifying, extracting, preserving, analysing and using electronic evidence while ensuring its authenticity and admissibility in criminal proceedings.

37. Many speakers referred to their national legal frameworks, including newly adopted laws, and underlined the importance of harmonizing relevant standards to prevent criminals from exploiting legal gaps and loopholes. Speakers drew attention to the need for procedural legislation granting powers to competent law enforcement authorities to gather electronic evidence effectively while respecting human rights, including the right to privacy and freedom of expression, as well as other procedural safeguards, including the principle of proportionality.

38. Many speakers agreed that effective international cooperation was of paramount importance for gathering and sharing electronic evidence from other jurisdictions in the context of cross-border investigations and pointed in particular to the time-sensitive nature of requests. In that regard, some speakers specifically underscored that building trust was a key strategic priority for international cooperation.

39. Some speakers highlighted the added value of public-private partnerships in obtaining electronic evidence from service providers in a timely manner. Some speakers recalled the essential role of civil society and spoke in favour of enhancing its involvement in future cooperation and partnerships.

40. Several speakers recognized the significance of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, which had been established in accordance with General Assembly resolution [74/247](#) and would hold its second session in Vienna from 30 May to 10 June 2022. Some speakers underlined the importance of using existing instruments such as the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, with some making reference to their signature of the Second Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime on Enhanced Cooperation and Disclosure of Electronic Evidence, which had opened for signature on 12 May 2022, and highlighting its potential as a legal basis for streamlined international cooperation in that field to address organized crime, including online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

41. Several speakers provided examples of capacity-building activities and underlined the need to invest further in enhancing digital forensic capabilities by supporting the creation of thematic working groups and including the topic in the curricula of training institutes for law enforcement officers. Reference was made to the important role of UNODC and other relevant technical assistance providers in stepping up efforts to raise awareness among practitioners.

42. With regard to countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet, speakers reiterated the need for the preservation and use of electronic evidence and effective international cooperation in cases of online child sexual abuse or exploitation. The exceptional importance of rapid responses with a view to identifying and rescuing victims and removing the online materials as quickly as possible was stressed.

43. Speakers expressed their concern about the scale of online child sexual abuse and the increase of live-streamed abuse and self-produced materials by children as a result of manipulation and coercion. Several speakers stressed the importance of further increasing education and research on the topic of online child sexual abuse and exploitation, noting the growing volume of materials being developed.

44. Some speakers referred to the importance of appropriate and context-specific interview techniques. A few speakers highlighted specific good practices, including the mandatory presence of child psychologists or the recording of interviews during the pretrial investigation stage and video-recorded follow-up interviews to spare children from cross-examination in court.

45. Several speakers made reference to national laws relating to, inter alia, gender-based, sexual and domestic violence and child protection, as well as to international standards such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

46. Some speakers provided information about specialized prosecution units, free 24/7 hotlines and agencies mandated to deal with online safety and child protection and called for more exchange of information in that regard to reduce harm and proactively address new challenges. The use of artificial intelligence to combat the crime was noted, together with the dangers associated with its use and the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

47. Several speakers called for an active role to be played by communication service providers in strengthening online safety, preventing crime and detecting and preserving evidence.

B. Workshop organized by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on improving criminal justice responses to Internet-related crimes against children

48. The 1st meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 16 May 2022, was devoted to a workshop organized by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network entitled “Improving criminal justice responses to Internet-related crimes against children”. The workshop was chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the observer for the Australian Institute of Criminology, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

49. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC. Presentations were made by panellists from the Karolinska Institutet, UNODC, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Australian Institute of Criminology, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, San José State University, United States, and the University of Adelaide, Australia. During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and Morocco. In addition, statements were made by the observers for Finland and Saudi Arabia. Further statements were made by the observers for the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control and the South Youth Organization.

Chapter V

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

50. At its 7th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 18 May 2022, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

“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.”

51. For its consideration of agenda item 6, the Commission had before it the following:

- (a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2022/2-E/CN.15/2022/2](#));
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption ([E/CN.15/2022/4](#));
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism ([E/CN.15/2022/5](#));
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network ([E/CN.15/2022/7](#));
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2022/8](#));
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of two candidates for membership on the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2022/13](#)).

52. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch (in person), the Chief of the Conference Support Section of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch (in person), the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch (in person) and the Chief of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch (in person). The Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (in person) also made an introductory statement.

53. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (in person and pre-recorded videos), the United States (in person), Canada (in person), China

(online), Morocco (in person), the Russian Federation (online) and Armenia (in person).

54. The observers for the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (in person), Kazakhstan (pre-recorded video), Algeria (in person), Indonesia (in person), South Africa (online) and Finland (in person) also made statements.

55. Statements were made by the observers for the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (online) and the Thailand Institute of Justice (pre-recorded video). The observer for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria also made a statement (pre-recorded video).

56. Statements were also made by Partners for Transparency (pre-recorded video), the Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development (in person), the World Society of Victimology (pre-recorded video), the Born Free Foundation (in person), Soroptimist International (pre-recorded video), the International Drug Policy Consortium (pre-recorded video), the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (pre-recorded video) and Club Ohada Thiès (pre-recorded video).

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

57. Many speakers expressed concern about the threats posed by organized crime to societies, national and international security and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. They also expressed their concern about the increasing occurrence of various forms of crimes such as illicit trade on darknet marketplaces and patterns and trends revealing the nexus between organized crime, drug trafficking, money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, cybercrime, wildlife crime and corruption.

58. Several speakers highlighted the crucial importance and potential of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, inter alia, to facilitate international cooperation and effectively respond to all forms of organized crime across borders, with some speakers sharing their extensive experience in using the Organized Crime Convention as a legal basis for mutual legal assistance and extradition requests.

59. Some speakers provided information on legal and institutional frameworks to address organized crime, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and firearms trafficking, with some providing examples of specialized police and prosecution units and the application of modern technologies, for example automated case management systems, contributing to the effective and timely handling of cases. Furthermore, information about training activities for, inter alia, law enforcement officers and prosecutors was shared.

60. Several speakers called for the further sharing of expertise to strengthen the joint response to evolving forms of organized crime. Some speakers thanked UNODC for the provision of expertise and capacity-building and mentioned their support for global programmes.

61. Several speakers acknowledged the importance of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and provided updates on their involvement in the process. Some underlined the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement in the process, including through inclusive, constructive dialogues.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

62. Many speakers reiterated their commitment to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention and reported on measures taken to implement the Convention and to participate in the Mechanism.

63. Several speakers stressed that the Implementation Review Mechanism played an important role in the efforts of Member States to effectively implement the Convention. The intergovernmental and non-political nature of the Mechanism, which should not produce any form of ranking, as well as the importance of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs of other States in the framework of the Mechanism, were emphasized. The importance of multilateralism was highlighted by some speakers.

64. Appreciation was expressed for the role of UNODC, which served as the secretariat to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and the Implementation Review Mechanism, as well as for the Office's activities in supporting the work of States in preventing and combating corruption.

65. The role of civil society, the private sector and independent media in preventing, investigating and exposing corruption and the need to support and protect their contributions to anti-corruption efforts were highlighted. Some speakers referred to their partnerships with civil society organizations in that regard.

66. Reference was made by some speakers to the linkages between organized crime, economic crime, money-laundering and corruption. The impact of corruption on achieving sustainable development was highlighted by some speakers.

67. The importance of asset recovery at the national and international levels and the need for effective, coordinated and strengthened international cooperation and coordination, including in the areas of law enforcement, mutual legal assistance and extradition, were underscored by a number of speakers. The obligation of States to return assets and proceeds of crime and the need to remove impediments to asset recovery were emphasized.

68. Reference was made to the successful outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the States Parties, during which achievements and challenges in tackling corruption had been discussed and views exchanged. The importance of a balanced follow-up to the political declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its special session against corruption, entitled "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation", was emphasized.

69. Reference was made to UNODC initiatives such as the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) and the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment (GRACE) initiative.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

70. A number of speakers reported on national legislation, policies and institutions established to prevent terrorism and to combat the financing of terrorism. Some speakers also referred to the importance of implementing international legal instruments in preventing and countering terrorism, including the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions. Other speakers highlighted the current and future adherence of Member States to those 19 legal instruments.

71. Some speakers underlined the importance of United Nations entities, including UNODC, delivering technical assistance to Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In that context, the development of the new UNODC programme on terrorism prevention was welcomed.

