



# Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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**Successes and challenges in implementing  
comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice  
policies and strategies to promote the rule of law  
at the national and international levels, and to  
support sustainable development**

## **Follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World**

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

In its resolution 65/230, the General Assembly endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010. The present report includes information on national legislative action and policy directives to implement the principles contained in the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations of the Twelfth Congress. It complements the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth Congress and preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, which were submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions (E/CN.15/2011/15 and E/CN.15/2012/21, respectively).

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## I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/230, the General Assembly endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010.

2. In its resolution 69/191, on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the General Assembly recalled its resolutions 66/179, 67/184 and 68/185 and reiterated its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Thirteenth Congress about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress, with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels. To that end, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Congress for its consideration.

3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/191. It provides information on national legislative action and policy directives to implement the principles contained in the Salvador Declaration, as well as the recommendations of the Twelfth Congress.

4. The report complements the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General which were submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions (E/CN.15/2011/15 and E/CN.15/2012/21, respectively).

5. As at 2 January 2015, pursuant to Assembly resolution 69/191, replies had been received from the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Romania, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic.

6. The Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat also submitted a response, which mainly summarized relevant work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. A reply was also received from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

7. The following intergovernmental organizations also provided information: European Police Office (Europol), International Anti-Corruption Academy and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

## **II. Follow-up to the Salvador Declaration**

### **A. Action taken by Member States**

#### **Argentina**

8. Argentina referred to legislative and administrative measures aimed at protecting cultural goods. The Government had created a commission to pursue comprehensive reform and updating of national legislation. Argentina also reported on its Register of Cultural Heritage and its Committee for the Fight against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property.

9. Argentina further reported on its criminal law provisions relating to environmental crimes, as well as crimes against civil status, and confirmed that amendments had been made in relation to crimes against economic and financial order to allow for sanctions against legal persons independently from the liability of natural persons, as well as non-conviction-based confiscation.

10. Argentina reported on how trafficking in persons had been criminalized and sanctioned domestically, as well as on the implementation of procedures to ensure the physical safety and security of victims of trafficking. There had also been studies on prosecutions and statistics relating to social perceptions of the crime of trafficking in persons, which had resulted in constant updating of public strategies in the field.

11. A number of amendments to the Criminal Code had been introduced relating to crimes committed through the use of technology, and addressing obscene publications on the Internet, privacy violations and contact with minors for sexual exploitation purposes.

#### **Australia**

12. Australia reported on the domestic legal framework criminalizing the smuggling of migrants, as well as its cooperation with countries in the region to disrupt organized criminal groups involved in the smuggling of migrants. Australia was co-chair of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. In addition, Australia operated one of the world's largest organized resettlement programmes for people in humanitarian need.

13. Australia further referred to its strategy to combat trafficking in persons, including the legislative responses in place to human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices. Australia also provided comprehensive victim support services and offered individualized case management support for such victims. In the context of the Bali Process, terms of reference for a working group on trafficking in persons had been endorsed, with a view to facilitating information exchange and cooperation on human trafficking issues. Moreover, since 2008, the Government of Australia had provided over \$4.8 million to support Australian non-governmental organizations active in that field. Australian aid programmes to combat human trafficking were valued at more than \$100 million for the period 2006-2018, including the Australia-Asia Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which had been launched in August 2013.

14. Australia stressed that modalities of international cooperation were used as essential tools in the fight against transnational crime and corruption, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia had recently amended its domestic extradition and mutual legal assistance frameworks to streamline existing processes.

15. The Government of Australia had announced a plan to combat home-grown terrorism. It had committed \$13.4 million to countering violent extremism and would develop a package, in consultation with communities, to address the particular requirements of young Australians at risk. Australia had ratified and fully implemented 14 of the 18 United Nations counter-terrorism instruments and provided assistance to strengthen anti-terrorism capacity in various countries. Australia indicated its aim to enhance its engagement on counter-terrorism issues with law and justice agencies in key countries through, for example, the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum.

16. Australia referred to its national plan to combat cybercrime, and to the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network as a key initiative of this national plan. Australia also had a robust legal framework to combat economic fraud and identity-related crime, which included specific identity crime offences and privacy legislation that placed safeguards on the collection and use of personal information. That legislative framework was supported by a national identity security strategy. Moreover, a pilot project had been undertaken for the period 2013-2014 to test the feasibility of developing a national measurement framework for identity-related crime.

17. Australia also reported on legislative and other responses to implement effectively the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, ensure protection of children and enable the return of illicitly imported cultural property to its country of origin.

