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**Commission on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice****Twenty-first session**

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Other business**Compilation on the methods of work of the United
Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice****

This compilation provides an overview of key rules, resolutions and decisions adopted over the years by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and which impact on the methods of work of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). For ease of reference, the compilation has been organized by topic, with reference to the document number, year of adoption and key excerpts. The full texts of the rules, resolutions and decisions mentioned in the compilation have been assembled chronologically into a separate annex (corresponding page numbers for this annex are indicated in the right-hand column, below). Because of the bulk of this annex (more than 400 pages), it is not being made available here. We have reproduced, however, the table of contents of the annex at the end of this document, as it may serve as a chronological index.

* E/CN.15/2012/1.

** Prepared and submitted by Canada



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I. General	Page (annex)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <i>Rule 77 (Method of amendment)</i> Only the Council may amend these rules. <i>Rule 78 (Method of suspension)</i> A rule of procedure may be temporarily suspended by the commission provided that such suspension shall not be inconsistent with any applicable decision of the Council and provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose. 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 46/152 (Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) & Annex (Statement of principles and programmes of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1991</i> 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1992/1 (Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 1992</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 1. <i>Adopts</i> the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152; 2. <i>Decides:</i> (a) To dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; (b) To establish the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as a functional commission of the Council, in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action, paragraphs 23 to 26 of which contain the terms of reference of the Commission; (c) To endorse the role and functions of the United Nations Congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action; (d) To invite the present members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to participate during the first two days of the inaugural session of the Commission, at the expense of their respective Governments, except in the case of Committee members from least developed countries, in order to facilitate an orderly transition. 	45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 50/227 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1995</i> V. FUNCTIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMISSIONS AND EXPERT GROUPS A. Functional commissions and expert groups 70. The Council shall undertake, taking into account recent decisions regarding the mandates, functions and composition of the Commissions on Population and Development, Social Development and the Status of Women, as well as the discussions during the special session of the General Assembly in 1997 on the future role of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including its relationship with the United Nations Environment Programme, a review of the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of its functional commissions and expert groups and bodies, ensuring more effective and coordinated discussions and outcomes of their 	89

<p>work. In the case of functional commissions with the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the implementation of a major conference. The Council shall ensure the coordination of their multi-year programmes, in accordance with the agreed conclusions adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 1995 on the coordinated follow-up of the results of major international conferences. Such a review should be completed by the fifty-second session of the General Assembly.</p>	
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Adopts</i> the texts contained in annexes I, II and III to the present resolution; 2. <i>Expresses</i> its appreciation to the functional commissions for the interest they have taken in reviewing their working methods and encourages them to continue to do so, taking into account the suggestions and recommendations appearing in annex II to the present resolution and to adopt practices best suited to their mandates, priorities and responsibilities; 4. <i>Decides</i> to continue its deliberations on pending issues pursuant to the mandates given to it, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B; <p><i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly in its resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B mandated review by the Economic and Social Council of the Council’s functional commissions. In recent years, the functional commissions have taken an interest in reviewing their own working methods and should continue to do so, benefiting from the experience gained. Each commission should be encouraged to adopt practices best suited to its mandate and responsibilities. In this respect, the following general suggestions and recommendations are provided by the Council to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functional commissions. (...) 	150
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 2001/27 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/22 and 52/12B: improving the methods of work of the functioning commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 2001</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <i>Having considered</i> the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commission of the Economic and Social Council,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Requests the Secretary-General to include, in the next consolidated report, an analysis of the practice of its functional commissions in the preparation of draft resolutions for action by the Council or the General Assembly, with a view to elaborating guidelines addressed to the functional commissions on the submission of draft proposals to the Council; 8. <i>Encourages</i> the functional commissions to continue to keep their working methods under review; 23. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 a consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions. 	198
<p>• <i>E/2001/95 (Consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council – Report of the Secretary-General) – 2001</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 73. Commissions adopt resolutions, and in some instances also decisions, on matters and issues within their own purview, and also prepare draft resolutions for adoption by the Council or, as the case may be, through the Council by the General Assembly. The practice of doing so differs among commissions, with some Commissions submitting either very few or no draft resolutions on 	203

