



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024

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I. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference

A. Resolutions

1. At its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 12/1

Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Noting that international cooperation has a prominent place within the overall context of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹ and that addressing related issues constitutes a fundamental part of the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist States parties in the effective implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto,²

Recalling its decision 2/2 of 19 October 2005, entitled “Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, in which it decided to establish, at its third session, an open-ended working group to hold substantive discussions on practical issues pertaining to extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation,

Reaffirming its decision 3/2 of 18 October 2006, entitled “Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, in which it decided that an open-ended working group on international cooperation would be a constant element of the Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 4/2 of 17 October 2008 and its resolution 5/8 of 22 October 2010, both entitled “Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, its resolution 6/1 of 19 October 2012, entitled “Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, and its resolution 7/4 of 10 October 2014, entitled “Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”,

Recalling also its resolution 8/1 of 21 October 2016, entitled “Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime”, in which the Conference urged States parties to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, as well as their domestic laws, and encouraged States parties, consistent with their national legal frameworks, to make the widest possible use of the Convention as a basis for international cooperation,

Recalling further its resolution 9/3 of 19 October 2018, entitled “Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, in which the Conference

* CTOC/COP/2024/1.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

² *Ibid.*, vols. 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

endorsed the recommendations adopted at the eighth, ninth and tenth meetings of the Working Group on International Cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 10/4 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and promoting its effective implementation”, in which the Conference, inter alia, invited States parties to make full and effective use of the Convention, in particular through the broad scope of application of the definition of “serious crime” enshrined in its article 2, paragraph (b), as well as its provisions on international cooperation, in particular article 16, on extradition, and article 18, on mutual legal assistance, to promote cooperation to prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of transnational organized crime,

Recalling also its resolution 11/1 of 21 October 2022, entitled “Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, in which the Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted at the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Working Group on International Cooperation,

Recalling further its resolution 11/3 of 21 October 2022, entitled “Outcomes of the joint thematic discussion of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation on the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment”, in which the Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on International Cooperation and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance at their meetings held from 23 to 27 May 2022, on the topic of their joint thematic discussion,

Welcoming the work of the Working Group on International Cooperation, taking into consideration in particular the discussions held at its fourteenth meeting, on the practical implementation of article 27 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (law enforcement cooperation) and on lessons learned from the implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the Organized Crime Convention 20 years after its entry into force and in light of anticipated work under the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: the indicative example of establishing dual criminality for extradition and mutual legal assistance purposes, and at its fifteenth meeting, on the role and impact of technology with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters: opportunities, challenges and capacity-building needs, and on legal and practical considerations regarding indicative extradition issues in light of the anticipated work under the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on International Cooperation at its fourteenth meeting, held on 11 and 12 September 2023, which are set out in annex I to the present resolution;

2. *Also endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on International Cooperation at its fifteenth meeting, held on 5 and 6 June 2024, which are set out in annex II to the present resolution.

Annex I

Recommendations adopted by the Working Group on International Cooperation at its fourteenth meeting, held on 11 and 12 September 2023

The Working Group on International Cooperation, at its fourteenth meeting, held on 11 and 12 September 2023, adopted the following recommendations³ for endorsement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime:

Practical implementation of article 27 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (law enforcement cooperation)

(a) States parties are urged to make use of the Organized Crime Convention, as well as applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements, as a basis for law enforcement cooperation in relation to offences covered by the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

(b) States parties are encouraged to foster law enforcement cooperation, consistent with their respective domestic laws, regulations, administrative systems and applicable international instruments, by making effective and appropriate use of tools such as information-sharing, the establishment of joint investigative bodies and the use of special investigative techniques, including controlled deliveries, in the investigation of offences covered by the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, and to further strengthen mechanisms for information exchange among their bodies for financial monitoring, follow-up and investigation, such as financial intelligence units;

(c) States parties are strongly encouraged to build their required capacity, including by training their law enforcement officers and other practitioners engaged in law enforcement cooperation, especially with regard to cooperation relating to proceeds of crime, and to invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), subject to the availability of resources, to develop and implement technical assistance and capacity-building activities in this area. States parties are also invited to make voluntary contributions to support developing countries in this regard;

(d) States parties are encouraged to build mutual trust, understanding and confidence by utilizing international forums, practitioners' meetings and relevant conferences to exchange experiences, expertise, best practices and lessons learned in the area of law enforcement cooperation, in particular those relating to the implementation of article 27 of the Organized Crime Convention;

(e) States parties are encouraged, subject to the availability of resources, to support the acquisition and safe and appropriate use of modern equipment to enhance the efficiency of law enforcement cooperation to combat organized crime and provide, upon request, technical assistance and capacity-building in those areas to requesting States;

(f) States parties are encouraged to examine their domestic legislation to determine whether improvements can be made in terms of taking any necessary steps to provide the widest measure of effective international cooperation between law enforcement authorities and strengthen the fight against transnational organized crime, in accordance with the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto;

(g) States parties are encouraged to consider, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, identifying and supporting practical ways to facilitate international cooperation, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between States parties concerned, by posting liaison officers, such as police officers, prosecutors or magistrates, who could assist in fostering mutual trust

³ CTOC/COP/WG.3/2023/4, para. 4.

and confidence between the States concerned for the purpose of law enforcement cooperation and mutual legal assistance;

(h) States parties are encouraged to work with regional mechanisms to build on good practices on data exchange for the purpose of international cooperation and to expeditiously apply integrated systems in regions to promote more efficient international cooperation;

(i) States parties are encouraged to strengthen and participate in regional and subregional structures and networks to promote law enforcement cooperation;

(j) States parties are encouraged to consider using the I-24/7 global police secure communications system of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to exchange criminal data and intelligence in a timely and secure manner, to further their use of INTERPOL databases, notices and diffusions with a view to fostering information exchange among law enforcement authorities globally, and to extend, where applicable, real-time access to I-24/7 from the National Central Bureaux to relevant national authorities;

(k) States parties are encouraged to support, in accordance with domestic laws, the work of cooperation networks as a means of promoting the exchange of information for intelligence purposes prior to the use of formal cooperation;

Lessons learned from the implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the Organized Crime Convention 20 years after its entry into force and in light of anticipated work under the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: the indicative example of establishing dual criminality for extradition and mutual legal assistance purposes

(l) States parties that have not yet done so are called upon to nominate national focal points for the purposes of the Review Mechanism in a timely manner and to consider the best ways to maintain and improve efficient and sustained dialogue among focal points engaged in a specific review;

(m) The secretariat is requested to support focal points from States parties to the Organized Crime Convention in consulting on their responses to the provisions reviewed under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption that are relevant or similar to those provisions reviewed under the Review Mechanism for the Organized Crime Convention;

(n) States parties are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to UNODC in order to ensure that the secretariat has resources to effectively support the functioning of the Mechanism;

(o) States parties are encouraged to share their technical assistance needs related to the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and also share the progress made in their country reviews. In this regard, the secretariat was requested to collect and share information on such technical assistance needs and to inform the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention;

(p) In matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, States parties are encouraged to take measures domestically to ensure compliance with that requirement as it is understood in the Convention, namely, with the focus on the underlying conduct and not the legal denomination or terminology of the offence in question;

(q) States parties are encouraged to ensure that information obtained through the use of informal international cooperation channels is subject to applicable procedural safeguards, including, as appropriate, the transmission of evidence through international mutual legal assistance requests in criminal matters before being admitted in judicial proceedings as evidence.