#### **Bahrain**

18. Bahrain provided recommendations aimed at enhancing the capacity of its authorities to deal effectively with matters addressed in the Salvador Declaration. Recommended actions included the following: organizing a workshop for all experts in the Ministry of Interior to study and analyse crime trends and ways to combat crime; designing a mechanism for all relevant authorities to implement a crime prevention project; establishing direct communication channels within the Ministry of Interior to ensure that the crime prevention project could achieve its desired results; designating a liaison officer from the criminal investigation unit that would be responsible for the crime prevention project and for the consistency of related action; developing strict procedures and mechanisms for companies and factories that imported chemical precursors; tightening control over rehabilitation centres in order to prevent the selling of narcotic drugs; designing an educational curriculum for young people to raise awareness about the use of drugs; fostering the participation of private sector companies and factories in the employment of rehabilitated offenders; developing programmes to combat cybercrime and establishing units in the Ministry of Interior to deal with related cases; and using United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) resources to implement the strategies of the aforementioned crime prevention project through activities, including workshops, awareness-raising, educational curricula and rehabilitation programmes.

**Brazil**

19. Brazil referred to its legislation and initiatives to address violence against women, such as the development of a wide network of support services for victims and centres for the prevention of trafficking in persons.

20. In addition, the Federal Police had enhanced coordination with INTERPOL, as well as the liaison and partnership office of UNODC in Brasilia. The Centre for International Police Cooperation, which had been established on the occasion of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) World Cup 2014, was mentioned as an example.

21. Brazil reported on its policy not to extradite nationals owing to a constitutional prohibition, but also highlighted its efforts to eliminate gaps in its extradition legislation. The Government of Brazil regularly participated in international forums and actively sought to negotiate new treaties on extradition.

22. Starting in 2010, the Federal Police had intensified efforts for the suppression of trafficking in cultural goods. Those efforts had been made possible through international cooperation on the basis of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970.

23. The National Information System on Public Safety, Prisons and Drugs had been established in 2011, with the purpose of storing data and information to assist in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies related to public safety, prisons and criminal enforcement systems.

24. The Federal Police had strengthened actions to combat environmental crimes. Numerous special operations, including a broad operation to fight illegal extraction of wood in the Amazon region, had been undertaken.

25. In order to prevent identity-related crime, in December 2010 Brazil had adopted a new passport model containing an electronic data recording device. Brazil had also ratified 13 of the 16 international instruments against terrorism and actively participated in major international and regional counter-terrorism forums.

26. Brazil had been actively engaged in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, both as a country under review and as a reviewer. Brazil also highlighted the issue of international cooperation in civil and administrative matters relating to corruption.

27. The Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation of the Ministry of Justice had been responsible during the past 10 years for the return of over \$15 million to Brazil. The Department was active under the national strategy for combating corruption and money-laundering. The strategy was aimed at coordinating various organs from the Government and civil society. Under the national strategy, a technology laboratory focused on money-laundering had been established in 2006 in order to analyse large volumes of data on suspicious transactions.

28. As a part of the national strategy, a national capacity-building and training programme on combating corruption and money-laundering was aimed at strengthening and coordinating the training of Brazilian public officials and encouraging the adoption of preventive measures and the conduct of criminal and

investigative processes. The training of over 12,000 law enforcement officials was the highlighted goal of the programme.

29. Brazil also referred to its partnership with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, which had the aim of providing technical assistance to create and strengthen national administration systems dealing with confiscated and seized assets. It was reported that Brazil faced considerable obstacles to asset recovery, but that it was currently considering the creation of a specialized body to administer assets and make asset recovery more effective and secure. Moreover, discussions within the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) were ongoing in order to foster synergies at the regional level. In that context, Brazil proposed the drafting of a document containing general principles to guide the sharing of confiscated assets.

30. The Federal Police also deployed a specialized unit, tasked with combating the diversion of public resources, to combat corruption. The unit consisted of a central office in Brasilia and 16 specialized departments across the country. The officers engaged in that unit were continually undergoing training.

31. Brazil reported on its initiatives to combat trafficking in persons. As a way to address effectively cases involving the sexual exploitation of children, the Federal Police had formed a group of police officers to act exclusively in cases involving crimes of that nature. In addition, the Federal Police had invested in the development of specific tools for the investigation of paedophilia on the Internet. In February 2013, a second national plan to combat trafficking in persons had been launched, involving 17 ministries of the federal Government in its execution and consisting of 115 goals contained in five operational guidelines. The Brazilian penal code defined trafficking in persons, both domestic and international, for the purpose of sexual exploitation as a crime. Nonetheless, the National Congress was currently evaluating a more specific draft law on that matter.

32. Brazil reported on its contribution to the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector.

33. Brazil further made reference to the “Safer Brazil” programme on the prevention and reduction of violent crime. Moreover, since 2011, the Federal Police had been developing joint police operations with neighbouring countries, focusing on the suppression of international drug trafficking in the region. As also reported, the Government of Brazil had been seeking to negotiate bilateral or multilateral agreements on the transfer of prisoners. In addition, the Government was considering allowing the transfer of prisoners on the basis of reciprocity.

#### **Canada**

34. Canada supplemented the information that had been provided on the follow-up to the Twelfth Congress, contained in documents E/CN.15/2011/15 and E/CN.15/2012/21.