72. Challenges related to foreign terrorist fighters were underlined and the need for increased international cooperation was highlighted. In addition, the importance of placing more focus on protecting vulnerable members of society from recruitment by terrorist groups was emphasized.

73. Several speakers expressed growing concern about links between terrorism and other forms of crime. References were made to the links between terrorism and corruption, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, trafficking in drugs, trafficking in firearms and cybercrime.

74. The *Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism* were welcomed as a timely and important tool for Governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, victim advocates, service providers and victims themselves. Hope was expressed that the model legislative provisions would foster inclusive laws and practices to support the needs and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

75. Several speakers noted the increased incidence of online child sexual exploitation, including trafficking in children, during the COVID-19 pandemic, underlining the need to enhance and further develop innovative technological tools to detect and address trafficking in persons, including in partnership with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia. Sharing information about ongoing work with social media platforms and the technology industry to identify potential barriers to their voluntary reporting of suspected trafficking in persons by means of their platforms was considered relevant in that regard.

76. Some speakers highlighted the importance of international as well as inter-agency cooperation, in particular to address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, while others shared information about their efforts to combat those crimes. Concern was expressed about the increasing risk of trafficking in persons in conflict situations. Reference was made to national efforts to provide assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.

77. UNODC was commended for its criminal justice policy work to build knowledge regarding the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime prevention and criminal justice matters.

78. Several speakers mentioned the importance of performance measurement in relation to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the need for data-collection methods to be representative of diverse populations.

5. 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

79. A number of speakers highlighted the contributions and work of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in advancing research and promoting capacity-building in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Reference was made to a new newsletter launched by the programme network during the thirty-first session of the Commission. The workshop organized by the institutes of the programme network on the topic “Improving

criminal justice responses to Internet-related crimes against children” during the session was welcomed.

80. The close cooperation of the institutes with UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as with other international and regional organizations, was welcomed. The institutes were encouraged to continue their research programmes and technical assistance activities, consistent with their mandates, to improve criminal justice responses, in particular to Internet-related crimes against children, and to address topics related to international cooperation, involving the public and private sectors, to combat cybercrime.

81. It was stated, also with reference to conference room paper E/CN.15/2022/CRP.5, that the COVID-19 pandemic had offered an opportunity to reassess how online meeting formats could be better harnessed to make the meetings within the framework of the United Nations crime programme more representative and bring in more expertise and a broader range of stakeholder views and concerns.

B. Action taken by the Commission

82. At its 9th meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute ([E/CN.15/2022/8](#)), which had been prepared in accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

83. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the nomination 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 ([E/CN.15/2022/13](#)). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I.)

84. At its 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission adopted a draft resolution ([E/CN.15/2022/L.2](#)), as revised, entitled “Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife”, sponsored by Angola, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines and the United States. (For the text of the resolution, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 31/1.) Upon the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Angola, Kenya and Peru and by the observers for Ecuador and Honduras.

Chapter VI

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

85. At its 9th meeting, on 18 May 2022, and its 10th meeting, on 19 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled “Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice”.

86. For its consideration of agenda item 7, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice ([E/CN.15/2022/9](#)).

87. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section of UNODC (in person) made an introductory statement. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (pre-recorded video), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (pre-recorded video) and the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (pre-recorded video) also made statements.

88. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (pre-recorded video), Japan (in person), the United States (in person), Brazil (in person), China (online), Morocco (in person) and Canada (in person).

89. Statements were also made by the observers for South Africa (online), Burkina Faso (in person) and Algeria (in person).

90. The observers for the International Legal Foundation (pre-recorded video), the Wildlife Justice Commission (pre-recorded video) and Fundación Abba Colombia (online) also made statements.

A. Deliberations

91. Many speakers highlighted the importance of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as reflecting best practices that could be adapted to national needs to promote effective, fair, human rights-compliant and gender-responsive criminal justice systems and preventive approaches to crime, with a focus on youth. Speakers commended the efforts of UNODC in promoting the application of the standards and norms through technical tools and assistance.

92. Many speakers addressed the issue of gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, being exacerbated during the pandemic. They outlined national legislation and initiatives to enhance access to justice for victims, while emphasizing the importance of strengthened political will. A number of speakers also addressed the need to overcome the gender stereotypes ingrained in justice systems and to mainstream gender perspectives into crime prevention and criminal justice policies. National measures implementing the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) were outlined in that context.

