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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2025

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/80/545, para. 5)*]

80/229. Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 67/1 of 19 September 2012, 69/193 and 69/196 of 18 December 2014, 70/178 and 70/182 of 17 December 2015, 71/209 of 19 December 2016, 72/196 of 19 December 2017, 73/186 of 17 December 2018, 74/177 of 18 December 2019, 75/196 of 16 December 2020, 76/187 of 16 December 2021, 77/237 of 15 December 2022 and 78/229 of 19 December 2023,

Reaffirming also its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴ the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁵ and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and recalling its resolution 79/243 of 24 December 2024, by which the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

² Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.



Form of Serious Crimes (the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime) was adopted,

Recalling the results achieved by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,⁶ including the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the Kyoto Declaration),⁷ and the follow-up process by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcoming the adoption of its resolution [80/226](#) of 18 December 2025 on the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies),

Reaffirming its resolutions [78/223](#) of 19 December 2023, [79/186](#) of 17 December 2024 and [80/225](#) of 18 December 2025 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, and the decision that the main theme of the Fifteenth Congress should be “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age”,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, reaffirming its resolution [73/183](#) of 17 December 2018 and its resolution [78/225](#) of 19 December 2023 on enhancing the contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which Member States were encouraged to accelerate, as appropriate, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through their efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 30 April 2026,

Reaffirming its resolution [73/185](#) of 17 December 2018 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing its grave concern about the negative effects of transnational organized crime on development, peace, stability and security and human rights, about the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime and about the growing degree of penetration of criminal organizations and their financial and economic resources into the economy,

Deeply concerned about the growing links, in some cases, between forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, especially the links between organized crime and the financing of terrorism, recognizing that countering transnational organized crime and terrorism is a common and shared responsibility, and in this respect recalling its resolution [74/175](#) of 18 December 2019 and reaffirming its resolution [78/226](#) of 19 December 2023 on technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, while noting the importance of avoiding duplication of efforts among United Nations entities,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and

⁶ See [A/CONF.234/16](#).

⁷ Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

international levels, including through crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms, is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and in this respect reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which, *inter alia*, includes the commitment to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this respect recalling its resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level,

Welcoming the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption, by its resolution [55/25](#) of 15 November 2000, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, and the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Protocol against firearms trafficking,

Emphasizing that transnational organized crime must be addressed with full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law at the national and international levels, as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and by addressing root causes that may drive people towards transnational organized crime, and recognizing that technical assistance and economic development are fundamental to ensuring the effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and recalling in this regard article 30 of the Convention,

Encouraging Member States to develop and implement, as appropriate, comprehensive, evidence-based crime prevention policies, national and local strategies and action plans based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and in this respect stressing that social development and the promotion of the rule of law, including equal access to justice and the fostering of a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in accordance with the Kyoto Declaration, should be integral elements of strategies to foster crime prevention and economic development in all States,

Also encouraging Member States to take note of the recommendations on the importance of effective strategies to prevent and combat organized crime contained in resolution 11/2 of 21 October 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁸ as well as Conference of the Parties resolution 12/2 of 18 October 2024,⁹ in which States Parties are encouraged to consider organized fraud as a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) of the Organized Crime Convention, and to strengthen cooperation with all stakeholders to ensure that legal persons involved in organized fraud are held accountable and that effective assistance and protection are provided for victims of fraud,

Recalling its resolution [74/172](#) of 18 December 2019 on Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution [78/267](#) of 21 March 2024 declaring 15 November the International Day for the Prevention and Fight against All Forms of Transnational

⁸ See [CTOC/COP/2022/9](#), sect. I.A.

⁹ See [CTOC/COP/2024/11](#), sect. I.A.

Organized Crime, and its resolution [79/266](#) of 4 March 2025 proclaiming 25 July of each year the International Day for Judicial Well-being,

Concerned about violence in urban areas, including armed violence fuelled by the accessibility of trafficked firearms, and recognizing the need for inclusive and effective measures to address urban safety and the prevention of related crime and violence in an integrated, participatory and cross-sectoral manner,

Reaffirming its commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, encouraging the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular for those affected by crime, including young people and women, and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter hate crimes, as well as crimes motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind,

Taking note of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 25/2 of 27 May 2016 on promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers,¹⁰ in which the Commission encouraged Member States to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to ensure that effective legal aid, including for victims of crime, is provided consistent with their domestic legislation and in line with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹¹ and which also contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and recognizing the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing assistance to Member States, upon request, in their use and application,

Recalling its resolution [78/227](#) of 19 December 2023 on equal access to justice for all, in which Member States were encouraged to explore cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder, holistic and integrated partnerships, strategies and approaches at the national level when developing measures to reduce inequities in the criminal justice system, and to advance equal access to justice, legal aid, including specialized legal aid services where appropriate, and equal treatment before the law for all, including through restorative justice programmes where appropriate, and noting the expert group meeting on equal access to justice for all, convened by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Brasilia from 9 to 11 December 2024,

Deeply concerned about the negative impact of corruption on development and on the enjoyment of human rights, and recognizing the universal importance of good governance, transparency, integrity and accountability, thus calling for a zero-tolerance approach to corruption and more effective measures to prevent and counter corruption in all its forms, including bribery, as well as measures to prevent the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of crime,

Bearing in mind its resolution [79/190](#) of 17 December 2024 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and that, pursuant to chapter V of the United Nations Convention against

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 10 (E/2016/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹¹ Resolution [67/187](#), annex.