35. Canada introduced in April 2014 new legislation aimed at creating clear statutory rights for victims of crime to information, protection, participation in the criminal justice process and restitution.

36. Canada expressed its support for the Convention against Corruption and its review mechanism. The country had recently completed its first-cycle review of the implementation of the Convention.

37. Furthermore, Canada had played a leadership role in international discussions focusing on curbing the illegal wildlife trade (particularly the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade), as well as addressing trade in, and disposal of, commodities that might be harmful to the environment. Through active participation in INTERPOL, Canada had contributed to enhanced international cooperation, provided technical assistance and disseminated best practices through its involvement in the development and/or implementation of, inter alia, joint international operations to curb pollution and wildlife crime.

38. In addition to prevention activities, and in support of its youth criminal justice legislation, Canada continued to provide resources through its Youth Justice Fund to projects that encouraged a more effective youth justice system, responded to emerging youth justice issues and enabled greater citizen and community participation in Canada's youth justice system. Moreover, Canada had developed and implemented visiting programmes at every penitentiary to assist children and families of prisoners.

39. Canada referred to its legislation on the smuggling of migrants, indicating that legislative amendments in 2012 had expanded the offence to prohibit the organized entry of persons into Canada in contravention of any requirements of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. In addition to legislative efforts, Canada's approach focused on international partnerships and cooperation with authorities in source and transit countries to detect and disrupt migrant smuggling operations and to assist smuggled migrants.

40. With regard to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, a revised national employment strategy for women offenders had been finalized and implemented, along with a related action plan for the period 2012-2014. The strategy and its associated action plan formed the basis of the community framework for women. A revised plan for 2014-2015 had been distributed to institutions and districts with the inclusion of two new themes: mental health and aboriginal women.

41. Canada reported that it used day reporting centres in order to strengthen the delivery of community corrections. A day reporting centre was a single-window approach to providing services to offenders under supervision in the community and ensuring their accountability in a way that was tailored to their risk level. Reporting centres could be used as an alternative to residency for low-risk offenders and a tool to provide more supervision and accountability for high-risk offenders. Canada was also examining the use of electronic monitoring in the correctional context.

42. Canada had, for over 40 years, contributed towards the delivery of criminal legal aid through its Legal Aid Programme. Canada continued to be responsive to international commitments and increased access to justice by supporting the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

43. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, based in Vancouver, Canada, continued to provide ongoing support, through



expert meetings and scientific material, to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to the implementation of the Salvador Declaration.

### **China**

44. China referred to a draft of amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law, which had been submitted for review in October 2014. China also reported on its efforts to strengthen terrorism-related legislation and international cooperation. Through the end of July 2014, China had concluded international treaties on law enforcement cooperation with 51 countries and extradition treaties with 38 countries. During the September 2014 Dushanbe summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China had proposed setting up a regional mechanism to prevent Internet terrorism and strengthen international cooperation on such matters.

45. In the anti-corruption field, the Beijing Declaration on Fighting Corruption, adopted in November 2014 during the 26th ministerial-level Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Meeting, set up the APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies, aimed at fostering cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries in asset recovery and punishing cross-border corruption.

46. Regarding juvenile criminals, China had implemented a variety of measures, including psychological counselling and education. Under the principle of limiting arrest, prosecution and imprisonment, those measures were designed to prevent recidivism and reintegrate juvenile criminals into the community.

47. With regard to the national community corrective education mechanism, China provided statistics and reported that the recidivism rate during the period when a sentence was being served in a community had remained at a low of 0.2 per cent.

48. From 2009 to 2013, legal aid institutions had assisted criminal suspects and defendants in more than 703,000 legal cases. China underlined that it would further enhance the legal aid service provided to particularly vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and disabled people, and that it would also include domestic violence, maltreatment, abandonment and personal damages in the scope of miscellaneous legal aid subject matters, in order to provide tailored legal aid service in matters closely associated with the interests of those vulnerable groups.

49. It was further reported that the Supreme People's Procuratorate had been working actively in the area of preventing crimes related to the performance of public duties. In addition, special preventive efforts would be made in several fields with high risk of such crimes in order to facilitate the effective monitoring of public funds. Efforts would also be made within the context of the internal civil affairs system to improve mechanisms for the management of social welfare. China had also been developing more practicable search procedures in bribery cases.

50. In relation to prison affairs, it was reported that great importance was attached to the protection of the rights of female prisoners. At the end of 2013, there had been 35 prisons for female prisoners, with 100,000 inmates. There had been a slow increase in the number of female prisoners currently in imprisonment, but it was further reported that the number of female prison officers and medical staff could fully meet the management, educational and medical service needs of the female prisoners.

51. China also referred to national initiatives to reform regulations concerning the legal profession. A new amendment to the Criminal Procedure Law provided lawyers with further professional rights, which in turn enabled them to play a pivotal role in the protection of human rights.