Annex II

Recommendations adopted by the Working Group on International Cooperation at its fifteenth meeting, held on 5 and 6 June 2024

The Working Group on International Cooperation, at its fifteenth meeting, held on 5 and 6 June 2024, adopted the following recommendations⁴ for endorsement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime:

The role and impact of technology with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters: opportunities, challenges and capacity-building needs

(a) States parties are encouraged to exchange information on good practices, challenges and proposals, in accordance with national legislation, to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters including, inter alia, through the use of technology and innovative tools, including artificial intelligence;

(b) States parties are encouraged, while respecting their obligations under international human rights law, to continue or to enhance their efforts to implement measures such as real-time monitoring and alert systems, to provide timely and accurate information on suspected illegal activities involving organized criminal groups, thereby enabling rapid response and enforcement actions by relevant authorities;

(c) States parties are encouraged to keep abreast of emerging developments in forensic science in order to support forensic investigations using advanced technological methods, where appropriate, and to improve their accuracy and reliability, particularly in legal proceedings and international cooperation efforts; and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is requested to assist Member States in this regard, upon their request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

(d) States parties are encouraged to utilize digital communication channels, as appropriate, to enable more effective data-sharing and interoperability between different systems and platforms for the purpose of international cooperation;

(e) UNODC is requested to continue coordinating with Member States and international and regional police and other criminal justice or judicial organizations, within their respective mandates, concerning technical assistance and international cooperation in strengthening the capacities of practitioners to use new technologies, especially for the confiscation of assets derived from offences covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including those in the form of cryptocurrencies;

(f) UNODC is requested, in close collaboration with Member States, and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to develop a toolkit for central and other competent authorities involved in international cooperation in criminal matters, as guidance and resource material for such authorities, with a view to developing cumulative knowledge on, inter alia, the use of technology and innovative tools in the area of international cooperation, as well as for further use in capacity-building efforts;

(g) States are encouraged to make full use of the channels provided by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to exchange information on crime, criminals and trends in a timely and secure manner;

⁴ CTOC/COP/WG.3/2024/5, para. 4.

(h) States are invited to submit to UNODC, on a periodic basis, updated information on their national central and competent authorities, for inclusion in the UNODC directory of competent national authorities;⁵

Legal and practical considerations regarding indicative extradition issues in light of the anticipated work under the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

(i) In order to reconcile concurrent extradition requests and avoid impunity, States parties are encouraged to consider including alternative measures to extradition in their national legal frameworks, such as temporary surrender, the transfer of proceedings and the transfer of enforcement of the sentence;

(j) States parties are encouraged to strengthen communication and coordination in extradition proceedings, including by enhancing the practice of consultations on a case-by-case basis when seeking assurances in order to make extradition possible, in accordance with their domestic laws and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Resolution 12/2

Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁶ as a global instrument with wide adherence, offers a broad scope for cooperation to address existing and emerging forms of transnational organized crime,

Welcoming the work of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance,

Reaffirming the importance of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto to the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols,

Recalling its resolution 9/1 of 19 October 2018, entitled “Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, through which it established the Review Mechanism,

Recalling also its resolution 10/1 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Launch of 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”, through which it launched the first phase of the review process,

Recalling further its resolutions 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, and 11/3 of 21 October 2022, entitled “Outcomes of the joint thematic discussion of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation on the application of the United Nations Convention

⁵ <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/st/cna/CNA.html>.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

against Transnational Organized Crime for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment”,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance at its fourteenth meeting, held on 29 and 30 May 2023, which are set out in annex I to the present resolution;

2. *Also endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance at its fifteenth meeting, held on 3 and 4 June 2024, which are set out in annex II to the present resolution.

Annex I

Recommendations adopted by the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance at its fourteenth meeting, held on 29 and 30 May 2023

The Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance adopted the following recommendations⁷ for endorsement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime:

General recommendations

(a) Parties are encouraged to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the technical assistance activities outlined in the dissemination plan for the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal, developed pursuant to resolution 11/2, entitled “Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

Recommendations on matters pertaining to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: challenges, lessons learned and identified technical assistance needs

(b) Parties are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to UNODC in order to ensure that the secretariat of the Review Mechanism has adequate financial, technical and human resources to effectively support the participation of all parties in the Mechanism;

(c) Parties are encouraged to consider paragraph 51 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Review Mechanism in order to address challenges relating to multilingualism and translation in the review process;

(d) Parties should consider providing extrabudgetary resources to UNODC to support the further development of the secure module of SHERLOC known as “RevMod” to improve its functionalities in order to facilitate the timely and smooth conduct of country reviews online, including through automated notifications of missed deadlines and other key communications;

(e) Parties should consider providing extrabudgetary resources to UNODC in order to enable it to respond to requests for legislative assistance to prevent and combat organized crime, including with regard to observations emanating from the Review Mechanism and through information gathering and dissemination by way of SHERLOC;

(f) Parties that have not yet done so are strongly encouraged to nominate a national focal point for the Review Mechanism and keep that information up to date. Parties are also encouraged to identify the relevant national experts to ensure the

⁷ CTOC/COP/WG.2/2023/4, paras. 7–9.

effectiveness and consistency of responses to the self-assessment questionnaires. Parties are further encouraged to make every possible effort in the preparation of their answers to the questionnaires to consult relevant governmental stakeholders and, where appropriate, all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, individuals and groups outside the public sector, non-governmental organizations and academia. Parties and UNODC are invited to consider using bilateral and multilateral forums to encourage those Parties that have not yet done so to nominate focal points;