93. Some speakers referred to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), welcoming the efforts of UNODC to promote their application, in particular by means of the set of tools developed for that purpose. They outlined national efforts to improve prison conditions, including access to health care during the pandemic, and to reduce incarceration through the increased use of non-custodial measures.

94. The lack of standards dedicated to reducing reoffending was highlighted. In that regard, the work of the expert group meeting on the topic, convened by UNODC from

6 to 8 April 2022, and the forthcoming intergovernmental consultations towards the development of model strategies on reducing reoffending were welcomed. Several speakers shared information on national initiatives aimed at the social reintegration of offenders. The value of restorative justice programmes in enhancing victim-centred approaches and reducing recidivism was stressed.

95. The challenges in preventing and investigating violence against children were highlighted by many speakers, with an emphasis on threats created by the digital environment and the need for cross-border cooperation. They stressed the importance of long-term, multi-agency responses involving criminal justice actors and child protection, health and social services. The need to prevent and respond to child offending through measures grounded in children's rights was also emphasized.

96. Some speakers stressed the importance of combating systemic racism and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system and called for the international sharing of good practices. The delivery of quality legal aid services, including for victims of crime, was identified as a key tool in enhancing equal access to justice for all.

97. The importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was highlighted by some speakers for ensuring that the digital environment did not establish itself as an anomic field of violent radicalization and extremism conducive to terrorism.

B. Action taken by the Commission

98. At its 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly ([E/CN.15/2022/L.4/Rev.1](#)), entitled "Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration", sponsored by Burkina Faso, Canada, the Dominican Republic, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II.) Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Chapter VII

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

99. At its 10th meeting, on 19 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled “World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2022/2-E/CN.15/2022/2](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice ([E/CN.15/2022/10](#));

(c) Chair’s summary of the expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment (14–16 February 2022) ([E/CN.15/2022/CRP.2](#)).

100. The Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC (in person) and a representative of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies (in person) made introductory statements. The Chair of the Statistical Commission (pre-recorded video) made a statement.

101. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (pre-recorded video), the United States (in person), China (online), Canada (in person), the Russian Federation (online), Brazil (in person), the United Kingdom (in person) and Cameroon (in person).

102. Statements were also made by the observers for South Africa (in person), Ecuador (in person), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (in person) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person).

103. The observers for the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (pre-recorded video and online) and the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (pre-recorded video) also made statements.

A. Deliberations

104. Speakers expressed appreciation for the work of UNODC in the preparation of the document on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice ([E/CN.15/2022/10](#)) and, in cooperation with the Statistical Commission, in the implementation of standards and the building of capacity for data reporting, including through promotion of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes. The importance of comparable crime data as a means of measuring progress, including progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and of identifying good practices in crime prevention and criminal justice was emphasized.

105. Many speakers mentioned cybercrime as an area of growing concern, in particular as the pandemic had increased dependency on the Internet. Several speakers referred to ransomware, cyberattacks and the use of the Internet for sexual exploitation, including of children, as particularly pressing issues. The need for cooperation with the private sector to reduce vulnerability was mentioned. Some speakers welcomed the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes. The use of cybercurrencies and virtual private networks by organized criminal groups was mentioned with concern.

The need to increase the technical capacities of law enforcement entities to deal with the issue was noted.

106. Several speakers emphasized the importance of addressing gender-based violence and homicide, noting that there had been an increase in such crimes during the pandemic. The increased vulnerability of women in conflict situations was noted and gender-based cybercrime was mentioned. Concern was expressed about the growth of bias crimes more broadly, and the need to track bias in the operations of criminal justice systems, including through disaggregated data. The need to increase diversity in the composition of law enforcement agencies was noted.

107. Many speakers emphasized the importance of addressing crimes affecting the environment, as reflected in the Kyoto Declaration. The importance of international cooperation in dealing with the issue was discussed, as wildlife, timber and mineral markets were frequently transcontinental and the impact of crimes affecting the environment was global. It was noted that illegal mining created challenges for the environment, development and security. The need for technical assistance and capacity-building in tackling crimes that affect the environment was noted, especially for developing countries, which often suffered particularly serious consequences of such crimes.

