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**Commission on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice**
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**Working paper on the follow-up to the Twelfth United
Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations
Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

1. At its first intersessional meeting of the twenty-first session, held on 20 March 2012, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice discussed the status of preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, scheduled to be held in Qatar in 2015. The Commission decided to start informal consultations, to be chaired by Eugenio Curia, (Argentina), with a view to facilitating the decision-making of the Commission at its twenty-first session regarding the overall theme, agenda items and workshop topics for the Thirteenth Congress, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/179.
2. Informal consultations started on 23 March 2012. Participants had, at their disposal, as a basis for discussion, the text of an advance unedited draft resolution tabled by Canada, together with an accompanying paper containing background documentation and an overview of thematic proposals, prepared by Canada in support of the draft resolution.
3. At the informal meeting of 23 March, participants requested the Secretariat to make the accompanying working paper available in the six official languages of the United Nations to facilitate further consultations on the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress. The text of the working paper is annexed to the present note.



Annex

Background information and an overview of thematic proposals for the Thirteenth Congress, in support of the draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” (E/CN.15/2012/L.3), submitted by Canada

A. Introduction

1. In its response to the note verbale requesting Member States to submit proposals in relation to the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics for the Thirteenth Congress, Canada proposed a fresh approach. The traditional approach to setting Congress agendas has evolved somewhat but has not changed fundamentally since the first Congress was held in Geneva in 1955: the Congresses serve as a forum in which crime prevention and criminal justice experts convene every five years to discuss the evolution of crime and the responses to crime considered or applied by the Member States, individually and collectively. Crime itself continues to adapt and has gradually evolved in the past six decades, but the major transformation has been in the legal and policy environment in which the Member States develop and implement crime prevention and criminal justice policies. What has emerged is a growing consensus that neither crime nor State responses to it evolve in a vacuum: crime prevention and criminal justice matters are seen as interdependent with sustainable development, rule of law, human rights, international trade, migration, domestic, regional and global security, environmental issues and technological development.

2. In this context, Canada has proposed a new approach for the next Congress: one that would focus on an outward-looking theme, looking at how crime, crime prevention and criminal justice fit within the broader global agenda, rather than at how States define and respond to specific forms of crime. It is important to emphasize that this new approach does not suggest any radical change in what is considered by the Congress, but rather proposes that we take a fresh approach towards how we consider the various subjects. In the case of development, for example, the proceedings might look at the ways that crime can be an obstacle to development but also at how criminal justice and rule of law reforms are needed as elements of development strategies and how they can be incorporated into development work in practical terms. Instead of considering crime only from the perspective of crime experts, the Congress could become a forum for dialogue between crime and development expertise, and a means of incorporating other perspectives into both. Similar re-orientations are possible with all of the subject matter commonly proposed for Crime Congresses.

3. In December 2011, the President of the Economic and Social Council invited the Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to solicit the views of the Commission’s membership on the key issues that should find their

place in the post-2015 agenda. Given that the Thirteenth Congress will coincide with the deadline set by world leaders to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, it has been suggested that the new outward-looking agenda for Thirteenth Congress could be built around the role of crime prevention and criminal justice (and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) in advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

4. This approach is reflected in the main theme of “Crime and the global agenda: crime prevention and criminal justice in post-2015 programmes for development, reconstruction and other similar activities” proposed in the draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” (E/CN.15/2012/L.3), to be discussed at the twenty-first session of the Crime Commission. While the list of agenda items and workshop topics has been left blank in the draft resolution so as not to preclude the result of informal discussions, some proposals are outlined in the next few pages in the hope that these can help Member States in their deliberations. The following list of possible agenda items and workshop topics has been developed in an attempt to address the main relevant Millennium Development Goals while incorporating as many as possible of the proposals submitted by Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/2012/21 and Corr.1). For ease of reference, the relevant Millennium Development Goals and the proposals from Member States are also listed for reference at the end of this working paper.