### **Egypt**

52. Egypt provided information on domestic action to combat money-laundering, including the establishment of a mechanism to ensure coordination between relevant authorities and of an independent unit at the Egyptian central bank that brought together specialized competent authorities.

53. Egypt also reported on national and international action to combat terrorism, including amendments to the domestic legal framework, agreements on the transfer of prisoners, the ratification of 11 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and the adoption of a financing agreement among several Arab countries on combating money-laundering and terrorism.

54. Reference was made to amendments in domestic legislation to establish a national coordinating committee on countering corruption, which included representatives from ministries and other relevant authorities, with the aim of ensuring the implementation of the Convention against Corruption and regional and bilateral agreements.

55. Egypt referred to its domestic legislation on the criminalization of all acts established in accordance with the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Egypt further reported that it had adopted a law on trafficking in persons which contained provisions on the criminalization of all forms of trafficking in persons, including for purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour and child exploitation, and on international cooperation, victim support and protection and partnerships with civil society.

56. Egypt reported that it had undertaken measures to guard the country's borders in order to curb illegal migration. Also, the drafting of special domestic law was under way in an effort to codify all requirements and obligations contained in international instruments, including the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

57. Egypt further reported on its legislative framework that criminalized kidnapping in all its forms, with a special emphasis on the protection of women and children.

58. Egypt also provided information on its domestic law criminalizing all acts related to the breach of data protection. Further reference was made to national and international efforts in the fight against drugs. The current legal framework placed an emphasis on the rehabilitation of drug offenders.

59. Egypt further made the following recommendations to ensure proper follow-up to, and implementation of, the Salvador Declaration:

(a) Member States which had ratified, or acceded to, the Organized Crime Convention should harmonize their domestic legislation, in line with the Convention and its supplementary protocols;

(b) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should provide necessary technical assistance to developing countries, including training and capacity-building for members of the judiciary, prosecutors and law enforcement officials;

(c) Member States should strengthen international cooperation, through the conclusion of bilateral treaties on the transfer of prisoners, mutual legal assistance and extradition;

(d) Member States should implement new unified measures for judicial cooperation to overcome conflicts of jurisdiction if a crime is committed in more than one country;

(e) Member States should devote particular attention to the problem of smuggling of migrants and strengthen international cooperation to combat that crime, as well as provide technical assistance and ensure the effective protection of witnesses and victims;

(f) Member States should ratify, or accede to, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and devote more effort towards specifying which cultural property needed protection and, further, the international community should elaborate or develop a convention on the protection of cultural property.

### **Hungary**

60. Hungary referred to its new Criminal Code, which had entered into force on 1 July 2013, and reported on the provisions of the Code that related to violence against women, crimes against children, trafficking in persons, hate crimes, protection of cultural property, crimes in connection with information systems, cybercrime, protection of the environment and nature, economic fraud and money-laundering. Hungary also reported on the domestic legal framework regulating the freezing and confiscation of property derived from criminal activities and asset recovery, as well as the preservation of data recorded by computer systems. Hungary further referred to measures aimed at ensuring more effective witness protection, protecting juveniles and preventing and combating trafficking in persons, illegal migration and related criminal activities.

61. In 2011, the Government had established the National Crime Prevention Council, with the task of developing a national crime prevention strategy. The strategy for the period of 2013-2023 indicated special intervention areas such as the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the enhancement of urban security, the prevention of victimization and the provision of support for victims, as well as measures for avoiding the repetition of offences.

62. Hungary reported on the establishment of an agency under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Interior: the Counter-Terrorism Centre. For the purposes of carrying out its designated tasks, the Centre in 2012 established an Internet-monitoring unit. The Centre also cooperated with foreign counter-terrorism services and international law enforcement agencies.

63. Hungary referred to its regulatory framework on offences, infringement procedures and an infringement registration system (code of offences), along with the possibilities relating to opting for less severe penalties for young people.

64. Hungary participated in several bilateral, regional and international cooperation platforms, including Europol, INTERPOL and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre, to effectively counter the challenges posed by the links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. The Criminal Department of the Hungarian National Police regularly organized training for criminal intelligence personnel.

#### **Kazakhstan**

65. Kazakhstan reported that new amendments to the criminal code and criminal procedure code had been adopted in July 2014. Some of the novel aspects of the new legislation included the simplification of the criminal procedure process, as well as the introduction of plea bargaining and investigative magistrates. Other aspects that were addressed in the new legislation and relevant measures undertaken included: measures to fight the illegal trafficking in cultural goods and archaeological artefacts; measures to combat transnational organized crime; measures on the protection of personal data; the criminalization of economic fraud in the form of pyramid investment schemes; measures on the prevention of terrorism financing and money-laundering; and measures on the humane treatment of minor offenders to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration.