particular issues for action by the Council, and others routinely forwarding draft resolutions for action by the Council or the General Assembly. Given its own heavy workload, these draft resolutions are usually adopted by the Council without discussion.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2004/44 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) – 2004</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 4. <i>Requests</i> the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated in resolution 57/270 B, in order better to pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council in 2005; 	269
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2005/48 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) – 2005</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 4. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made in the review of the working methods of several functional commissions, and invites those functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies that have not yet done so to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/270 B, in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council in 2006; 	284
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2006/44 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B) – 2006</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 3. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made in their review of their working methods by several functional commissions and subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council during their 2006 sessions, and in this regard invites those functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies that have not yet done so to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/270 B, in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, and to submit their reports to the Council with the aim of concluding the review of their working methods by 2007; 	303
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2010/243 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session) – 2010</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (g) Decided that that the Commission, at its next intersessional meeting, should consider options on how to improve its methods of work, including with regard to the submission and consideration of draft resolutions and decisions; 	370
II. Membership	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA Res 46/152, Annex (Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1991</i> 24. The Commission shall consist of forty Member States of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the principle of equitable geographic distribution. Its members shall serve for a term of three years, except that the terms of one half of the first elected 	25

<p>members, whose names shall be chosen by lot, shall expire after two years. Each Member State shall make every effort to ensure that its delegation includes experts and senior officials with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice, preferably with policy responsibility in the field. Provisions should be made in the regular budget of the United Nations to defray the costs of the representatives of the least developed countries that are members of the Commission.²¹⁶</p> <p>²¹⁶ It is recommended that in order to commence the work of the commission as soon as possible, the geographical distribution should be as follows: African States (12), Asian States (9), Latin American and Caribbean States (8), Western European and other States (7), Eastern European States (4). The size and geographical distribution of the commission may be reviewed two years after the first session of the commission.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <p><i>Rule 10 (Term of office of members)</i> Unless the Council decides otherwise, the term of office of members of the commission shall begin on 1 January following the election of the States concerned to membership of the commission and shall end on 31 December following the election of the States that are to succeed them as members of the commission.</p> <p><i>Rule 11 (Representatives)</i> Each member of the commission shall, after consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to confirmation by the Council, designate a person to serve as its representative on the commission.</p> <p><i>Rule 12 (Rights of representatives pending confirmation)</i> A person designated as the representative of a member of the commission in accordance with rule 11 may, pending confirmation by the Council, participate in the work on the commission with the same rights as the other representatives on the commission.</p> <p><i>Rule 13 (Alternates)</i> 1. Each member of the commission may, in consultation with the Secretary-General, designate an alternative representative to act in place of its representative at any meeting of the commission or, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this rule, of its subsidiary organs. When acting as a representative, the alternate so designated shall have the same status as a representative, including the right to vote. 2. In the case of a subsidiary organ whose members are experts nominated by Governments serving in their individual capacity, if a member is unable to attend all or part of a session he may, with the consent of his Government and in consultation with the Secretary-General, designate an alternate to act in his place during his absence. Such an alternate shall have the same status as the expert serving as a member on the subsidiary organ concerned, including the right to vote.</p> <p><i>Rule 14 (Advisers)</i> The representative of a member of the commission may be accompanied by such advisers as may be required.</p> 	1
III. Bureau	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <p><i>Rule 15 (Election of officers)</i> At the commencement of its first meeting of a regular session the commission shall elect, from among the representatives of its members, a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen and such other</p> 	1

<p>officers as may be required.</p> <p><i>Rule 16 (Terms of office)</i> The officers of the commission shall, subject to rule 19, hold office until their successors are elected and shall be eligible for re-election.</p> <p><i>Rule 17 (Acting Chairman)</i> 1. If the Chairman finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate one of the Vice-Chairmen to take his place. 2. If the Chairman ceases to hold office pursuant to rule 19, the remaining officers shall designate one of the Vice-Chairmen to take his place until the election of a new Chairman.</p> <p><i>Rule 18 (Powers of the Vice-Chairman)</i> A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties of the Chairman.</p> <p><i>Rule 19 (Replacement of the Chairman or other officer)</i> If the Chairman or any other officer is unable to carry out his functions or ceases to be a representative of a member of the Commission or if the State of which he is a representative ceases to be a member of the commission he shall cease to hold such office and a new officer shall be elected for the unexpired term.</p> <p><i>Rule 20 (Voting rights of the Chairman)</i> The Chairman, or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, may empower his alternate designated in accordance with rule 13 to participate in the proceedings and vote in the commission. In this case, the Chairman or Acting Chairman shall not participate in the proceedings except in his capacity as presiding officer of the commission.</p>	
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1991</i></p> <p><i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i></p> <p>14. The Bureau plays a crucial role in the successful outcome of, and in facilitating the preparation for, the meeting. The incoming Bureau should preferably be elected immediately after the conclusion of the previous session of the commission, as appropriate. Therefore, early designation by regional groups of their candidatures, especially for the position of Chairman, is important.</p> <p>15. Inter-sessional meetings of the Bureau are very useful and important in preparing for the upcoming session. Regular and informal open-ended briefings by the Bureau, in conjunction with the Secretariat and the Member States, on the preparation for the session, need to be further encouraged. In order to enable the Bureau to carry out its functions effectively, consideration should be given to providing appropriate financial support, through extrabudgetary contributions, to members of the Bureau, particularly from the developing countries, so as to enable them to participate in the meetings of the Bureau, in inter-sessional meetings of the commission and in the sessions of the commission itself.</p> <p>16. The Bureaux of the functional commissions, along with the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, are encouraged to enhance coordination, in particular through regular meetings whenever necessary. In addition to meetings, Bureaux should explore the scope for coordination via informal networking arrangements. The Secretariat should provide assistance in this regard.</p> <p>17. The Bureaux of the functional commissions should conduct transparent and open-ended consultations with Member States, with a view to seeking guidance from, and ensuring greater involvement of, Member States in the preparatory work of the sessions of the commissions.</p>	150
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 1999/51 (Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods</i></p>	172