Corruption, the return of assets is one of the main purposes, an integral part and a fundamental principle of the Convention and that the States Parties to the Convention shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance,

Welcoming the progress made with regard to the review phase of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the preparations for the next phase of the Mechanism, and stressing the importance of the full and effective implementation of the obligations of the Convention by all States Parties, and drawing attention to the urgent need for progress in the first review phase of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto to unlock its benefits, including provisions of technical assistance, exchange of experiences and lessons learned among States Parties through their participation in the review process,

Taking note with appreciation of the statistical framework for measuring corruption prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and national and international stakeholders,

Recognizing that, thanks to their nearly universal adherence and wide scope of application, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹² and the United Nations Convention against Corruption offer fundamental legal bases for international cooperation to support the investigation and prosecution of crimes covered by those Conventions, including for extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation and asset recovery, and that they provide effective mechanisms that should be further implemented and utilized in practice,

Reaffirming the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second special session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 4 June 2021,¹³

Stressing the importance of strengthened international cooperation, based on the principles of common and shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, to effectively address the world drug problem, recalling in this respect its resolution 79/191 of 17 December 2024, and to dismantle illicit networks and counter transnational organized crime, including money-laundering, organized fraud and scam operations, including such operations carried out by means of illegal call centres and online scam centres, illicit financial flows, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, smuggling of commercial goods, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including diversion, loss and theft of firearms, crimes that affect the environment and other forms of organized crime, all of which threaten national security and undermine sustainable development and the rule of law, and stressing also in this respect the importance of law enforcement cooperation and exchange of information, in accordance with international law, as well as of designated central authorities and effective points of contact dedicated to facilitating the procedures related to international cooperation, including for extradition and mutual legal assistance requests, and asset recovery, as well as the importance of the coordinating role of relevant regional networks,

Inviting Member States to mainstream youth perspectives in their crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, as appropriate, including strategies on preventing the recruitment of young people into criminal groups through a

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹³ Resolution S-32/1, annex.

comprehensive approach, reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration, with a focus on youth needs, vulnerabilities and empowering youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities, in line with the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration,

Welcoming the high-level debates of the General Assembly held on 5 June 2024 and on 13 June 2025 on the themes of crime prevention through sports and the global prison challenge, respectively, and taking note of the summaries of the discussions prepared by the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and transmitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States,

Noting the important contribution that public-private sector cooperation can make in efforts to prevent and combat criminal activities, such as transnational organized crime, corruption, cybercrime and terrorism,

Noting in particular that surveillance of digital communications must be consistent with international human rights obligations and must be conducted on the basis of a legal framework, which must be publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory, and that any interference with the right to privacy must not be arbitrary or unlawful, bearing in mind what is reasonable with regard to the pursuance of legitimate aims, and recalling that States that are Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁴ must take the necessary steps to adopt laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,¹⁵ and its successive biennial reviews, in particular in its resolution [77/298](#) of 22 June 2023, in which it encouraged Member States and United Nations entities to strengthen and better coordinate their actions against terrorism and to prevent and combat violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, including through technical assistance provided to Member States upon their request, and highlighting in this respect the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, established through its resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017, and that of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities on strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Highlighting the importance of its resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism adopted at its seventy-third to seventy-sixth sessions, and recognizing that there are a number of drivers underlying radicalization to terrorism, and that development based on the principles of social justice, inclusion and equal opportunities can contribute to the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Expressing concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from trafficking in arms, drugs and cultural property, as well as trafficking in persons and in human organs, and from the illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, precious metals, stones and other minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national,

¹⁴ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution [60/288](#).

subregional, regional and international levels to strengthen responses to this challenge, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries,

Recalling its resolution [66/177](#) of 19 December 2011 on strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities, in which it urged States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to apply fully the provisions of those Conventions, in particular measures to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by criminalizing the laundering of proceeds of transnational organized crime, as well as measures to enhance national confiscation regimes and international cooperation, including in asset recovery, and recalling also its resolution [79/234](#) of 24 December 2024, in which, *inter alia*, it reiterated its deep concern about the impact of illicit financial flows, in particular those caused by tax evasion, corruption and transnational organized crime, on the economic, social and political stability and development of societies, and especially on developing countries,

Recognizing the need to disrupt the financial and logistical support of organized criminal groups, including by strengthening asset recovery in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and by implementing effective measures to prevent and combat money-laundering, and noting the opportunities and challenges arising from digitalization, including the use of emerging payment methods and technologies, such as virtual assets and digital currencies, as well as critical information infrastructure and online platforms,

Noting with concern the misuse of virtual assets and related payment methods by criminal individuals and transnational organized crime groups to raise, move, store and utilize funds, including the proceeds of crime, as well as the potential use of emerging payment methods, such as prepaid cards and mobile payments or virtual assets, by terrorists and terrorist groups,

Taking into consideration all resolutions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation, as well as to the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law, including equal access to justice, and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance to Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform, data and information analysis, preventing and countering organized crime, corruption, organized fraud, cybercrime, drug trafficking and terrorism, as well as in the area of international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the international transfer of sentenced persons,

Reiterating its concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, welcoming the extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, and inviting the working group to consider

possible implementation of management tools to increase productivity and to help to create a dynamic organization, where appropriate,