(g) Parties should endeavour to adhere to the timelines contained in the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Review Mechanism to the extent possible, including by ensuring their timely participation in the country reviews in line with the multi-year workplan and by mutually sharing, on a voluntary basis, their experiences to overcome the common challenges identified in the process;

Recommendations on technical assistance needs in the prevention of organized crime, including data collection and analytical processes to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and human rights, as well as the development of national strategies to address transnational organized crime

(h) Parties should consider collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data on organized crime, including on perpetrators and victims, disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant factors, including, if applicable, data from all relevant sources, while respecting human rights and applicable privacy rights. Parties should appropriately strengthen the capacity of their statistical authorities, including for measuring progress in this regard;

(i) Parties should consider developing and regularly updating organized crime threat assessments and other strategic analysis products that are able to identify drivers and enablers of organized crime, evolving illicit markets and trends and the criminal infiltration of legitimate markets, and assess vulnerabilities and risk factors. Parties may consider benefiting from data, threat assessments and other strategic analyses developed by other intergovernmental entities;

(j) Parties should consider enhancing, and providing appropriate resources for, the training of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities on collecting and disseminating disaggregated data on organized crime, while respecting human rights and applicable privacy rights;

(k) Parties may wish to request technical assistance from UNODC in the formulation of organized crime analyses and strategies, as well as in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and human rights in the relevant normative, policy and operational responses, and provide extrabudgetary resources to this end.

Annex II

Recommendations adopted by the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance at its fifteenth meeting, held on 3 and 4 June 2024

The Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance adopted the following recommendations⁸ for endorsement by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime:

Recommendations on the criminalization of crimes that affect the environment

(a) Parties are encouraged to consider, in accordance with their national legislation, in appropriate cases, treating crimes that affect the environment as predicate offences for money-laundering purposes and to enhance financial investigations in

⁸ CTOC/COP/WG.2/2024/5, paras. 8–10.

order to detect the involvement of organized criminal groups and seize and confiscate assets derived from those crimes;

(b) As crimes that affect the environment are not victimless crimes and may cause damage to ecosystems, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and individuals, parties are encouraged to consider: (a) identifying victims of crimes that affect the environment and providing appropriate and effective assistance and protection to such victims, as well as to witnesses and reporting persons, in accordance with their domestic law, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption; (b) adopting appropriate measures within their jurisdiction for the seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crimes that affect the environment; and (c) using such proceeds, in a transparent manner, to restore the damage caused to the environment and to victims, in accordance with their domestic law;

(c) Parties are encouraged to make effective use of existing international legal frameworks to prevent and combat various forms of crimes that affect the environment, including multilateral environmental agreements to which they are party, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

(d) Parties are encouraged to continue to discuss measures to close gaps in the criminalization of crimes that affect the environment and to expand the reach of international cooperation and technical assistance in relation to such crimes;

(e) Parties are encouraged, in accordance with their domestic law, to consider conducting comprehensive inter-agency reviews to identify applicable treaties, laws and regulations, as well as administrative provisions, that can be used to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment;

(f) States parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to consider strengthening their cooperation with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness regarding crimes that affect the environment, and to consider taking the views of such stakeholders into account in the process of developing national strategies to counter such crimes;

(g) Parties are encouraged to provide specialized training on a regular basis to those in charge of detecting, investigating, prosecuting or adjudicating crimes that affect the environment and, where appropriate, to request technical assistance to build the capacity of relevant officials and judges and strengthen the parties' legislative and policy frameworks to prevent and combat such crimes, including, where appropriate, through the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), within its mandate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

(h) Parties are encouraged to explore options to strengthen their criminal justice responses to crimes that affect the environment, including by utilizing specialized investigators and prosecutors, when appropriate and in accordance with their domestic law;

(i) Parties are encouraged to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of crimes that affect the environment that have strong links to transnational organized crime, including, inter alia, the crime of waste trafficking;

Recommendations on organized fraud

(j) Parties are encouraged to consider organized fraud as a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) of the Organized Crime Convention, in accordance with their national legislation, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention;

(k) Parties are encouraged to take measures, consistent with their legal principles, to ensure that legal persons involved in organized fraud are held accountable and are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal and

non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions, in accordance with article 10 of the Organized Crime Convention;

(l) Parties are encouraged to make effective use of the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention to detect and prosecute those involved in organized fraud and scam operations, including such operations carried out by means of illegal call centres;

(m) Parties should consider, in accordance with articles 24 and 25 of the Organized Crime Convention and consistent with their domestic legislation, taking appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance and protection to witnesses and victims of organized fraud, and to establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of organized fraud;

(n) In order to prevent and combat organized fraud, parties are encouraged to strengthen their cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in particular communication and financial service providers, at both the national and international levels;

(o) Parties are encouraged to enhance and provide appropriate resources for the training of their law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, as well as of relevant stakeholders, on the basis of their needs and priorities in relation to organized fraud;

(p) Parties are encouraged to consider initiating financial investigations in organized fraud cases, including in order to seize and confiscate assets derived from such fraud;

(q) UNODC should expand the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal to include information on organized fraud, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources for that purpose;

(r) Parties are encouraged to consider collecting and analysing their quantitative and qualitative data on organized fraud, including on recent trends, and sharing the relevant information through UNODC, in order to enhance the global understanding of the threat posed by organized fraud. Parties may also wish to consider sharing their relevant legislation, case law and strategies for countering organized fraud with UNODC for publication on SHERLOC;

(s) Parties are encouraged to fully consider gender, age, disability, vulnerability and other relevant factors relating to potential victims in the development and implementation of legislation, policies, programmes or initiatives to combat organized fraud;

(t) UNODC should continue to develop technical assistance tools and to provide technical assistance, including capacity-building, for the purposes of supporting parties in their efforts to effectively prevent and combat organized fraud in line with the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, and States should consider providing resources to that end;

Recommendations on matters pertaining to the review of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention

(u) Parties that have not yet done so are urged to nominate national focal points for the Review Mechanism. In cases where such nominations are pending, parties are to implement paragraph 18 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism, which provides that permanent representatives are to act as temporary focal points for the review process in such cases;

(v) UNODC should continue facilitating communication and the exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned throughout the review process, and to that end should explore the possible establishment of a network of designated focal points for the Review Mechanism;

(w) Parties are encouraged to enhance the participation of women in the Review Mechanism;

(x) Parties are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to UNODC in order to ensure that the secretariat of the Review Mechanism has adequate, predictable, transparent and stable financial, technical and human resources to effectively support the participation of all parties in the Mechanism.