108. Speakers mentioned the importance of addressing corruption and illicit financial flows, as well as the need to address firearms trafficking and the proliferation of armed groups. The importance of continuing international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, extradition and information-sharing, was emphasized.

B. Action taken by the Commission

109. At its 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly ([E/CN.15/2022/L.5](#)), as revised, entitled “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse”, sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Ghana, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yemen. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.) Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom and the observer for Australia made statements.

Chapter VIII

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

110. At its 10th meeting, on 19 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 9, 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”.

111. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) 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 ([E/CN.15/2022/11](#));

(b) Chair’s summary on the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration (10–12 November 2021) ([E/CN.15/2022/CRP.1](#));

(c) Chair’s summary of the expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment (14–16 February 2022) ([E/CN.15/2022/CRP.2](#));

(d) Proposals on other ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration ([E/CN.15/2022/CRP.3](#)).

112. An introductory statement was made by the Secretary of the Commission (in person).

113. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (pre-recorded video), Japan (in person), the United States (in person), Canada (in person), Saudi Arabia (in person), Chile (in person) and Libya (in person).

114. The observers for the European Union (in person), the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (in person) also made statements.

115. The observer for the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (online) made a statement.

A. Deliberations

116. Appreciation was expressed to Japan, as the host country of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, for organizing a successful congress, in particular in the light of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The importance of transforming the commitments contained in the Kyoto Declaration into concrete action was underscored. Some speakers shared information on national and regional efforts to implement the commitments made in the four pillars of the Declaration, including with regard to the implementation of United Nations standards and norms, the implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that were focused on vulnerable members of society, including in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, and efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of mutual legal assistance and extradition. Further national examples shared were focused on, among others, steps taken to strengthen the criminal justice system, including reducing recidivism through rehabilitation and reintegration efforts. Some speakers made reference to the need to address violence

against women and children and to develop gender-responsive, child-sensitive and human rights-based justice policies. The importance of providing technical assistance to requesting Member States in support of national implementation of the Kyoto Declaration was underlined, and the support provided by UNODC in that regard was welcomed.

117. A number of speakers highlighted the link between crime prevention, criminal justice, the rule of law and the international community's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The importance of raising awareness of the Kyoto Declaration and the important role of the criminal justice system in promoting the rule of law in support of sustainable development were underlined by a number of speakers. Several speakers welcomed the Kyoto Declaration follow-up process, in particular the organization of the thematic discussions of the Commission on the implementation of the Declaration. Furthermore, efforts undertaken by UNODC and Member States since the adoption of the Declaration, including in relation to standards and norms on preventing reoffending, were welcomed.

118. Reference was made to the Chair's high-level special event that had been held on the first day of the thirty-first session of the Commission and had been focused on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration. Appreciation was expressed to Japan for the tabling of a resolution on the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress. In reference to the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, the importance of ensuring the timely adoption of the substantive agenda and the subsequent early preparation of the discussion guide and the preparatory workshops, in close coordination with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, was underscored.

B. Action taken by the Commission

119. At its 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly ([E/CN.15/2022/L.3/Rev.1](#)), 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", sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Following the recommendation of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Chapter IX

Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/305, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

120. At its 11th meeting, on 19 May, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled “Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/305, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

121. Introductory statements were made by a representative of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies (in person) and the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC (in person).

122. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (pre-recorded video), the United States (online) and China (online).

Deliberations

123. Speakers underlined the role of the Commission as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It was welcomed that the Commission had continued implementing its work despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It was noted that the work of the Commission was interconnected with that of other United Nations bodies. The cooperation undertaken in that regard was welcomed. The contribution of the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals was highlighted, and it was stressed that the policy goals relating to crime prevention and criminal justice and the 2030 Agenda were interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

124. Reference was made to the Kyoto Declaration as tangible proof of the concerted efforts of the international community to address crime prevention and criminal justice against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some speakers shared information about their efforts to implement the Declaration as a positive contribution to their work in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Examples were provided in relation to empowering youth, applying gender- and age-sensitive approaches in criminal justice, strengthening the rule of law and depriving criminals of the proceeds of crime. The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to crime prevention and criminal justice issues, in particular to international cooperation in criminal matters, were noted. In that regard, the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2022 (“Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”) was welcomed.

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission

125. At its 12th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled “Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission”.