B. Overview of thematic proposals

Table 1
Overview of thematic proposals

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Main theme: Crime and the global agenda: crime prevention and criminal justice in post-2015 programmes for development, reconstruction and other similar activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It proposes a new “outward-looking” approach whereby the Congress would consider how crime prevention and criminal justice fit within the broader global agenda (Canada, supported by Thailand and Australia) • It would allow discussion of how crime prevention and criminal justice (and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) can contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015 (President of the Economic and Social Council) • It would allow to involve/invite/consult other relevant agencies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Labour Organization ○ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ○ Financial Action Task Force ○ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ○ World Health Organization ○ The World Bank ○ International Monetary Fund ○ International Telecommunication Union ○ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ○ United Nations Children’s Fund ○ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women ○ United Nations Development Programme ○ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ○ Inter-Parliamentary Union ○ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ○ World Trade Organization
Agenda item 1 Crime prevention and criminal justice as part of global efforts to promote good governance and strengthening respect for the rule of law, including in post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction	<p>Effective rule of law and criminal justice systems are a key objective of good governance and reconstruction development work, but they are also a necessary condition to make many other elements of development and reconstruction viable. Organized crime, corruption and other crime problems pose a positive obstacle to other key objectives ranging from democratization to the development of economic infrastructure, and development initiatives are often obstructed or subverted by organized criminal groups who depend on insecurity and social conflicts to flourish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This agenda item would be relevant to several Millennium Development Goals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Other entities which could be invited to participate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Peacekeeping Operations • United Nations Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and Deputy Secretary-General • United Nations police • Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights • United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women United Nations Children's Fund • Related United Nations special rapporteurs • Institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network
Working together to meet the challenges of transnational threats: integrated crime prevention and criminal justice strategies for a more secure and prosperous world	<p>Agenda item 2</p> <p>Working together to meet the challenges of transnational threats: integrated crime prevention and criminal justice strategies for a more secure and prosperous world</p> <p>Other entities which could be invited to participate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Telecommunication Union • Department of Peacekeeping Operations <p>“Security and prosperity” are interdependent, and this agenda item would look at how they are related to one another, in the context of broader global agendas for security, trade and development. This would include the perspective of crime and the ways in which economic and violent crime are related, but also how both affect sustainable economic development and how development efforts can put in place the stable security and economic environments needed to replace social environments characterized by poverty cycles with ones that support and encourage prosperity cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This agenda item would be relevant to several Millennium Development Goals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction (Millennium Declaration, para. 9) ◦ To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering (para. 9) ◦ We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty (para. 12)
peacebuilding and reconstruction (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs (para. 9) ◦ Success in meeting these objectives (development and poverty eradication) depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country (para. 13)
We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development (para. 24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible (para. 26) ◦ We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home (para. 29)
It would allow several proposals from Member States to be discussed, including:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms of information-exchange for the fight against organized crime and corruption (Guatemala) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Transitional justice and the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict societies (Thailand) ◦ Effectiveness in prosecution of serious crimes, including ... corruption (Poland) ◦ Links between economic crime and corruption (Qatar)

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
• United Nations Children's Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system (para. 13)
• United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It corresponds to the increased nexus between transnational organized crime and security
• Institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is relevant to the system-wide approach and for setting the trend for integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into a broader agenda ● The proposal of Thailand also allows several proposals from Member States to be discussed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Linkages between different forms of transnational organized crime (Australia) ○ The establishment of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for international exchange and cooperation to combat transnational organized crime (China) ○ Gender perspective in the analysis of transnational organized crime (Guatemala) ○ Links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to international peace and security (Thailand) ○ International cooperation in criminal matters to effectively prevent, prosecute and punish crime (Poland) ○ Effective mechanisms for the seizure, restraint and confiscation of proceeds of crime (Poland) ○ International cooperation to fight crime, including transnational organized crime, committed through the use of information and communication technologies, in particular mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation and technical assistance (Algeria) ○ The fight against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes (Algeria) ○ Strengthening of international cooperation to develop the capacity of all countries to prevent and combat cybercrime (China) ○ Cybercrime (El Salvador) ○ Economic fraud (Poland)
• Others, such as the Financial Action Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effective and robust mechanisms for the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, including economic crime (Qatar) ○ Links between economic crime and drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime activities (Qatar) ○ Links between economic crime and corruption (Qatar)
<p>New and emerging forms of crime raise specific challenges in the context of broader global social, legal, economic, security and other agendas. It is important to assess and predict how crime will evolve with a view to making new development and reconstruction efforts as crime-resistant as possible, but it is also important to consider why new and emerging forms of crime have arisen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This agenda item would be relevant to the following Millennium Development Goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against 	
<p>Agenda item 3 Comprehensive approaches in response to new and emerging forms of crime</p> <p>Other entities which could be invited to participate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● United Nations Educational, 	

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<p>Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women • United Nations Children's Fund • World Health Organization (with respect to counterfeit drugs) • Institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network • Other possible entities 	<p>the degradation and destruction of our common home (Millennium Declaration, para. 29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would allow several proposals from Member States to be discussed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Prevention and control of new forms of crime (El Salvador) ◦ New forms of crime (El Salvador) ◦ Combating trafficking in cultural property – criminalization, restoration, repatriation, international cooperation (Ecuador) ◦ Protection against illicit traffic of cultural property (El Salvador) ◦ The fight against crime, including transnational organized crime, committed through the use of information and communication technologies (Algeria) • Maintains the ability of the Congress to tackle new and emerging trends and issues (2006 Bangkok Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting, para. 51) and broad enough to encompass other issues that Member States will want to see addressed and which may not fit within other agenda items or workshops