Resolution 12/3

Enhancing measures, including under the Firearms Protocol, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in view of technological developments

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling the functions assigned to it in article 32 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its resolution 7/1 of 10 October 2014, entitled “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto” and its decision 4/6 of 17 October 2008, entitled “Implementation 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”,

Recalling also its resolutions 5/4 of 22 October 2010, entitled “Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition”, 6/2 of 19 October 2012, entitled “Promoting accession to and implementation 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”, 7/2 of 10 October 2014, entitled “Importance 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”, 8/3 of 21 October 2016, entitled “Strengthening the implementation 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”, 9/2 of 19 October 2018, entitled “Enhancing and ensuring the effective implementation 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”, 10/2 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition”, and 11/6 of 21 October 2022, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition”,

Taking note of Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 10/5 of 15 December 2023, entitled “Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups”,

Noting the human cost of firearms, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike, arising from the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition,

Remaining deeply concerned about the increasing harm caused by illicitly manufactured and trafficked firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, their negative impact on levels of crime and violence, and the endangerment of the well-being of people, their social and economic development and their right to live in

peace, as well as the rule of law and respect for applicable international human rights law, and recognizing the need to better address the human dimensions of this challenge, including the needs of victims affected by this crime, including women and girls,

Recognizing the importance of preventing and combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition as part of efforts to prevent and address all forms of violence,

Underlining that preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition is one of the major components of efforts to reduce the strength of organized criminal groups and the violence and harmful effects resulting from their activities, and reiterating the urgent need for States parties to consider the gender and age dimensions of such crime, as well as its impact at the community level, and to adopt and implement an integrated and comprehensive approach to address the root causes of transnational organized crime, acknowledging, where appropriate, economic and social factors that have an impact on firearms-related crimes, as well as cross-border criminality and trafficking flows,

Highlighting the importance of the Working Group on Firearms and its role, in accordance with its mandate, in identifying, addressing and proposing responses to new challenges and trends, including illicit manufacturing from weapons that are readily convertible to become firearms, as defined in the Firearms Protocol, taking into account technological developments that may facilitate the illicit manufacturing of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and in improving international cooperation and exchanging information and best practices for preventing and combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition,

Noting the common themes, nature and complementary character of other relevant applicable international legal instruments, regional instruments and global frameworks aimed at preventing and combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and reducing the risk of their theft and diversion, and political commitments such as the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects⁹ and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,¹⁰

Taking note of the report of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,¹¹ held in New York from 17 to 28 June 2024, in which participating States recognized the importance of strengthening the coordination of efforts under the Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument and other relevant instruments to which a State is a party,

Noting the adoption by the General Assembly of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, in its resolution 78/47 of 4 December 2023, entitled “Through-life conventional ammunition management”, a voluntary separate and distinct cooperative framework that contains a set of political commitments for strengthening through-life conventional ammunition management,¹²

Emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation and coordination among relevant United Nations entities, as appropriate, for better assisting States in receiving, upon request and based on their needs and priorities, the training and technical assistance necessary to enhance their ability to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, and taking note

⁹ *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(SUPP))*, chap. IV, para. 24.

¹⁰ See General Assembly decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

¹¹ A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3.

¹² See A/78/111.

of the valuable contribution, as appropriate, of academia, the private sector and civil society to addressing some of these challenges and the impact of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, by raising awareness, analysing trends and exchanging best practices regarding international cooperation in preventing and combating these crimes and identifying technical assistance needs and providing such assistance,

Recalling its resolution 9/1, entitled “Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, and taking note of the holding of the constructive dialogue meetings following the tenth and eleventh meetings of the Working Group on Firearms,

1. *Welcomes* the results of the tenth and eleventh meetings of the Working Group on Firearms, held in Vienna on 3 and 4 May 2023 and on 3 and 4 April 2024, respectively, and invites States parties to consider, as appropriate, applying the relevant and applicable recommendations resulting from the Working Group meetings;¹³

2. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to 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,¹⁴ requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Firearms Trafficking Section, to continue to assist requesting States in their efforts to ratify, accept, approve or accede to and implement the Protocol, and encourages those in a position to do so to make available extrabudgetary resources to enable the Office to better implement its mandate in this regard;

3. *Urges* States parties to the Firearms Protocol to harmonize their legislation with the Protocol, to develop action plans, programmes or strategies to contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention and the Protocol and to address any existing gaps in their legislative frameworks, including with regard to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition through the use of new and emerging technologies;

4. *Invites* States parties to the Firearms Protocol to consider regulating the blueprints required for the 3D printing of firearms and their parts and components, and establishing as criminal offences the illicit possession, uploading, downloading and transfer of such blueprints for the purpose of illicit manufacturing and criminal use of or trafficking in firearms, as appropriate and without prejudice to the legitimate use of new and emerging technologies;

5. *Encourages* States parties to the Firearms Protocol to consider applying the provisions of article 5 of the Protocol also to offences related to light weapons and explosives and to consider them as serious offences in line with article 2 of the Convention;

6. *Encourages* States parties to strengthen their legal frameworks, as appropriate, to prevent and prosecute the intentional misuse of firearms permits or licences granted to private security companies;

7. *Calls upon* States parties to the Firearms Protocol, and encourages all other States, to strengthen their domestic marking and record-keeping regimes to permit the effective identification and tracing of firearms and, where appropriate and feasible, their parts and components and ammunition, including by ensuring that all essential parts and components are subject to regulatory regimes under their domestic law, and, where appropriate and feasible, marked and recorded in an identifiable manner;

¹³ See [CTOC/COP/WG.6/2023/5](#) and [CTOC/COP/WG.6/2024/5](#).