126. A statement was made by the representative of Chile (in person).

A. Deliberations

127. The speaker encouraged the Secretariat to continue exploring the best ways to combine in-person and online working methods for the Commission and to continue reporting on the matter under agenda item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission.

B. Action taken by the Commission

128. At its 12th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft decision ([E/CN.15/2022/L.6](#)). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II.)

Chapter XI

Other business

129. At its 12th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled “Other business”. No issues were raised under the agenda item.

Chapter XII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-first session

130. At its 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-first session ([E/CN.15/2022/L.1](#) and [E/CN.15/2022/L.1/Add.1-E/CN.15/2022/L.1/Add.8](#)), as orally amended.

131. Before the adoption of the report under agenda item 13, the Chair of the Commission (in person) and the representative of Paraguay (in person) made statements.

132. After the adoption of the report, the observer for the State of Palestine (in person) made a statement on bias crime and crimes against journalists and called upon the Commission to devote attention to those issues. The representatives of Saudi Arabia (in person), Qatar (in person) and Libya (in person) made statements. The observers for Israel (in person), the Islamic Republic of Iran (in person), Yemen (in person), the Syrian Arab Republic (in person) and Tunisia (in person) also made statements.

Chapter XIII

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

133. At its reconvened thirtieth session, held from 8 to 10 December 2021, the Commission agreed that its thirty-first session would be held from 16 to 20 May 2022, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 13 May 2022, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

134. At the informal pre-session consultations on 13 May 2022, chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission, Azzeddine Farhane (Morocco), the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 19 April 2022 and dealt with organizational matters for the thirty-first session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

135. The Commission held the regular part of its thirty-first session in Vienna from 16 to 20 May 2022. The Chair of the Commission opened the session. The President of the Economic and Social Council addressed the Commission in a video message. The Executive Director of UNODC made an opening statement. The Commission was then addressed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

136. The Commission observed a minute of silence for Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the late President of the United Arab Emirates.

C. Attendance

137. The arrangements for the organization of the thirty-first session had been finalized by the Commission on 10 May 2022 in response to recent developments relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into consideration the regulations of the host country, Austria, and the guidelines of the Vienna International Centre. In accordance with those arrangements, the session was conducted in a hybrid format, combining a limited in-person component with online participation, from 16 to 20 May 2022.

138. The thirty-first session was attended by representatives of 37 States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for 96 other States Members of the United Nations, observers for two non-member States, representatives of seven entities of the United Nations system and observers for nine institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, 13 intergovernmental organizations and 55 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document [E/CN.15/2022/INF/2](#).

D. Election of officers

139. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened thirtieth session, on 10 December 2021, opened its thirty-first session for the sole purpose of electing its Bureau for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chair, the First Vice-Chair and the Third Vice-Chair. The offices of Second Vice-Chair and Rapporteur remained vacant.

140. On 26 January 2022, the Eastern European Group nominated Emilia Kraleva (Bulgaria) for the office of Second Vice-Chair. At the 3rd meeting of the extended Bureau of the Commission, on 11 April 2022, the Chair of the Western European and other States Group informed the extended Bureau of the nomination of Antonino Tedesco (Italy) for the position of Rapporteur.

141. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the thirty-first session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

<i>Chair</i>	Asia-Pacific States	Hikihara Takeshi (Japan)
<i>First Vice-Chair</i>	African States	Azzeddine Farhane (Morocco)
<i>Second Vice-Chair</i>	Eastern European States	Emilia Kraleva (Bulgaria)
<i>Third Vice-Chair</i>	Latin American and Caribbean States	Laura Faxas de Jorgensen (Dominican Republic)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Western European and other States	Antonino Tedesco (Italy)

142. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups, the Chair of the Group of 77 and China and the representative of or observer for the State holding the presidency of the European Union was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31.

143. During the thirty-first session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 17 and 19 May 2022 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

144. At its 1st meeting, on 16 May 2022, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.15/2022/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2021/253. The agenda was as follows:

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 strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice and countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet.

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, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-first session.

F. Documentation

145. The documents before the Commission at its thirty-first session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2022/CRP.8.

G. Closure of the session

146. At the 13th meeting, on 20 May 2022, closing statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC (in person) and the Chair of the Commission (in person).