<p><i>institutions) – 1999</i></p> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>12. <i>Stresses</i> the importance of ensuring continuity on the bureaux of the functional commissions, and, therefore, invites the functional commissions to consider re-electing at least one member of the outgoing bureau to the incoming bureau, without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the election of the bureau;</p>	
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 2003/31 (Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2003</i></p> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>5. <i>Decides</i> that, with effect from 2004, the Commission shall, at the end of its session, elect its Bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparation of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and also decides that the Chairman shall, whenever appropriate, invite the chairmen of the five regional groups, the chairman of the Group of 77 and China and the Presidency of the European Union to participate in the meetings of the Bureau.</p>	253
IV. Duties of the Secretary-General and of the Secretariat	
<p>• <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i></p> <p><i>Rule 25 (Duties of the Secretary-General)</i></p> <p>1. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the commission. He may designate a member of the Secretariat to act as his representative.</p> <p>2. He shall provide and direct the staff required by the commission and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.</p> <p>3. He shall keep the members of the commission informed of any questions that may be brought before it for consideration.</p> <p><i>Rule 26 (Duties of the Secretariat)</i></p> <p>The Secretariat shall:</p> <p>(a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;</p> <p>(b) Receive, translate and circulate documents;</p> <p>(c) Print, publish and circulate as appropriate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the commission and the required documentation;</p> <p>(d) Have custody of the documents in the archive; and</p> <p>(e) Generally perform all other work that may be required.</p> <p><i>Rule 27 (Statements by the Secretariat)</i></p> <p>The Secretary-General or his representative may, subject to rule 43, make oral as well as written statements to the commission concerning any question under consideration.</p> <p><i>Rule 28 (Estimates of expenditure)</i></p> <p>1. Before a proposal involving the expenditure of United Nations funds is approved by the commission, the Secretary-General shall prepare and provide to the commission an estimate of the programme budget implications of implementing the proposal. The Chairman shall draw attention to that estimate and invite discussion on it when the proposal is considered by the commission.</p> <p>2. Any programme budget proposal recommended by the commission to the Council for its approval must be stated in terms of the objectives to be achieved.</p>	1

V. Meetings of the CCPCJ	
1. Duration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA Res 46/152, Annex (Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1991 25. The Commission shall hold annual sessions of not more than ten working days. 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 1993/242 (Organization of the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 1993 At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that: (a) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, should be provided with full interpretation services, not only at its plenary meetings, but also at eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole, four of which were to be devoted to the consideration of draft resolutions, if necessary; (b) Future sessions of the Commission should be held for a period of eight days. 	60
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 1994/281 (Organization of the work of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 1994 At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for eight meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for four meetings of an open-ended working group; the working group would discuss, <i>inter alia</i>, the role of the United Nations in promoting the use and application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and, as separate questions, violence against women and violence against children in their crime prevention and criminal justice aspects; the decision was taken on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations. 	70
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 1995/242 (Organization of the work of the fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 1995 At its 49th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1995, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should at its fifth session be provided with full interpretation services for a total of fourteen meetings, in addition to plenary meetings, for informal consultation on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, the precise allocation of time for the different meetings to be determined by the Commission at its fifth session under the item entitled “Adoption of the agenda and organization of work”, on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations. 	87
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 1996/244 (Organization of the work of the sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 1996 At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of twelve meetings for informal consultation on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission at its sixth session under the item entitled “Adoption of the agenda and organization of work”, on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations. 	116