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

8. *Encourages* States, with a view to preventing and combating trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition through e-commerce platforms and postal and courier services, as well as trafficking involving straw purchasers, to adopt, where consistent with domestic law, adequate regulations for preventing the illicit sale of firearms and related materiel online, to enforce identity checks, background verification and transaction tracking and to establish communication channels, where appropriate and feasible, between countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as with relevant service providers in order to raise awareness and enhance detection capacities;

9. *Invites* States to adopt, as appropriate, without prejudice to the legitimate use of new technologies, and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, a multidimensional, whole-of-government approach, involving all relevant and competent domestic authorities, in formulating their responses to threats related to the criminal misuse of technological developments and changing *modi operandi* for the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including with the use of modern technology;

10. *Also invites* States to provide and request specialized training for national law enforcement and regulatory officials on new technologies for manufacturing, marking, tracing and record-keeping and for the identification of firearms, and the recording and reporting of firearms seizures, taking into account, *inter alia*, the technical assistance needs and priorities identified in the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

11. *Encourages* States, in view of technological developments, to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate new and emerging forms of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, such as firearms trafficking in postal and express courier parcels, as appropriate and applicable, and requests the Firearms Trafficking Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide to States, upon request, equipment, as well as technical assistance and capacity-building, including in relation to X-ray detection, the development of risk assessment criteria and standard operating procedures for the screening of parcels;

12. *Invites* States to consider, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective domestic laws, sharing among themselves information on technological developments and *modi operandi*, through relevant channels, including through International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) purple notices, and developing, as appropriate, national standard operating procedures to strengthen the forensic and ballistic examination of all firearms-related pieces of evidence;

13. *Encourages* States to pursue, within the conditions prescribed by their domestic law, comprehensive investigative approaches that combine the analysis of financial intelligence with special investigative techniques set forth in the Convention, such as undercover operations and joint investigative bodies, including, *inter alia*, cross-border joint investigative bodies or inter-State cooperation mechanisms, as appropriate and within their means, to make use of new technologies to increase the effectiveness of criminal investigations of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and, where appropriate, to explore the possible link that may exist in criminal investigations between these crimes and offences established under the Convention;

14. *Invites* States to establish, where appropriate and feasible and consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, national coordination mechanisms and/or focal points for improving their intelligence and investigative functions and the tracing of firearms, and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, and for developing expertise in using ballistic or crime-related data and improving situational analysis and strategic reporting with respect to the offences set forth in the Firearms Protocol as well as related crimes;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in close consultation with States, to integrate a multidimensional approach that includes, for example, gender and age, into the development of its strategy against illicit firearms, and to mainstream these elements into the technical assistance delivered by the Firearms Trafficking Section;

16. *Encourages* States parties to develop or strengthen, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, their capacities for the collection and analysis of disaggregated data on illicitly trafficked firearms and their criminal context, including disaggregated data on sex, age, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, with a view to identifying trends and patterns and foster the exchange of information, where technologically possible, within their means, in a standardized format, for enhancing understanding of firearms trafficking as an illicit market, which may enable the global monitoring of progress in terms of indicator 16.4.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and its relation to violence, in particular against women and children, hate crimes and transnational organized crime, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to monitor and address illicit firearms trafficking and diversion risks, in consultation with States and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

17. *Also encourages* States parties to promote, whenever possible, the participation in the meetings of the Working Group on Firearms of national experts or practitioners and competent authorities, subregional and regional organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in line with the rules of procedure of the Conference and bearing in mind the agenda of the respective meeting;

18. *Encourages* States parties to the Firearms Protocol to seek, in view of technological developments, the support and cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, importers, exporters, brokers and commercial carriers of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition to prevent and detect the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including illicit manufacturing from weapons that are readily convertible to become firearms, as defined in the Protocol, and to promote responsible business practices among these actors, as appropriate, in line with relevant applicable United Nations guiding principles;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, and in view of technological developments, in their efforts to strengthen their firearms control regimes and to counter trafficking in firearms, without prejudice to the legitimate use of new technologies;

20. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to review and update the *Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*,¹⁵ as well as other technical assistance tools, such as the *Technical Guide to the Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition* and the *Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*,¹⁶ including with a view to addressing the implementation of the Firearms Protocol by the States parties thereto in the light of new and emerging threats and technological developments;

21. *Calls upon* States parties, pursuant to articles 32 and 33 of the Convention, among other applicable provisions, and in furtherance of Conference resolution 5/4, to facilitate, in accordance with domestic laws and policies, the exchange of information and cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations, civil society,

¹⁵ *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.V.2), part four.

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.V.9.

the private sector and academic institutions, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among the secretariats and pertinent bodies of related international and regional instruments and mechanisms, in order to better address new challenges, trends and patterns related to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, in view of technological developments;

22. *Invites* States to regularly conduct, where feasible, risk assessments of ammunition stockpiles with a view to preventing unplanned explosions and the diversion of ammunition, and urges States parties to the Firearms Protocol to strengthen the effective implementation of the relevant provisions on ammunition contained therein;

23. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 12/4

Enhancing measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [76/185](#) of 16 December 2021, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment”, and [77/325](#) of 25 August 2023, entitled “Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife”, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2011/36 of 28 July 2011, entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora”, [2012/19](#) of 26 July 2012, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations”, [2013/38](#) of 25 July 2013, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals”, and [2019/23](#) of 23 July 2019, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals”,

Recalling also its resolutions 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, and 11/3 of 21 October 2022, entitled “Outcomes of the joint thematic discussion of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation on the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment”,

Recalling further Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolutions 8/12 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment”, and 10/5 of 15 December 2023, entitled “Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups”,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 16/1 of 27 April 2007, entitled “International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources”, 23/1 of 16 May 2014, entitled “Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber”, 28/3 of 24 May 2019, entitled “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”; and 31/1 of May 2022, entitled

“Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife”,

Recalling also the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷ adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, in which Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States affirmed their endeavour to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁸ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime,

Reaffirming that States parties are to carry out their obligations to combat transnational organized crime in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with all the provisions of the Convention, including the purpose and the principles contained in its articles 1 and 4, and with human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the primary role and responsibility of States in defining their policies and strategies to prevent and combat such crimes, consistent with article 4 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁹

Reaffirming that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources,

Affirming the importance of the Convention in addressing crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of respecting the mandates of multilateral environmental agreements and of avoiding duplication of efforts and, in that sense, reaffirming the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, as well as the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as, among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁰ and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,²¹

Recognizing also the importance of promoting sustainable and viable livelihoods for the Indigenous Peoples and for local communities affected by or vulnerable to crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention,

1. *Urges* States parties to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and related offences covered by the Convention by enhancing the implementation of the Convention by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts;

2. *Calls upon* States parties, consistent with the Convention and in accordance with their national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

provide effective assistance to and protection for witnesses and victims of crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention, and to establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of the offences covered by the Organized Crime Convention, and, in this regard, encourages States to consider providing access to civil compensation and habitat restoration for damage caused to the environment and to victims;

3. *Also calls upon* States parties, in accordance with their domestic legislation and the Convention, to adopt concrete and effective measures to identify, freeze, confiscate, recover and return the proceeds of crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention, and emphasizes the importance of removing obstacles to applying measures for the recovery and return of those assets and proceeds;