Welcoming 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,¹⁶

Reiterating its condemnation of all forms of violence against women and girls, noting with deep concern the prevalence of violence against women and girls and the obstacles to their access to justice, which may result in the impunity of perpetrators, and in this respect reaffirming its resolutions 65/228 of 21 December 2010, 71/170 of 19 December 2016, 72/149 of 19 December 2017, 73/148 of 17 December 2018, 75/161 of 16 December 2020, 77/193 of 15 December 2022 and 79/152 of 17 December 2024, recalling the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council addressing various aspects of violence against women and girls of all ages, and recalling also the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session, which addressed the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls,¹⁷

Expressing deep concern about the gender-related killing of women and girls, recalling its relevant resolutions,¹⁸ recognizing the key role of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to the gender-related killing of women and girls, including by ending impunity for such crimes, and noting in this respect paragraph (d) of Statistical Commission decision 53/113 of 11 March 2022,¹⁹

Noting the significance of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice²⁰ as a way to assist countries in strengthening their national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to respond to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Recalling its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, by 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, convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, including through sports, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting in particular child victims of all forms of violence, including those in contact with the law and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners, stressing that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and young people, consistent with the obligations of the States Parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child²¹ and the Optional Protocols thereto,²² and noting other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate,

Recalling also its resolution 77/233 of 15 December 2022 on strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30), chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁷ Ibid., 2013, Supplement No. 7 (E/2013/27), chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁸ Resolutions 68/191 and 70/176.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2022, Supplement No. 4 (E/2022/24), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁰ Resolution 65/228, annex.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²² Ibid., vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

from sexual exploitation and abuse, in which Member States were encouraged 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 the production and dissemination of child exploitation and abuse material, online and offline, and its resolution [79/188](#) of 17 December 2024 on preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution [2024/12](#) of 23 July 2024 on the treatment of children associated with terrorist groups, including children who are recruited and exploited by those groups,

Recalling further its resolutions [74/170](#) of 18 December 2019 and [76/183](#) of 16 December 2021, entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, reaffirming the importance of multisectoral partnerships for youth crime prevention and the role of sport, and bearing in mind the primary role and responsibility of Member States in that regard,

Emphasizing the importance of international instruments and United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, in particular women and juveniles, and in this regard welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 34/2 of 23 May 2025, entitled “Celebrating the Bangkok Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules: a call for continued action in the field of prison management and the treatment of offenders”,²³

Recalling its resolutions [70/146](#) of 17 December 2015, [74/143](#) of 18 December 2019 and [77/209](#) of 15 December 2022, in which it reaffirmed that no one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Stressing the importance of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials²⁴ and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,²⁵ which are voluntary United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that emphasize, *inter alia*, efficient and human rights-based policing,

Recalling its resolution [65/229](#) of 21 December 2010 on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and in this regard encouraging the efforts of Member States to implement the Bangkok Rules,

Welcoming the adoption, by its resolution [70/175](#) of 17 December 2015, of the revision to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), and reaffirming its resolution [72/193](#) of 19 December 2017, in which, *inter alia*, Member States were encouraged to endeavour to improve conditions of imprisonment and to promote the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules as the universally acknowledged and updated minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, to use the Rules as a guide in the development of prison laws, policies and practices, to continue exchanging good practices and identifying challenges faced in

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2025, Supplement No. 10 ([E/2025/30](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁴ Resolution [34/169](#), annex.

²⁵ See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

the practical application of the Rules and to share their experiences in dealing with those challenges,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/19 of 6 July 2017 on promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, which constitutes a serious crime and a grave offence to human dignity and physical integrity, a violation or abuse of human rights and a challenge to sustainable development and requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims and survivors of such trafficking, and a robust criminal justice response that also seeks to ensure, in accordance with national legislation, the non-punishment of victims of trafficking in persons for crimes committed as a direct consequence of their exploitation or for crimes they were compelled to commit, and recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁶ and its resolutions 71/167 of 19 December 2016, 72/195 of 19 December 2017, 73/146 of 17 December 2018, 74/176 of 18 December 2019, 75/158 of 16 December 2020, 76/186 of 16 December 2021 and 78/228 of 19 December 2023,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 73/189 of 17 December 2018, 75/195 of 16 December 2020, 77/236 of 15 December 2022 and 79/189 of 17 December 2024 on strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs,

Reaffirming its resolutions 72/1 of 27 September 2017, 76/7 of 22 November 2021 and 80/9 of 24 November 2025, by which it adopted political declarations on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Underlining that Member States need to recognize that the crime of smuggling of migrants and the crime of trafficking in persons are distinct crimes and require separate and complementary legal, operational and policy responses, while recognizing that smuggled migrants might also become victims of trafficking in persons and therefore require appropriate protection and assistance, and recalling its resolutions 69/187 of 18 December 2014, 70/147 of 17 December 2015, 72/179 of 19 December 2017, 74/148 of 18 December 2019, 76/172 of 16 December 2021 and 78/217 of 19 December 2023, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2014/23 of 16 July 2014, 2015/23 of 21 July 2015, 2017/18 of 6 July 2017 and 2021/25 of 22 July 2021 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 30/1 of 21 May 2021²⁷ and 34/3 of 23 May 2025,²⁸

Reaffirming the importance of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁹ as the primary international legal instrument to combat the smuggling of migrants and related conduct as defined in the Protocol, and reiterating the need to promote and strengthen measures to combat the smuggling of

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2021, Supplement No. 10 (E/2021/30), chap. I, sect. D.