66. Pursuant to the Agreement on the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, non-conviction-based confiscation had been introduced in the domestic legal system. The sanctions for sexual crimes against minors had been increased and new types of offences against minors introduced. A number of articles in a separate chapter of the new criminal code addressed different types of cybercrime. The new criminal code further broadened alternatives to incarceration through the introduction of conciliation practices. It also introduced criminal liability for the use of torture in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

67. A number of training sessions, with the participation of international experts, on the issues of terrorism and religious extremism had been conducted. Kazakhstan additionally reported a decrease in registered criminal offences, particularly, grave offences (reduced by 25.7 per cent in 2014).

68. Kazakhstan further reported that preparatory work had also been carried out to pave the way for accession to Council of Europe instruments such as the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters and the European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements.

#### **Latvia**

69. Latvia underscored that it was implementing activities for the prevention of criminal offences, including in relation to violence against women and trafficking in persons. There had also been changes in the Criminal Procedure Law to facilitate better access to justice, as well as to ensure the protection of victims and respect for the rights of accused and suspected persons. Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law, which had entered into force in June 2014, applied international standards on child protection from sexual abuse to domestic law. Other amendments of the

Criminal Procedure Law, in force since 2013, implemented European Union directive 2011/36/EU, on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims. The incorporation in the domestic legal system of European Union directives, with a view to tackling economic crime, including market abuse and fraud related to European Union funds, was also reported. Latvia was a party to international instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the Convention against Corruption, and had delegated contact points for the European Judicial Network in criminal matters.

70. Latvia referred to amendments of its Sentence Execution Code, which had significantly increased the possibility of applying alternative sanctions to imprisonment. Regarding the treatment of imprisoned women, the national legal framework was reported to be in compliance with international standards. Improvements in the penitentiary system had started being implemented in November 2014, as a result of an inspection that had taken place during the 2013-2014 period.

### **Mexico**

71. Mexico referred to its national programme for the period 2014-2018 on the prevention of violence and delinquency, and highlighted the importance of local governments in the prevention of offences. It also reported on domestic efforts to build technical and operational communication capacity. Furthermore, Mexico underscored the participation of civil society organizations in prevention programmes.

72. With regard to the prevention of violence against women, Mexico provided information on its legislation, programmes and policies aimed at eradicating such violence.

73. Mexico also highlighted a unique protection mechanism — the alert on gender-based violence against women — and provided information on how it functioned, in particular on the obligation of the federal Government to implement emergency measures to guarantee the protection of women from violence. Mexico also provided information on the 13 centres of justice for women that had been created since 2010 and that offered multidisciplinary services to women victims of violence. Mexico also referred to its recent general law on victims, which was aimed at guaranteeing the rights of victims of offences and violations of their human rights.

74. With regard to trafficking in cultural property, Mexico highlighted the role of the special investigative unit dealing with environmental offences and offences targeted by specific laws, and provided concrete case examples involving recovered property. In addition, Mexico stressed the importance of international cooperation in such cases and provided information on its bilateral and multilateral treaties on the matter.

75. In relation to the exchange of information on trends in transnational organized crime, Mexico reported on the Agency for Criminal Investigation and its tasks, which included the production of strategic analytical documents reflecting trends in transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and related offences.

76. Concerning economic fraud and the prevention of money-laundering, Mexico highlighted its federal law on the prevention and identification of operations involving resources of illicit origin. Mexico also indicated that it was currently working on draft legislation on identity-related crime. In addition, Mexico provided concrete examples of seized property linked to organized crime.

77. Mexico provided information on the ratification of international instruments on international cooperation in criminal matters and referred to various amendments of its legislation aimed at fostering international cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

78. In relation to seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, Mexico provided a detailed overview of its confiscation system and the different forms of confiscation established in its legislation, as well as guidance on the requirements for each form of confiscation and indications of which forms of confiscation would be applied in certain cases.

79. Mexico referred to its federal law on justice for adolescents and stated that preparations for the establishment of a specialized unit for adolescents and young adults had begun in 2013.

80. Concerning the protection of children who were victims and witnesses of offences, Mexico stated that, in addition to the General Law on Victims, the Special Prosecutor for Crimes of Violence against Women and Trafficking in Persons presided over the Amber Alert Protocol programme. The Protocol was aimed at establishing mechanisms for the search for and rapid recovery of children and adolescents who were in immediate danger because of their disappearance, kidnapping or illegal deprivation of liberty. Mexico also reported on the establishment of an office concerned with offences committed against children and adolescents through electronic media, which was not exclusively limited to offences committed using the Internet.

81. Mexico provided statistics on persons detained for trafficking in human beings and on the number of victims of trafficking identified and assisted. Furthermore, Mexico referred to training courses, information meetings and conferences on related issues.

82. With regard to the smuggling of migrants, Mexico underscored the establishment of mechanisms for integration into society, training courses and temporary accommodation for migrants. Furthermore, Mexico referred to patrols coordinated with law enforcement agencies of the United States of America, and to the implementation of a project aimed at developing coordinated and efficient responses to prevent and combat smuggling in migrants, which was financed by the European Union and supported by UNODC.