4. *Encourages* States parties, in accordance with their national legislation, to provide effective responses within their means to address the damage caused to the environment by such crimes;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group on crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention and related offences covered by the Convention, with interpretation into all official languages of the United Nations, with a mandate:

(a) Firstly, to take stock of the application and collective implementation of the Convention in addressing such crimes;

(b) Secondly, to identify any gaps that may exist in the international legal framework and that could be addressed under the Convention to prevent and combat such crimes;

(c) Thirdly, to consider possible responses relevant to those gaps, including the possibility, feasibility and merits of any additional protocol to the Convention;

6. *Urges* States parties to provide voluntary extrabudgetary financial contributions to ensure funding to enable the participation of developing countries in the work of the expert group;

7. *Decides*, with respect to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, that the Chair of the expert group shall submit a summary of its deliberations and any consensual recommendations to the Conference at its thirteenth session, for possible endorsement;

8. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Conference at its thirteenth session, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

B. Decisions

2. At its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted the following decisions:

Decision 12/1

Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime approves the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference set out below.

Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Opening of the thirteenth session of the Conference;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (d) Participation;
 - (e) Adoption of the report of the Bureau on credentials;
 - (f) General discussion.
2. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto:
 - (a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
 - (b) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - (c) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
 - (d) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.
3. Other serious crimes, as defined in the Convention, including new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime.
4. International cooperation, with particular emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation, and the establishment and strengthening of central authorities.
5. Technical assistance.
6. Financial and budgetary matters.
7. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Conference.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report of the Conference on its thirteenth session.

Decision 12/2

Organization of the work of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, taking into account rule 3, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure for the Conference:

(a) Decided that the thirteenth session of the Conference should take place over five working days, that the number of meetings should be 10, with interpretation into the six official languages of the United Nations, and that a decision should be taken at the end of the thirteenth session on the duration of the fourteenth session;

(b) Requested that the resources allocated to the Conference and its subsidiary bodies should be maintained at the same level as for previous sessions and should be made available for, inter alia, any working groups and the committee of the whole established by the Conference and distributed so that they can function adequately in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

II. Organizational matters

A. Opening of the session

3. The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held its twelfth session in Vienna from 14 to 18 October 2024. During the session, 10 meetings were held, including 2 meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

4. At the 1st meeting of the session, on 14 October 2024, opening statements were made by the presidents of the Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions. Opening statements were also made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the representatives of Colombia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) and the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and Ukraine aligned themselves with the statement).

B. Election of officers

5. At its first session, the Conference had decided that the offices of President and Rapporteur should rotate among the regional groups and that that rotation should take place in alphabetical order. Accordingly, at the present session, the President of the Conference was nominated by the Eastern European States and the Rapporteur was nominated by the Asia-Pacific States.

6. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 14 October 2024, in accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, the Conference elected the following officers by acclamation:

President: Peter Burian (Slovakia)

Vice-Presidents: Annika Markovic (Sweden)
Carlos Alberto Sánchez del Águila (Peru)
César Augusto Vermiglio Bonamigo (Brazil)
Debora Lepre (Italy)
Harditya Suryawanto (Indonesia)
Jacek Emmel (Poland)

Mohamed Amine Boukhris (Morocco)
Tahar Mohdeb (Algeria)

Rapporteur: Yamen Yassouf (Syrian Arab Republic)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

7. At its 1st meeting, on 14 October 2024, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda contained in document [CTOC/COP/2024/1](#).
8. In its decision 5/2, the Conference had decided to establish the Committee of the Whole, the membership of which would be open to all States parties and signatories to the Organized Crime Convention and which would meet during the sessions of the Conference when the President of the Conference so decided, to perform such functions as may be requested by the Conference in order to assist the Conference in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work and to consider specific items of the agenda and submit its comments and recommendations, including draft resolutions and draft decisions, to the Conference for consideration.
9. On 12 June 2024, the extended Bureau approved the organization of work of the twelfth session by means of a silence procedure, including the decision that the plenary meeting would be suspended to facilitate the convening of the Committee of the Whole with interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations, in line with past practice.
10. At the 1st meeting, the President informed the Conference that, should it decide to convene the Committee of the Whole in parallel with the plenary, the meetings of the Committee would be held in English only.

D. Participation

11. The twelfth session of the Conference was attended by representatives of 127 States parties to the Convention and a regional economic integration organization party to the Convention. Also attending the session were observers for one State signatory to the Convention, institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and relevant non-governmental organizations not having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that had applied for observer status.
12. The list of participants is contained in document [CTOC/COP/2024/INF/2/Rev.2](#).
13. Rules 14 to 17 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, concerning the participation of observers, were brought to the attention of participants in the session.

Action taken by the Conference

14. The President recalled that the secretariat prepared, at the request of the extended Bureau of the Conference, an updated list of intergovernmental organizations that would receive a standing invitation to participate in the sessions of the Conference, as contained in document [CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.2](#), which the Conference approved.
15. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the sponsor of a draft decision on the participation of observers in sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and during the intersessional period ([CTOC/COP/2024/L.10](#)) informed the Conference that he had decided to discontinue negotiations on the draft decision and to request the President to hold informal consultations on the matter during the intersessional period. The President accepted the task and the Conference agreed to it.

E. Adoption of the report of the Bureau on credentials

16. Under rule 18 of the rules of procedure, as amended by the Conference in its decision 4/7, the credentials of representatives of each State party are to be issued by the Head of State or Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the State party in accordance with its domestic law or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. When the Conference is to consider proposals for amendments to the Convention in accordance with article 39 of the Convention and rule 62 of the rules of procedure for the Conference, the credentials are to be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State party or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization.

17. Under rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the Bureau is to examine the credentials of the representatives of each State party and the names of the persons constituting the State party's delegation and submit its report to the Conference. Under rule 20 of the rules of procedure, pending a decision of the Bureau on their credentials, representatives are entitled to participate provisionally in the session. Any representative of a State party to whose admission another State party has made objection is to be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives of States parties until the Bureau has reported and the Conference has given its decision.

18. The Bureau of the Conference considered the issue of credentials at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 October 2024. At the time of the adoption of the report, the President, on behalf of the Bureau, informed the Conference that, of the 131 parties represented at the twelfth session, 128 parties had complied with the credentials requirements and 3 parties had not. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of the extended Bureau of the Conference at its eighth session, the participation of the States parties that had not complied with the credentials requirements would not be reflected in the report of the twelfth session of the Conference.

19. The Conference adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials at its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024.