²⁸ Ibid., 2025, Supplement No. 10 (E/2025/30), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

migrants and to hold criminals involved in the smuggling of migrants accountable for their crimes,

Stressing the importance for Member States to take legislative or other measures to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration by strengthening capacities and international cooperation to investigate, prosecute and penalize trafficking in persons, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, and ending impunity of trafficking networks,

Deeply concerned about the increasing harm caused by, and the negative impact of, illicitly manufactured and trafficked firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and about the links of such trafficking with other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, as well as terrorism, and noting that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition is one of the major components of the efforts to reduce the power of transnational organized criminal groups and the violence that accompanies their activities, and noting the adoption of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 65/2 of 18 March 2022, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking”,³⁰

Noting international efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms, in particular in small arms and light weapons, as demonstrated by the adoption in 2001 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,³¹ the entry into force in 2005 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,³² and the entry into force in 2014 of the Arms Trade Treaty,³³ and noting also the common themes and complementarity of these instruments,

Recalling its resolution 79/40 of 7 December 2024, as well as all previous resolutions on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁴ the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action³⁵ and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016,³⁶ and reaffirming also the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁷ as well as the high-level declaration

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2022, Supplement No. 8 ([E/2022/28](#)), chap. I, sect. B.

³¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, New York, 9–20 July 2001 ([A/CONF.192/15](#)), chap. IV, para. 24.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

³⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2009, Supplement No. 8 ([E/2009/28](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 2014, Supplement No. 8 ([E/2014/28](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

³⁶ Resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2019, Supplement No. 8 ([E/2019/28](#)), chap. I, sect. B.

by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the 2024 midterm review, following up to the Ministerial Declaration of 2019,³⁸

Stressing the need to take appropriate measures to ensure access to justice and protections for victims in criminal justice processes, including measures to ensure that identified victims of trafficking in persons are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by government authorities, communities and families, including criminal, civil, administrative or immigration penalties, for acts committed as a direct consequence of their trafficking situation, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of implementing, subject to national laws, rules and regulations, the principles of non-prosecution and non-punishment of victims of trafficking in persons,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,³⁹ as well as the important contribution of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, within its mandate, to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Concerned at the growing involvement of terrorist and organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and alarmed by the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups, which is linked to trafficking in cultural property in some countries and to financing of terrorist activities,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner, and underlining the importance of the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime aimed at supporting the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences⁴⁰ and at facilitating operational cooperation against all forms of trafficking in cultural property, including through the practical assistance tool developed to that end, and other tools, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) database of stolen works of art and the mobile app ID-Art,

Welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 27/5 of 18 May 2018⁴¹ and resolution 11/4 of 21 October 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁴² which focused on the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and counter trafficking in cultural property, including through judicial cooperation and mutual legal assistance, and noting the efforts of Member States to implement General Assembly resolutions [68/186](#) of 18 December 2013, [69/196](#), [73/130](#) of 13 December 2018, [76/16](#) of 6 December 2021 and [79/133](#) of 6 December 2024,

Taking note of the implementation of the Co-Action against Trafficking in Cultural Heritage (CATCH) initiative to be jointly carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

³⁸ Ibid., 2024, *Supplement No. 8* ([E/2024/28](#)), chap. I, sect. B.

³⁹ Resolution [64/293](#).

⁴⁰ Resolution [69/196](#), annex.

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2018, *Supplement No. 10* ([E/2018/30](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

⁴² See [CTOC/COP/2022/9](#), sect. I.A.

Organization and INTERPOL, in accordance with their mandates, to, inter alia, raise awareness, strengthen law enforcement capacities and enhance international cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

Expressing concern at the involvement of organized criminal groups, as well as the substantial increase in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of criminal offences related to crimes that affect the environment, including but not limited to trafficking in wild fauna and flora, timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes, the illegal mining of and illicit trafficking in minerals, precious metals and stones, and their use as a source of funding for organized crime, other relevant criminal activities and terrorism,

Reaffirming its resolution [76/185](#) of 16 December 2021, as well as resolutions 10/6 of 16 October 2020⁴³ and 11/3 of 21 October 2022⁴⁴ of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on preventing and combating transnational organized crime that affect the environment, and resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019⁴⁵ of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, on preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment,

Welcoming resolution 12/4 of 18 October 2024 on enhancing measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁴⁶ and the discussions held at the first meeting of the expert group established pursuant thereto,

Taking note of the *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2024,

Expressing deep concern about crimes that affect the environment, including illicit trafficking in endangered and, where applicable, protected species of wild fauna and flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous waste and other wastes, illegal mining and crimes in the fisheries sector, including those involving illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as, inter alia, poaching, and emphasizing the need to prevent and combat such crimes by strengthening coordinated action to eliminate, prevent and combat corruption and disrupt illicit networks and also by coordinating international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts,

Recalling the adoption of its resolutions [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019, [75/311](#) of 23 July 2021, [77/325](#) of 25 August 2023 and [79/313](#) of 30 June 2025 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, reaffirming its resolution [80/227](#) of 18 December 2025 on tackling illicit trafficking in wild fauna and flora, including timber and timber products, the illegal mining of and illicit trafficking in minerals and precious metals, illicit trafficking in waste and other crimes that affect the environment, and recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

⁴³ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

⁴⁴ See [CTOC/COP/2022/9](#), sect. I.A.