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<p>Workshop topic (b)</p> <p>Combating violence against women and promoting gender equality: best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice and beyond</p> <p>Entities which could be invited to participate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women • United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women • United Nations Children's Fund • Others (institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network) 	<p>The question of violence against women and gender issues in crime could usefully be linked to contemporary discussions of gender issues in social and economic development in general. It is increasingly recognized that women and men tend to play different roles in many societies and that agendas for land reform, microcredit, public health and other development issues must take account of this fact. Discussions in this area might consider some of the other gender issues in development and address the questions of how these are affected by crimes against women and how crime prevention and criminal justice agendas need to consider gender elements that are consistent with approaches taken in other areas of sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relevant to several Millennium Development Goals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable (Millennium Declaration, para. 20) ○ To combat all forms of violence against women and implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (para. 25) • It is timely to encourage expert panels and Member States to reflect on this issue, given that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2015 marks 20 years since Beijing (the Fourth World Conference on Women) ○ 2015 is the target year for key goals under the United Nations “Unite” campaign to end violence against women ○ 2015 marks five years since the adoption of the Bangkok Rules • It would allow several proposals from Member States to be discussed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to justice in cases of homicide against women committed by organized crime (Guatemala) ○ Domestic violence (Poland) ○ Sexual crimes against women and children (Poland) ○ Gender equality in crime prevention and access to justice (El Salvador) ○ Gender perspective in the analysis of transnational organized crime (Guatemala) ○ Effective gender equality in crime prevention and access of justice (El Salvador) ○ Best practices in women’s corrections and the implementation of the Bangkok Rules (Thailand)

The same horizontality issues that arise thematically also arise institutionally and apply equally to State-based institutions and initiatives and to those of civil society. Civil society organizations are engaged in many non-crime areas, ranging from health-care and refugee matters to emergency aid and reconstruction needs arising from conflicts and natural disasters. They frequently encounter crime as a threat to personal security and an obstacle to the work in which they are engaged, which makes them a source of information about crime and a vehicle for the delivery of anti-crime assistance. Discussions in this area might therefore consider questions such as what forms of crime pose a problem in these circumstances, what responses are needed, and how anti-crime work can be “mainstreamed” within broader civil society efforts. They might also consider the full range of civil society entities, and how those engaged in crime prevention and criminal justice work can be coordinated within the broader civil society community to coordinate work and transfer or share expertise in order to provide the most

Workshop topic (c)

Uniting our efforts: the role of the private sector and civil society organizations in crime prevention and criminal justice

Other entities which could be invited to participate:

- Alliance of non-governmental organizations

<i>Theme, agenda item or workshop topic</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<p>in crime prevention and criminal justice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition for the International Criminal Court • Commonwealth Secretariat • Other possible entities 	<p>cost-effective results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relevant to several Millennium Development Goals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication (Millennium Declaration, para. 20) ◦ To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes (para. 30) • It would allow several proposals from Member States to be discussed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strengthening of synergies between the private and public sector to prevent and combat crime (El Salvador) ◦ The role of civil society in the fight against corruption and organized crime (Guatemala)
<p>Workshop topic (d)</p> <p>Poverty eradication and development through crime prevention</p> <p>Other entities which could be invited to participate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Development Programme • Other possible entities 	<p>Poverty eradication is also discussed above. Seen through a more comprehensive lens, questions such as how poverty contributes to crime, how various forms of crime contribute to poverty and how poverty cycles could be replaced with prosperity cycles might usefully be considered. Organized criminal groups, especially gangs, usually flourish in environments which combine a lack of social control with an absence of opportunities for individual security, status and development. Deliberations could consider these complex relationships and how crime prevention can help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relevant to several Millennium Development Goals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty (Millennium Declaration, para. 12) ◦ We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy (para. 27) ◦ To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa. (para. 28) ◦ To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfers of technology (para. 28) ◦ We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home (para. 29)

C. Proposals submitted by Member States

The proposals in the present section are contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2012/21 and Corr.1):

Proposals for the main theme are as follows:

- Prevention and fight against cybercrime (Algeria)
- Prevention and control of new forms of crime, including environmental crime, trafficking in cultural property and cybercrime (El Salvador)
- International cooperation in criminal matters (Guatemala)
- Meeting the challenges of transnational threats: integrated crime prevention and criminal justice strategies for a more secure world (Thailand)
- Economic crime (Qatar)

Proposals for agenda items are as follows:

- Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and links to transnational organized crime (Australia)
- Capacity-building and technical assistance activities to promote international crime cooperation (Australia)
- Linkages between different forms of transnational organized crime (Australia)
- Strengthening of international cooperation to develop the capacity of all countries to prevent and combat cybercrime (China)
- The establishment of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for international exchange and cooperation to combat transnational organized crime (China)
- The expansion of international cooperation and exchange in the area of non-traditional crime (China)
- Combating trafficking in cultural property – criminalization, restoration, repatriation, international cooperation (Ecuador)
- The protection of human rights of persons deprived of their liberty (Ecuador)
- Restorative justice (Ecuador)
- International cooperation for carrying out joint investigations (Guatemala)
- Gender perspective in the analysis of transnational organized crime (Guatemala)
- Standardization of criminal types (Guatemala)
- Asset recovery (Guatemala)

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- Standardization of protocols of criminal investigation (Guatemala)
 - Platforms of information-exchange for the fight against organized crime and corruption (Guatemala)
 - Links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to international peace and security (Thailand)
 - Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour and labour exploitation (United States)
 - Effective implementation of strategies and standards and norms, and measuring progress (United States)

Proposals for workshops are as follows:

- The protection of minors in the information age (Algeria)
- The fight against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes (Algeria)
- The fight against crime, including transnational organized crime, committed through the use of information and communication technologies (Algeria)
- International cooperation to fight crime, including transnational organized crime, committed through the use of information and communication technologies, in particular mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation and technical assistance (Algeria)
- Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labour and labour exploitation (Finland)
- Independence of the bodies in charge of the criminal prosecution and the effective application of the United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (Guatemala)
- Contemporary forms of slavery linked to organized crime (Guatemala)
- Access to justice in cases of homicide against women committed by organized crime (Guatemala)
- The role of civil society in the fight against corruption and organized crime (Guatemala)
- Bank secrecy and information-exchange (Guatemala)
- Prevention of torture and extrajudicial executions (Guatemala)
- Prevention of domestic violence and the rights of victims, in particular with regard to legal and penal measures isolating abusers from their victims, as well as the cooperation between authorities in charge of the prevention of this type of violence and good practices relating to the upholding of the rights of victims (Poland)
- Effectiveness of prosecution of serious crimes, such as organized crime, terrorism, human trafficking, cybercrime, economic fraud, money-laundering, corruption, drug trafficking and sexual crimes against women and children (Poland)

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- Effective mechanisms for the seizure, restraint and confiscation of proceeds of crime (Poland)
 - International cooperation in criminal matters to effectively prevent, prosecute and punish crime (Poland)
 - Best practices in women's corrections and the implementation of the Bangkok Rules (Thailand)
 - Transitional justice and the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict societies (Thailand)

Proposals for either agenda items or workshops are as follows:

- Effective gender equality in crime prevention and access of justice (El Salvador)
- Legislation and policies to prevent victimization (El Salvador)
- Protection against illicit traffic of cultural property (El Salvador)
- New forms of crime (El Salvador)
- Prevention of youth crime (El Salvador)
- Strengthening of synergies between the private and public sector to prevent and combat crime (El Salvador)
- Cybercrime (El Salvador)
- Alternative forms of imprisonment, including community service (El Salvador)
- Links between economic crime and drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime activities (Qatar)
- Links between economic crime and corruption (Qatar)
- Effective and robust mechanisms for the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, including economic crime (Qatar)

D. Relevant goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Table 2

Relevant goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2)

<i>Section of the Millennium Declaration (number, title and paragraph)</i>	<i>Text</i>
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II. Peace, security and disarmament

Paragraph 9 We resolve therefore:

- To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in

compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties.

- To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809) and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously.
- To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions.
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering.

III. Development and poverty eradication

Paragraph 12 We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

Paragraph 13 Success in meeting these objectives depends, *inter alia*, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

Paragraph 20 We also resolve:

- To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.
- To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.

V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

Paragraph 24 We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

Paragraph 25 We resolve therefore:

- To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies.

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

Paragraph 26 We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible.

We resolve therefore:

- To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

Paragraph 27 We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

Paragraph 28 We resolve therefore:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.
- To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfers of technology

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations

Paragraph 29 We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

Paragraph 30 We resolve therefore:

- To strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter.
- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.

To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.

- To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.
-