20. The Conference approved the report of the Bureau on credentials.

III. General discussion

21. At its 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 14 and 15 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 1 (f), entitled "General discussion".

22. The Conference heard statements by the following persons: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru; Attorney General of Thailand; Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola; Minister of Justice of Italy; Minister of State, Home Office, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; President of the Judiciary Council of Ecuador; Prosecutor General of Egypt; Minister of Justice of the State of Palestine; Attorney General of Oman; Prosecutor General of Namibia; Attorney General of Uganda; State Secretary-Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation; Secretary of State for Francophonie and International Partnerships to the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France; Vice-Minister of Multilateral Affairs of Colombia; Legal Adviser of the Minister of the Interior of Qatar; Joint Secretary of India; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations in Vienna; Policy Director of Norway; Minister Plenipotentiary of Iraq; Deputy Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations in Vienna; Director General of the Federal Investigation Agency of Pakistan; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United

Nations in Vienna; Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations in Vienna; Senior Policy Advisor at the Ministry of Justice and Security of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations in Vienna; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States of America; Senior Prosecutor of the First Specialized Prosecutor against Organized Crime of Panama; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations in Vienna; Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations in Vienna; Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Secretary for Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage of Zimbabwe; Director General of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development of South Africa; Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in Vienna; Head of the International Relations Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan; Minister Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna; Head of the Main Department for Drug Control and Combating Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Interior of Belarus; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations in Vienna; Special Envoy of the Philippines on Transnational Crime; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in Vienna; Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in Vienna; representative on behalf of the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations in Vienna; Attorney General, Ministry of Justice of Kuwait; International Dossier Coordinator at the Ministry of Justice of Czechia; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations in Vienna; Head of Division, Department of Legal Affairs and Administrative-Judicial Reforms of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam; Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations in Vienna; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the International Organizations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations in Vienna; representative on behalf of the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations in Vienna; representative on behalf of the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations in Vienna; Deputy Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations in Vienna; Director General of the Ministry of Justice of Cuba; Ambassador and Alternate Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations in Vienna; Minister Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations in Vienna; Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and International Organizations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations in Vienna; Chief Director of the Ministry of Interior of Ghana; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Türkiye to the United Nations in Vienna; Permanent Secretary of the National Commission of Arms Control of Burkina Faso; Senior Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and National Administration of Kenya; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations in Vienna; Assistant Director, Transnational and Organized Crime Section of the National Prosecutions Service of the United Republic of Tanzania; Ambassador and Permanent Representative

of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations in Vienna; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations in Vienna; Ministerial Assessor of Honduras; Director of Criminal Affairs and Pardons of the Ministry of Justice of Senegal; and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations in Vienna.

23. A statement was made by the observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran, a signatory State.

24. The Conference heard statements by observers for the following intergovernmental organizations: University for Peace, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), European Public Law Organization, Organization of American States and International Development Law Organization.

25. The Conference also heard statements by observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Humanity Research Consultancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Stichting Wildlife Justice Commission, Casa Monarca, Born Free Foundation, Daphne Caruana Galizia Foundation, IM Swedish Development Partner, Pay No Bribe Animators, MAST Human and ADM Capital Foundation.

26. Two delegates participating in the Youth Consultation which took place on 10 October 2024, prior to the twelfth session of the Conference, in their capacity as youth representatives of the non-governmental organization Fourth Wave Foundation, made a statement to the plenary on the outcome of the Youth Consultation.

27. In accordance with rule 46 of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties, the President of the Conference accorded the right to reply to the representatives of Israel, the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, the United States, Malta and Armenia.

28. The 3rd meeting of the session was chaired by Debora Lepre (Italy), Vice-President of the Conference.

IV. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

A. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

29. At its 4th meeting, on 15 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 2 (a), entitled “Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the status of adherence to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto as at 27 September 2024 (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.1);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on the status of the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (CTOC/COP/2024/10);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on trends and patterns in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in relation to cluster I (CTOC/COP/2024/9);

(d) Conference room paper containing lists of observations for the country review of Estonia (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.6).

30. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement.

31. The Conference heard statements by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Cambodia, Pakistan, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Romania, China, South Africa, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Algeria, Japan, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, the United States, the State of Palestine, Morocco, Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

32. The Conference also heard statements by observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Centre for Governance Research Pakistan.

33. In accordance with rule 46 of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties, the President of the Conference accorded the right to reply to the representative of Israel.

B. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

34. At its 4th and 5th meetings, on 15 and 16 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 2 (b), entitled “Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote and support the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC/COP/2024/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports on the meetings of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held in Vienna on 2 and 3 October 2023 and on 8 and 9 July 2024 (CTOC/COP/2024/5);

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Constructive dialogues on the review process in accordance with paragraph 53 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: summaries by the Chairs” (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.3).

35. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement. In addition, the Co-Chair of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons at its thirteenth meeting made a statement on behalf of the Co-Chairs of that meeting and the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons at its fourteenth meeting.

36. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Colombia, China, the European Union (also on behalf of its member States; Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and Ukraine aligned themselves with the statement), Azerbaijan, Indonesia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kuwait, Chile, Japan, Armenia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Algeria, Uganda, Belarus, Angola, Ecuador, Qatar, France, Burkina Faso, Thailand, Morocco, Mexico, the United States, Norway, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, the State of Palestine, the Dominican Republic, Senegal, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

37. The observers for INTERPOL and the Organization of American States made statements.

38. Statements were also made by the observers for China Labor Watch, the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Cadira Foundation.

39. In accordance with rule 46 of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties, the President of the Conference accorded the right to reply to the representative of Israel.

C. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air

40. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 16 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 2 (c), entitled “Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote and support the implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC/COP/2024/3);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports on the meetings of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants held in Vienna on 5 and 6 October 2023 and on 11 and 12 July 2024 (CTOC/COP/2024/5);

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Constructive dialogues on the review process in accordance with paragraph 53 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: summaries by the Chairs” (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.3).

41. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. In addition, the Co-Chair of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants at its tenth and eleventh meetings made a statement also on behalf of the other Co-Chair of the Working Group.

42. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Indonesia, Algeria, Belarus, Angola, Turkmenistan, France, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Peru, the United States, Mexico and Paraguay.

43. The observer for INTERPOL made a statement.

44. A statement was also made by the observer for the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime.

D. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition

45. At its 6th meeting, on 16 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 2 (d), entitled “Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote and support the implementation 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 (CTOC/COP/2024/4);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports on the meetings of the Working Group on Firearms held in Vienna on 3 and 4 May 2023 and on 3 and 4 April 2024 (CTOC/COP/2024/5);

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Constructive dialogues on the review process in accordance with paragraph 53 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: summaries by the Chairs” (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.3).

46. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. In addition, the Chair of the Working Group on Firearms at its eleventh meeting made a statement on his own behalf and on behalf of the Chair of the Working Group at its tenth meeting.

47. Statements were made by the representatives of China, the European Union (also on behalf of its member States; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine aligned themselves with the statement), Chile, Algeria, Angola, France, Burkina Faso, Trinidad and Tobago, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United States, Senegal, Peru, Paraguay, Ecuador, Kenya and Honduras.

48. Statements were made by the observers for INTERPOL and the Organization of American States.

49. Statements were also made by the observers for the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, the International Action Network on Small Arms and Stichting Kennis: Knowledge for Safety and Good Governance.

50. In accordance with rule 46 of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties, the President of the Conference accorded the right to reply to the representative of the Russian Federation.

Action taken by the Conference

51. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution (CTOC/COP/2024/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Albania, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the European Union (also on behalf of its member States), Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru and the Republic of Moldova. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, resolution 12/3.)

52. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Mexico.

V. Other serious crimes, as defined in the Convention, including new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime

53. At its 6th and 7th meetings, on 16 and 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 3, entitled “Other serious crimes, as defined in the Convention, including new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime”.

54. Introductory statements were made by members of the secretariat.

55. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Colombia, China, South Africa, Azerbaijan, Kuwait, Angola, France, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United States, Armenia, Mexico, Brazil and Japan.

56. The observer for INTERPOL made a statement.

57. Statements were also made by the observers for the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the UNCAC Coalition, the ADM Capital Foundation, the Born Free Foundation and the International Security and Conflict Analysis Network.

Action taken by the Conference

58. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution ([CTOC/COP/2024/L.9/Rev.1](#)), as further revised, sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the European Union (also on behalf of its Member States), Israel, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, resolution 12/4.)

59. Statements were made by representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United States, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, Australia, Chile, Canada, France, Israel, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Pakistan and Egypt.

60. A statement was also made by the observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran, a signatory State.

VI. International cooperation, with particular emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation, and the establishment and strengthening of central authorities

61. At its 7th meeting, on 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 4, entitled “International cooperation, with particular emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation, and the establishment and strengthening of central authorities”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ([CTOC/COP/2024/6](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports on the meetings of the Working Group on International Cooperation held on 11 and 12 September 2023 and on 5 and 6 June 2024 ([CTOC/COP/2024/5](#));

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Constructive dialogues on the review process in accordance with paragraph 53 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: summaries by the Chairs” ([CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.3](#));

(d) Conference room paper containing the unedited version of a matrix outlining legal and practical issues that could arise in the implementation of article 19 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on joint investigations ([CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.4](#));

(e) Conference room paper containing the unedited version of an issue paper entitled “Impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on international cooperation in criminal matters: challenges encountered, good practices and lessons learned in the aftermath of the pandemic” ([CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.5](#)).

62. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat, who also delivered a statement on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on International Cooperation at its the fifteenth meeting.

63. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, China, South Africa, Kuwait, Japan, Algeria, Indonesia, Burkina Faso, Thailand, the State of Palestine, the Russian Federation, Uganda, Senegal, Ecuador, Norway, the United States, Chile, Morocco, India, Kenya and the United Kingdom.

64. The observers for the University for Peace, INTERPOL, the International Association of Prosecutors, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the ADM Capital Foundation also made statements.

Action taken by the Conference

65. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the Conference adopted a draft resolution (CTOC/COP/2024/L.4) submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on International Cooperation and sponsored by Ecuador, Japan and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, resolution 12/1.)

VII. Technical assistance

66. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 5, entitled “Technical assistance”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports on the meetings of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance held in Vienna on 29 and 30 May 2023 and on 3 and 4 June 2024 (CTOC/COP/2024/5);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on the provision of technical assistance to States in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (CTOC/COP/2024/7);

(c) Conference room paper entitled “Constructive dialogues on the review process in accordance with paragraph 53 of the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: summaries by the Chairs” (CTOC/COP/2024/CRP.3).

67. An introductory statement was made by a member of the Secretariat. In addition, the Co-Chair of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance made a statement.

68. Statements were made by the representatives of China, South Africa, Indonesia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Colombia, the United States and Peru.

69. A statement was made by the observer for the University for Peace.

70. The observer for INTERPOL also made a statement.

71. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Action Network on Small Arms, the International Security and Conflict Analysis Network and the Wildlife Justice Commission.

Action taken by the Conference

72. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the Conference adopted a draft resolution (CTOC/COP/2024/L.11) submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and sponsored by Ecuador, Japan, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, resolution 12/2.)

73. A statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom.

VIII. Financial and budgetary matters

74. At its 8th meeting, on 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 6, entitled “Financial and budgetary matters”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the report of the Secretariat on resources and expenditures for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (CTOC/COP/2024/8).

75. Two representatives of the Secretariat made introductory statements.

76. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States and China.

IX. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference

77. At its 8th meeting, on 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 7, entitled “Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference”. The draft provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference had been drawn up by the secretariat in consultation with the Bureau, pursuant to rule 8 of the rules of procedure, and was thereafter also discussed by the extended Bureau at its 1st and 3rd meetings, on 14 and 16 October.

Action taken by the Conference

78. At its 8th meeting, on 17 October 2024, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Conference (CTOC/COP/2024/L.2). (For the text, see chapter I, section B, decision 12/1). The Conference decided that its thirteenth session would take place from 19 to 23 October 2026.

79. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the organization of work of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (CTOC/COP/2024/L.3). (For the text, see chapter I, section B, decision 12/2).

X. Other matters

80. At its 8th meeting, on 17 October 2024, the Conference considered agenda item 8, entitled “Other matters”.

XI. Adoption of the report of the Conference on its twelfth session

81. At its 10th meeting, on 18 October 2024, the Conference adopted the report on its twelfth session, (CTOC/COP/2024/L.1 and CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.1, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.2, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.3, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.4, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.5, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.6, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.7, CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.8 and CTOC/COP/2024/L.1/Add.9).

82. Prior to the adoption of the resolutions, the President informed the Conference that, in line with the streamlined work processes of the secretariat, oral statements on financial implications were prepared only for draft resolutions that had financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations and that, as all resolutions under consideration by the Conference at its twelfth session were subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, no oral statement on financial implications was needed.