⁴⁵ See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

⁴⁶ See [CTOC/COP/2024/11](#), sect. I.A.

resolutions 28/3 of 24 May 2019⁴⁷ and 31/1 of 20 May 2022,⁴⁸ and taking note of the report pursuant to Commission resolution 31/1 submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session in May 2023 compiling responses received from Member States,

Recognizing the economic, social and environmental impacts of crimes that affect the environment, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken in countries of supply, transit and demand to tackle transnational organized crimes that affect the environment, and emphasizing the importance of effective international cooperation among Member States, based on the principle of shared responsibility and in accordance with international law, and reaffirming that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources,

Concerned at the growing trend of cybercrime and the misuse of information and communications technologies in multiple forms of crime, and recalling its resolutions [73/187](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/173](#) of 18 December 2019, [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019 and [75/282](#) of 26 May 2021, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions [2019/19](#) and [2019/20](#) of 23 July 2019,

Stressing the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among Member States in combating cybercrime, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries, upon request, to improve national legislation and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, emphasizing in this context the role that the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, plays, and reaffirming the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution [78/229](#);⁴⁹

2. *Underlines* the important role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in actively contributing to the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁰ within its mandate, and in contributing to the follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals Summit held in September 2023;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States, when appropriate, to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, 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, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote the integrity, accountability, honesty and responsibility of criminal justice practitioners and institutions through specialized and appropriate training, and the application of codes or standards of conduct, and in this context notes the work of the Global Judicial Integrity Network aimed at strengthening judicial integrity;

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 10* ([E/2019/30](#)), chap. I, sect. D.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 2022, *Supplement No. 10* ([E/2022/30](#)), chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁹ [A/80/157](#).

⁵⁰ Resolution [70/1](#).

5. *Urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and urges States Parties to those conventions and protocols to make efforts towards their effective implementation;*

6. *Reaffirms that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto represent the most important tools of the international community for fighting transnational organized crime, including cybercrime, notes with appreciation that the number of States Parties has reached 193, which is a significant indication of the commitment shown by the international community to combating transnational organized crime, and recalls in this respect resolution 10/4 of 16 October 2020 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁵¹ in which the Conference emphasized the continued relevance of the Convention, including in countering new, emerging and evolving forms of transnational organized crime, and urges States Parties to make, consistent with their national legislation, the widest possible use of the Convention as a legal basis for international cooperation in criminal matters, taking note in this respect of the relevant United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime digest of cases, which was released in October 2021;*

7. *Urges States Parties to actively participate in the review process of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, in accordance with resolutions 9/1 of 19 October 2018⁵² and 10/1 of 16 October 2020⁵³ of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including by ensuring that the focal points and experts are nominated and by engaging to perform country reviews in a timely manner and by ensuring that voluntary contributions are made to ensure that the Secretariat can effectively support the process, as well as to implement observations emanating therefrom, including, where appropriate, by requesting technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to this end;*

8. *Encourages States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to submit case law, legislation and other relevant responses to the knowledge management portal known as Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime;*

9. *Encourages Member States to implement the commitments made in the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, adopted at the thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 4 June 2021;⁵⁴*

10. *Recalls its invitation to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, contained in the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”,*

⁵¹ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

⁵² See [CTOC/COP/2018/13](#), sect. I.A.

⁵³ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

⁵⁴ Resolution [S-32/1](#), annex.

after the conclusion and evaluation of the findings from the second review cycle, to organize a special session of the Conference on all aspects of the asset recovery and return process, with a view to considering all options available under the Convention, including exploring possible areas for improvement in the international asset recovery framework;

11. *Urges States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to continue to provide full support to the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention, welcomes the progress made and calls upon States Parties to ensure the timely conclusion of the second cycle reviews in the first review phase and to participate in preparations for the next review phase, and notes with appreciation the resolve shown by States Parties to combat corruption and related crimes, as reflected in the country reviews of States Parties to the Convention;*

12. *Also urges States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to increase their efforts and to take measures to prevent and counter corruption, with the necessary focus on, among others, acts of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, without undermining their commitment to preventing and countering corruption at all levels and in all forms, calls upon States Parties to the Convention to take measures to ensure that legal and natural persons are held accountable for corruption offences, including when they involve bribery and vast quantities of assets, in accordance with the Convention, and notes with appreciation the creation of regional anti-corruption hubs by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to better support States Parties in these endeavours;*

13. *Takes note of progress made in operationalizing the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages States to fully utilize, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic law, its operational tools and services, inter alia the guiding principles for the exchange of information, and to actively participate in the Network, as appropriate, as well as other relevant networks and capabilities such as those developed by INTERPOL and by the financial intelligence units;*

14. *Welcomes the progress achieved by 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 in the implementation of their respective mandates, and calls upon States Parties to give full effect to the resolutions adopted by those bodies, including providing information regarding compliance with the treaties;*

15. *Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, including, inter alia, in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters, to strengthen the rule of law, also taking into account the work undertaken by other United Nations entities and relevant international organizations, in particular INTERPOL, within existing mandates, as well as regional and bilateral efforts, and to continue to ensure coordination and coherence, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;*