83. Concerning the treatment of prisoners, Mexico highlighted a number of initiatives on the matter, such as the creation of alliances with public and private institutions to reinforce the social reintegration of prisoners, training courses for inmates with a view to enabling them to participate in the labour market and the establishment of virtual classrooms in which basic formal education was offered for inmates.

**Morocco**

84. Morocco highlighted its crime prevention and criminal justice policy and indicated that a new basic law had been adopted in 2011 which established human rights as the basic foundation of the new Constitution and reorganized different authorities with rule-of-law mandates. In addition, guarantees afforded to citizens, such as the right to life and security, as well as the prohibition of torture and other inhumane treatment, had been elevated to the constitutional level, and a law to amend the Criminal Procedure Code accordingly had been passed. Morocco also provided information on the establishment of a high-level national forum on reform of the justice system, which had issued recommendations for the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

85. Morocco stressed the work undertaken with regard to the recognition of the status of victims, violence against women and the protection of children in difficulty with the law. In addition, Morocco referred to the establishment of 119 reception cells for victims within the judicial police. Morocco also pointed out that a national crime observatory was being created for the purpose of collecting consolidated statistics and strategically analysing data.

86. With regard to international cooperation, Morocco indicated that international conventions, in particular those against terrorism and organized crime, had become the primary source of national legislation over the course of recent years. With regard to the review of model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, it was noted that such models responded to the needs of countries and could be amended to integrate regional specificities.

87. Morocco also highlighted that, since the start of its activities with UNODC in 1988, a reduction of 65 per cent in the surface area of cannabis farms had been achieved. Morocco reported on cooperation undertaken with States in sub-Saharan Africa, in particular in the Sahel zone and West Africa, aimed at fighting both terrorism and organized crime.

88. Focusing on economic fraud and identity-related crime, Morocco stated that it had issued a new generation of biometric identity documents. With regard to the fight against corruption and the laundering of proceeds of crime, Morocco highlighted the importance of appropriate and continued training for the judicial police.

**Oman**

89. Oman reported that national legislation was under review to ensure its harmonization with criminal justice standards. Oman also reported on its national efforts to combat terrorism by allocating financial and human resources to develop and implement focused policies, programmes and activities. Oman further referred to the establishment of a technical committee in charge of studying regional and international conventions and treaties on combating crime, and the establishment of a national committee on the prevention of terrorism.

90. Oman provided information on ongoing domestic action to enact specific legislation against trafficking in cultural property and on the coordination among competent governmental authorities and with civil society for that purpose.

Information was further provided on existing domestic legislation on the protection of the environment.

### **Romania**

91. Romania referred to newly adopted legislation resulting from a broad reform of its criminal legal system. With regard to international cooperation in criminal matters, legislative reform had taken place in 2008 and 2013 to implement various framework decisions adopted at the European Union level and enhance the effectiveness of related mechanisms.

92. Furthermore, Romanian legislation provided for specific measures aimed at the protection of cultural property. The new Criminal Code provided for aggravated forms of theft and destruction when the offences were committed against property which was part of the national cultural patrimony.

93. Romania indicated the need to enact coherent legislation on identity-related crime in view of the number of cases encountered, but also in light of the challenges addressed in cases of identity-related crime committed online, mostly in conjunction with credit card fraud. It was stressed that international cooperation was of utmost importance to deal with relevant cases involving transnational organized crime.

94. Romania further reported that the National Office for Crime Prevention and Cooperation for Asset Recovery within the Ministry of Justice had been designated as the national asset recovery office. The Office had been established as a centre for excellence and resources in the field of crime prevention and asset recovery. Besides its specific functions related to the implementation of European standards in the area of cooperation for asset recovery purposes, the Office also performed tasks pertaining to the strategic analysis and development of public policy on preventing corruption and serious crime. The Office currently developed its own database of judiciary statistics on the confiscation and sale of proceeds of crime. The Office had been functioning as the secretariat of the new national anti-corruption strategy for the period 2012-2015.

95. Romania made reference to the main role of the National Institute of Magistracy in organizing training activities for the judiciary and the prosecution service. The Romanian magistrates also benefited from training activities developed at the European Union level by the European Judicial Training Network and the Academy of European Law. Recent programmes had focused on the freezing and confiscation of proceeds of crime, international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and probation measures.

96. Romania also reported that the new criminal legislation had extended the scope of non-custodial sanctions and measures. The new Criminal Code provided for alternative sanctions. Furthermore, the new law on the execution of custodial penalties had applied the European standards on the treatment of prisoners at the national level.

### **Spain**

97. Spain noted the existence of national legislation to address most of the issues dealt with in the Salvador Declaration. Spain also referred to national action geared towards protecting the rights of victims of crime, especially the most vulnerable



ones, such as victims of domestic violence and smuggled migrants. Joint efforts to prevent and combat corruption, money-laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism were also mentioned.