16. *Calls for greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with stakeholders, including donors, host countries and recipients of capacity-building, in countering transnational organized crime;*

17. *Encourages all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention in order to take into account, in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or of offending, and to ensure that such plans are*

based on the best available evidence and good practices, and stresses that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States, in accordance with the commitments contained in General Assembly resolutions [70/1](#) and [70/299](#);

18. *Recommends* that Member States adopt multisectoral crime prevention policies and programmes for youth and increase their meaningful and inclusive participation therein, including through sport and education, taking into consideration their varying needs, and safeguard their well-being, recognizing that youth may face specific challenges and risk factors that make them particularly vulnerable to crime and to recruitment into criminal groups, all forms of violence, terrorism and victimization, and in this respect recalls its resolutions [74/170](#) and [76/183](#), entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, and Economic and Social Council resolution [2016/18](#) of 26 July 2016, entitled “Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention”, and further recalls the provision of the Kyoto Declaration on empowering youth by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums;

19. *Invites* Member States to consider policy recommendations identified in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*, where appropriate, with a view to promoting fair competition, healthy lives and principles of integrity and to creating an atmosphere of intolerance towards corruption in sport, and takes note of the implementation of the Sport against Crime: Outreach, Resilience, Empowerment (SC:ORE) initiative for at-risk youth developed jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the International Olympic Committee to integrate sport into youth crime prevention initiatives, and of the policy guide *Preventing Youth Crime and Violence through Sports* that was developed under this initiative and provides evidence-based strategies to address youth crime and violence, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with Member States, its relevant efforts;

20. *Takes note* of the progress made under the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment (GRACE) initiative by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with Member States, its efforts to develop educational materials on fighting corruption and on the rule of law, and enhance cooperation with and build the capacity of relevant criminal justice authorities and educational institutions;

21. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their domestic law, to strengthen the capacity of their respective criminal justice systems to investigate, prosecute and punish crime, while supporting an accessible, effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice system and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of defendants, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of victims and witnesses, and to adopt and reinforce measures to ensure access to effective legal aid in criminal justice systems, as called for in its resolution [78/227](#) on equal access to justice for all;

22. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, to hold, within existing resources and during the eightieth session, a high-level debate on the theme “Preventing and combating illicit trafficking in wildlife and other crimes that affect the environment” and to prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States;

23. *Also invites* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, to hold, within existing resources and during the eighty-first session, a high-level debate on the theme “Advancing justice for children in crime prevention and criminal justice efforts” and to prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States;

24. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices in respect of all forms of organized crime, including piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea, cybercrime, criminal misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies as well as such misuse for terrorist purposes, the misuse of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, trafficking in cultural property and artefacts, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, match-fixing, counterfeiting in trademark goods, illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora and other crimes that affect the environment, such as trafficking in timber, hazardous waste, precious metals, stones and other minerals, drug trafficking, kidnapping, trafficking in persons, including the support and protection, as appropriate, of victims and survivors, their families and witnesses, organ trafficking, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products with organized criminal and terrorist groups, as well as corruption and terrorism;

25. *Encourages* Member States to collect relevant information and to further identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, the illicit access to, trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

26. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become Party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, and the development of technical tools, publications and programmes, within its mandate, and in this respect takes note with appreciation of the development of the Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Terrorism of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which enables the Office to pursue partnership-based and people-centred technical assistance in support of Member States’ requests for technical assistance on the international conventions and protocols against terrorism;

27. *Calls upon* Member States to address the threat posed by radicalization to terrorism in prisons, and calls upon the United Nations, especially the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to support Member States in this regard in

cooperation and coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities;

28. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its country and regional offices in building capacity at the local level, in particular in developing countries, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impacts in the fight against transnational organized crime in all its forms when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to support, in an effective and efficient manner, efforts towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, once into force, and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the Parties to the conventions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with its mandate, and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide support to the Commissions within their respective mandates, enabling them to actively contribute, as appropriate, to the global follow-up and the thematic review of progress made by Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as set forth in resolutions [70/299](#), [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 and [78/225](#);

30. *Urges* all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its research, operational and technical cooperation activities;

31. *Expresses concern* regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, emphasizes the need to provide the Office with adequate, predictable and stable resources and to ensure their cost-effective utilization, and requests the Secretary-General, also considering the extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, to continue to report, within existing reporting obligations, on the financial situation of the Office and to continue to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandates fully and effectively;

32. *Invites* States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to the United Nations voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery;

33. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, *inter alia*, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical

assistance and capacity-building, upon request, to Member States in support of such efforts and urges Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes;

34. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting those in vulnerable situations, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and in that regard expresses its concern about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized criminal groups and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law;

35. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure equal access to justice for all, in order to reach the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and to follow up on the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration and its resolution [78/227](#) on equal access to justice for all, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop technical tools and training material based on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to continue to provide technical and material assistance to Member States, upon request;

36. *Also calls upon* Member States to implement, when appropriate, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁵⁵ bearing in mind their spirit and purpose, and to intensify their efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and measures and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible, bearing in mind the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in this respect;

37. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as appropriate and in line with their national judicial system, the development of specialization in legal aid services, and further encourages Member States to ensure a comprehensive legal aid system, consistent with their national legislation, including through the application of a mediation process that is accessible, effective, sustainable and credible;