98. Spain participated in the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, advocating the use of existing international instruments, and in particular the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, as legal tools for international cooperation.

99. Spain attached particular importance to the promotion of international cooperation, through the ratification and implementation of existing international instruments; its support to Eurojust, the European Judicial Network and Europol; and its active participation in such United Nations forums as the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

#### **Syrian Arab Republic**

100. The Syrian Arab Republic reported that the Ministry of Education had organized several workshops to raise awareness and prevent trafficking in cultural goods. Reference was made to the domestic legal framework regarding economic crimes and related criminal activities, as well as terrorist activities. The establishment of specialized courts to adjudicate cases involving economic crimes, terrorist activities and money-laundering was underlined.

101. The Syrian Arab Republic highlighted the revision of its laws to facilitate the reintegration of youth and children who had come in contact with the criminal justice system. The Ministry of Justice provided training for staff in charge of preserving the rule of law, including law enforcement personnel, “care staff” who worked at juvenile institutes and public prosecutors.

## **B. Action taken by United Nations entities**

#### **Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat**

102. The Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat noted the excellent cooperation between the United Nations Office for West Africa, UNODC, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and INTERPOL on the West Africa Coast Initiative, developed in support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa. Given that the Salvador Declaration referred to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, information was also submitted by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which was led by the Department of Political Affairs.

103. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force had been established by the Secretary-General in 2005 and endorsed by the General Assembly through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which had been adopted by consensus in 2006 (General Assembly resolution 60/288) and was reviewed every two years. The Task Force consisted of 34 international entities, which by virtue of their work had a stake in multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. The mandate of the

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force was to enhance the coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system and support the efforts of Member States to implement the Strategy, including through capacity-building.

104. The Task Force had contributed to the implementation of the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations of the Twelfth Congress through the work of its nine working groups and a number of counter-terrorism-related projects. The Task Force working group on tackling the financing of terrorism was currently undertaking a capacity-building project on terrorist designations and asset-freezing that sought to deliver training to interested Member States at the national or regional levels.

105. The Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism had carried out a number of activities aimed at strengthening the criminal justice system, ensuring the right to a fair trial and due process and mainstreaming human rights into counter-terrorism activities. A number of human rights guides were currently being produced that explored those issues in greater depth within the international, national and regional legal framework.

106. In 2011, through a voluntary contribution of the Government of Saudi Arabia, the United Nations Secretariat had been able to launch the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. The Centre benefited from the political support and advice of 22 prominent counter-terrorism experts, who had agreed to be members of its Advisory Board. Since 2012, the Centre had initiated the implementation of 31 counter-terrorism projects around the world, covering all four pillars of the Strategy.

#### **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda**

107. The decisions and judgements issued by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda over the past 20 years continued to facilitate the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime. The *Akayesu* judgement had been the first conviction by an international court for the crime of genocide, and also provided an interpretation of the definition of genocide as set out in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda had also been the first international tribunal since Nuremberg to hand down a judgement against a Head of Government. The Tribunal had further provided the first modern examination of the role of the media in the context of mass crimes. Additionally, the *Akayesu* judgement had been the first conviction for rape and sexual violence as a form of genocide. In the *Nyiramasuhuko et al.* Case, the Tribunal had become the first international tribunal to convict a woman of rape as a crime against humanity. The *Karemera and Ngirumpatse* trial judgement, for the first time, had held senior officers responsible for crimes of sexual violence committed during a genocidal campaign.

108. Reference was made to the management of the referral of Tribunal cases to national jurisdictions. The Tribunal's successor, the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals, would continue to monitor all referred cases after the closure of the Tribunal.

109. Tribunal had also implemented numerous capacity-building initiatives over the past 20 years in an effort to foster national crime prevention and criminal justice procedures and programmes. The Office of the Prosecutor had launched a best practices manual for the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence crimes in post-conflict regions.

110. The Tribunal depended on international cooperation in order to facilitate the arrest and transfer of fugitives. The Office of the Prosecutor had developed a manual for the tracking and arrest of fugitives for use by domestic jurisdictions and other institutions. The Office of the Prosecutor had also actively supported national investigations, prosecutions and extraditions through the sharing of evidence with national prosecuting authorities.

## **C. Action taken by intergovernmental organizations**

### **Europol**

111. Europol referred to *The European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment*, which was its main strategic analysis product aimed at detecting future threats and increasing prevention capabilities within the European Union.

112. Reference was made to the European Cybercrime Centre, which had been established at Europol in 2013 to align the activities of the States members of the European Union regarding cybercrime prevention. Europol was also leading the drafting of a European Union communication strategy on cybercrime prevention and awareness.

113. In addition, Europol's support of national investigations in the field of asset recovery was growing, as demonstrated by the recent opening of a new focal point dedicated to asset recovery. Furthermore, Europol acted as the permanent secretariat of the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network.