38. *Welcomes* the adoption of its resolution [80/226](#) of 18 December 2025 on the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies) and reaffirms its resolutions [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/232](#) of 15 December 2022, [78/224](#) of 19 December 2023 and [79/187](#) of 17 December 2024 on reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration, and encourages Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities and multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities;

39. *Encourages* Member States to enhance measures for reducing reoffending by making the best use of the United Nations Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (the Kyoto Model Strategies) within the framework of the national legal system of each Member State in accordance with applicable international law, including relevant human rights law, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, to take steps to ensure the broad dissemination of the Kyoto Model Strategies, to develop training materials and to provide technical assistance to Member States upon request;

⁵⁵ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

40. *Invites Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems, including by the use of non-custodial measures for women, when appropriate, and by improving the treatment of women prisoners, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁵⁶ and by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence and to strengthen the crime prevention and criminal justice response to the gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular by taking measures to support the practical capacity of Member States to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime, and welcomes in this respect the practical tools recommended by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls at its meeting held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014;*

41. *Also invites Member States to integrate child- and youth-related issues into their criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of Parties under relevant international instruments, and to develop comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;*

42. *Calls upon Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties to effectively implement, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to reinforce international cooperation for preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants and for the prosecution of smugglers, in accordance, as appropriate, with article 6 of the Protocol and with national laws and legislation, while effectively protecting the rights and respecting the dignity of smuggled migrants, consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and other applicable obligations under relevant international law, taking into account the special needs of women, children, especially when unaccompanied, and persons with disabilities and older persons, and in collaboration with international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its technical assistance to Member States in accordance with the Protocol;*

43. *Takes note of the first *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants* published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as of its global Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants, and encourages Member States to submit to the Office information on smuggling of migrants for the purposes of compiling future reports and to promote the reliable collection of relevant data and research, at the national and, as appropriate, the regional and international levels, invites the Office to systematically collect data and information from Member States on migrant smuggling routes, the modi operandi of migrant smugglers and the role of transnational organized crime, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;*

44. *Encourages Member States to ensure that, in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations is a standard practice, with a view to tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and to consider trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants to be predicate offences of money-laundering;*

⁵⁶ Resolution 65/229, annex.

45. *Takes note* of the periodical publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, recognizes that the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* is a useful resource facilitating information-sharing on the nature, scope and trends of trafficking in persons, as well as modi operandi of traffickers, and encourages Member States to submit to the Office information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons for purposes of compiling future global reports, and to promote the reliable collection of relevant data and research on trafficking in persons;

46. *Emphasizes* the importance of preventing and combating all forms of trafficking in persons, and in this regard expresses its concern about the activities of transnational and national organized criminal groups and others who profit from such crimes, including for the purpose of organ removal, and calls upon Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to, and for States Parties, in accordance with their obligations, to fully and effectively implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as to strengthen national efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons and to protect and assist the victims of trafficking in accordance with all relevant legal obligations and in collaboration with international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its technical assistance to Member States in accordance with the Protocol;

47. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent and combat organized fraud and scam operations, including related to trafficking in persons, carried out by means of illegal call centres and online scam centres, and to ensure the investigation and prosecution of organized criminal groups involved in facilitating online fraud and in luring victims and forcing them to conduct criminal activities;

48. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism, including the phenomenon of travelling, returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance, and its financial sources, through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation and cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, established in accordance with resolution [71/291](#), and of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and invites Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with appropriate resources for its mandate;

49. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, within its mandate, technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, in accordance with United Nations-related instruments and international standards, including, where applicable, standards and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations and intergovernmental bodies against money-laundering, *inter alia* and as appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force, in accordance with national legislation;

50. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other institutions, on the development of a methodology to produce estimates of the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, and

encourages the Office, within its relevant mandates and in cooperation with Member States, to continue its work on studying illicit financial flows related to criminal activities, in line with this methodology;

51. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and without prejudice to the competence of the Office of Counter-Terrorism as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 2017,⁵⁷ technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of assistance and support programmes for victims of terrorism, including victims of gender-based violence committed by terrorists, in accordance with relevant national legislation, human rights and applicable international law, with emphasis on the particular needs of women and children, and takes note in this regard of the *Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism*, developed by the Office together with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Office of Counter-Terrorism;

52. *Urges* States Parties to consider using the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in applicable and appropriate cases, to investigate and prosecute the smuggling of commercial goods, as called for by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 34/1 of 23 May 2025;⁵⁸

53. *Urges* States Parties to make effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for broad cooperation in preventing and combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, especially in returning such confiscated proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

54. *Encourages* States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to promptly notify countries of origin when objects that may be cultural property removed from their territory are identified, and to exchange information and statistical data on all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and reaffirms in this regard the importance of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/196 on the International Guidelines, and resolution 11/4 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking in any situations, including in the context of all armed conflicts and natural disasters”;

55. *Urges* Member States to introduce effective national and international measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, including publicizing legislation, international guidelines and related technical background documents, and offering special training for police, customs and border services, and invites Member States to make trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including stealing from and looting of archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

⁵⁷ A/71/858.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, 2025, Supplement No. 10 (E/2025/30), chap. I, sect. C.

56. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora and other crimes that affect the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, timber and hazardous waste, involving organized criminal groups a serious crime in accordance with their national legislation and with article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

57. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop or amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, so that crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the Convention and as mandated in its article 6, for the purposes of money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic legislation on proceeds of crime, so that assets derived from crimes that affect the environment can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

58. *Encourages* States Parties to provide one another with the broadest possible cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, in preventing, investigating and prosecuting transnational organized crimes that affect the environment and related offences covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

59. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate and effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in timber, hazardous waste and other wastes, precious metals, stones and other minerals by organized criminal groups, including, where appropriate, the adoption and effective implementation of the necessary legislation for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such crimes;

60. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, within its mandate, and in cooperation with relevant competent intergovernmental organizations, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, for the purposes of supporting their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes;

61. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to improve and enhance the collection, quality, availability and analysis of data on crimes that affect the environment, including fauna and flora, consider undertaking national statistical capacity-building in this regard and share such data on a voluntary basis with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, consistent with its mandate, in order to strengthen research and analysis on global trends and patterns in crimes that affect the environment, including trafficking in wildlife, and to improve the effectiveness of strategies aimed at preventing and combating them;

62. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing tailor-made technical assistance, within its existing mandate, to enhance the capacity of affected States, upon their request, to combat piracy and other forms of crime committed at sea, including by assisting Member States in creating an effective law enforcement response and strengthening their judicial capacity;

63. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts in preventing and combating cybercrime and all forms of criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, including those facilitated through emerging technologies, through the development of comprehensive legal, institutional and operational frameworks, while enhancing capacities to use these tools responsibly to prevent and counter crime, and to enhance international cooperation involving electronic evidence in this regard, in keeping with the protection of personal data and

human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy, in accordance with article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;⁵⁹

64. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts in preventing and combating child pornography and combating all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard reiterates its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon request, in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, both online and offline, including in line with the obligations of States contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;⁶⁰

65. *Recalls* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, by resolution [79/243](#) of 24 December 2024, and its opening for signature, at a ceremony held in Hanoi on 25 and 26 October 2025, as relevant steps towards strengthening the global response to cybercrime and international cooperation for combating certain crimes committed by means of information and communications technology systems and in sharing evidence in electronic form of serious crimes, and invites all Member States to consider signing and ratifying the Convention with a view to ensuring its entry into force and to support its effective and efficient implementation, once in force, and emphasizes that the new convention must be implemented in a way that does not undermine the obligations of States contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

66. *Notes* that, where applicable and without prejudice to the positions of non-States Parties, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition are among the principal legal instruments to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and their parts and ammunition;

67. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024,⁶¹ to promote greater use of the Convention by central and other competent authorities in extradition and mutual legal assistance and to enhance the effectiveness of these authorities;

68. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address the links with other forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism through, *inter alia*, legislative assistance, technical support, improved data collection and analysis and strengthened national statistical systems, and in this respect invites Member States to provide the Office with relevant information and, consistent with domestic law, suitably disaggregated data;

69. *Urges* Member States to exchange good practices and experiences of practitioners who are involved in combating illicit trafficking in firearms and to consider the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to prevent their diversion and enhance criminal investigations into illicit trafficking in firearms;

⁵⁹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

⁶¹ See [CTOC/COP/2024/11](#), sect. I.A.

70. *Urges States Parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition to reinforce their control measures in line with the Protocol and other relevant international legal instruments to which they are Party, and seek the support and cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, importers, exporters, brokers and commercial carriers of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition with a view to increasing the effectiveness of import, export and transit controls, including, where appropriate, border controls, and of police and customs transborder cooperation, and takes note of the first United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Study on Firearms Trafficking;*

71. *Calls upon Member States to intensify all efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a balanced integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and trafficking and related criminal activities and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking as well as the illicit manufacturing of, trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, that fuels such violence;*

72. *Recommends that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments, regular data collection and analysis, and focusing on all sectors of and linkages within the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including ones that focus on early prevention by using multidisciplinary and participatory approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States for this purpose;*

73. *Reiterates its invitation to Member States to gradually adopt the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, as well as the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons, and to strengthen national statistical systems of criminal justice, requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue to strengthen the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, timely and comparable data and information, including, as appropriate, real-time data, and data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant criteria, and strongly encourages Member States to share such data and information with the Office;*

74. *Takes note of the global studies on the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, intentional homicide, including the gender-related killing of women and girls, and prison population that have been produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and thus provide data-driven analyses in support of policy development at the national and international levels, and requests the Office to continue to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, technical and methodological tools and trend analyses and studies to enhance knowledge of crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension and in relation*

to the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources;

75. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals, handbooks and capacity-building material, including e-learning training materials, developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

76. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration and close consultation with Member States and within existing resources, to continue to support the enhancement of capacity and skills in the field of forensic sciences, including the setting of standards, and the development of technical assistance material for training, such as manuals, compilations of useful practices and guidelines and scientific and forensic reference material, for law enforcement officials and prosecution authorities, and to promote and facilitate the establishment and sustainability of regional networks of forensic science providers in order to enhance their expertise and capacity to support criminal justice proceedings and prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

77. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue to implement the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions that facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, in the consideration of the follow-up to the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the implementation of the Abu Dhabi declaration, and calls upon all Member States to actively participate in the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to be actively engaged in the preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026;

78. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses;

79. *Decides* to consider the question of strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, at its eighty-second session.

69th plenary meeting
18 December 2025