114. In the area of witness protection, Europol had a close and longstanding relationship with UNODC, including for the development of the Europol (European) handbook on witness protection. In addition, Europol was also involved, jointly with UNODC, in assessments and capacity-building projects in the field of witness protection.

### **International Anti-Corruption Academy**

115. The International Anti-Corruption Academy noted that on 8 March 2011 it had gained the status of an international organization. The Academy offered education, training, research, other forms of technical assistance and networking in the fight against corruption, and advanced the goals of the Convention against Corruption and other international legal instruments. Apart from its own capacity-building programmes, the Academy worked closely with other organizations, particularly UNODC, in the delivery of technical assistance. In the previous four years, it had trained and empowered more than 600 professionals from 125 different countries. It had also facilitated participation from least developed countries by offering scholarships and grants.

116. Since 2012, the Academy had been offering a master's degree on anti-corruption studies, which was the first international, postgraduate programme in that field. Its annual summer academy was designed for professionals seeking to consolidate their experiences and enhance their competences to better counter corruption. Every year, 70 international participants of different cultural and professional backgrounds came together to assess challenges and identify best practices.

117. In partnership with UNODC, the Academy worked on projects regarding public-private partnerships in public procurement, as well as corporate integrity and cooperation. In addition, workshops aimed at strengthening civil society with regard to the implementation of the Convention against Corruption and its Review Mechanism were offered in cooperation with UNODC and the United Nations Convention against Corruption Coalition. The Academy had also established a capacity-building programme on local governance and municipal administration.

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

118. INTERPOL reported that it provided its 190 member countries with a global and secure communications system reserved for the exchange of police information, the I-24/7 network, which allowed authorized users to share intelligence and request assistance for international law enforcement cooperation 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in a secure manner and in real time. In 2013, more than 17 million messages had been exchanged using the I-24/7 network. INTERPOL also had the ability to promptly set up a trend analysis or dedicated project, based on the interest of, or a request from, member countries.

119. INTERPOL also referred to several projects and operations in which it was involved, in cooperation with a number of member States, other international partners and regional law enforcement organizations, to combat drug-related activities and organized crime.

120. INTERPOL reported on its cooperation with the Paris Pact initiative, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Customs Organization on drug trafficking issues, as well as with Europol and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre on combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. INTERPOL also reported on its participation related to the coordination of information exchange in the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), which was tasked with the development of multidisciplinary and evidence-based drug policies in Council of Europe member countries.

121. In the area of match-fixing, the INTERPOL Asia-Pacific Expert Group on Organized Crime initiated in June 2007 an operation with the codename "SOGA". In 2011, a global INTERPOL match-fixing task force had been set up with the aim of supporting member countries in investigations and operations relating to the involvement of organized crime in match-fixing, as well as to create and maintain a global network of law enforcement agencies dealing with match-fixing investigations.

### III. Conclusions

122. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to take into account the information provided by Member States, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations on measures and initiatives to implement the principles contained in the Salvador Declaration.

123. The dissemination of such information has proved to be conducive to gaining a better understanding of the action taken since the Twelfth Congress at the national, regional and international levels to formulate legislation and policy directives, strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms and enhance capacities to implement the aforementioned principles.

124. In the preparatory phase for the Thirteenth Congress, within the context of both the regional preparatory meetings and the informal consultations for the elaboration of its draft declaration, Member States placed emphasis on two important interconnected elements. The first was the need to ensure the continuity of the outcomes of successive United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice to keep abreast of the evolving nature of the challenges encountered and the necessary responses to address them. In that sense, Member States and other stakeholders underlined the necessity to achieve an outcome of the Thirteenth Congress which would take into account the policy directions provided by the Salvador Declaration, would build on its framework of guiding principles and would function as the catalyst for continuing action in a “relay” of initiatives geared towards adjusting and enhancing crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and policies. From this point of view, the international community may wish to treat the overview of follow-up activities to implement the Salvador Declaration as a “mapping framework” to take stock of progress achieved and thus more easily delineate a roadmap for the future.

125. The second element, linked to the aforementioned roadmap for the future, is the strong desire to see the Thirteenth Congress as a point of departure and not a point of arrival and therefore agree upon a final declaration which will be implementable, concise and achievable, and which should reflect the collective consensus of the international community. In doing so, the previous experience of the Twelfth Congress and all information pertaining to the operationalization of its outcome could be enlightening as cumulative experience.

126. In addition, the Thirteenth Congress may wish to consider best practices to support effective and efficient follow-up to the other substantive outcomes of the Congress, beyond the declaration, namely:

(a) The report of the Congress, capturing the discussions of the high-level segment, as well as statements by delegates, and containing a summary of the Congress proceedings and recommendations of its workshops;

(b) Publications issued at the initiative of individual experts or entities on the outcome of the ancillary meetings and workshops;

(c) Publications issued at the initiative of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on the outcome of the Congress workshops.

In this connection, it is important to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of those outcomes in a way that would ensure that they filter down to all levels of civil society and throughout local communities.

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