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1997/232 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixth session, organization of work and themes for future sessions and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Commission) – 1997</i> At its 36th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1997, the Economic and Social Council: (c) Decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of twelve meetings for information consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission at its seventh session under its agenda item entitled “Adoption of the agenda and organization of work”, on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations; 	130
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2003/31 (Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2003</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 3. <i>Decides</i> that the Commission shall examine during the intersessional period, with a view to taking a decision at its thirteenth session, the duration of the session of the Commission, on the basis of the experience gained from its twelve sessions held so far and taking into account the requirements of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the requirements of the work of the Commission, the judicious use of the resources allocated to the Commission and the experience to be gained from its intersessional meetings; 	253
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2004/242 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission) – 2004</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session as set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fourteenth session, as well as a shorter duration for the fourteenth session, on an exceptional and non-precedential basis. 	272
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2009/246 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session) – 2009</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (f) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission as set out below, as well as a five-day duration for the nineteenth session, on an exceptional and non-precedential basis. 	361
2. Sufficient time interval between the CCPCJ and the CND	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/257 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session) – 2011</i> At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council: (c) Bearing in mind the discussions of the Commission at its twentieth session on how to improve its methods of work: (i) Decided that, for the future sessions of the Commission, starting with its twenty-first session, on an experimental basis, the part of the session held in the first half of the year would commence 	396

<p>after a sufficient period of time, if possible at least two months, had elapsed following the closure of the part of the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in the first half of the year, to allow both Member States and the Secretariat to prepare and conduct their work in a more efficient manner;</p>	
<p>3. Languages</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <i>Rule 29 (Official and working languages)</i> Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the commission. <i>Rule 31 (Language of records)</i> Records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any record into any of the other official languages shall be furnished if requested by a representative. <i>Rule 32 (Language of resolutions and other formal decisions)</i> All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the commission shall be made available in the official languages. 	1
<p>4. Documentation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> 21. Reports should be concise, coherent and analytical in order to facilitate a focused discussion and a productive outcome. 22. Reports should contain clear and action-oriented recommendations, which would enhance effective implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences. 23. The availability of reports through electronic format, though desirable, should not substitute for hard-copy reports which must be made available in a timely manner in all official United Nations languages, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/214 B of 22 December 1997. 24. In the preparatory process, the convening of workshops, seminars, round tables and panel of experts focusing on the priority themes may provide many useful ideas in the preparation of documentation and therefore should be given appropriate consideration. In this context, it is important that efforts should be made to facilitate the participation of experts from developing countries in such forums. Consultations with other relevant actors, including non-State actors, when possible and as appropriate, can be useful in the preparation of reports. 25. In the preparation of reports by the Secretariat for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Council's subsidiary bodies, the Secretary-General should continue to make use, when appropriate, of the practice of designating task managers, so that a particular United Nations agency would be responsible for coordinating the response of the entire United Nations system on a given subject, including the formulation of recommendations for future action. All relevant bodies in the United Nations system should be involved in the preparatory process, as appropriate. Where necessary, task forces, reporting to an assigned manager, should be established to facilitate coordination of inputs. 26. An early exchange of views by/with the Secretariat and Member States on the preparation of reports can be helpful in strengthening their content. The Bureau should monitor timely 	150

<p>preparation.</p> <p>27. To allow more time for the Member States to interact with each other, the introduction of the reports by the Secretariat should be kept to the minimum length necessary and, whenever possible, a group of related documents should be introduced together.</p> <p>28. Recommendations in the reports should focus on steps taken and measures required to enhance the full implementation of conference outcomes at the national and international levels, and clearly identify those actions that are required for a coordinated United Nations system-wide response. In preparing such reports, the Secretariat should draw on the experiences gained by Member States in their national implementation of follow-up to conferences, bearing in mind that the reporting on national implementation of conference outcomes is the responsibility of Governments. In this regard, support provided by the international community should also be included. The Secretariat should also draw on the experience gained by the United Nations system in assisting implementation at the field level, including through the resident coordinator system. Input from the resident coordinator system should be prepared in full consultation with the national Government.</p> <p>29. The Secretariat is requested to present issues and approaches in a gender-sensitive manner when preparing reports so as to provide the intergovernmental machinery with an analytical basis for gender-responsive policy formulation and to ensure that the intergovernmental machinery is made aware of the decisions and recommendations of the relevant bodies in relation to gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>30. Functional commissions, at the conclusion of each session, should consider and decide, upon recommendation of their Bureaux, whether their outputs might be relevant to the work of other functional commissions and, if so, request the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council to arrange for this material to be brought to the attention of the other commissions in a timely manner. Functional commissions could also consider whether the reports of other functional commissions are relevant to their work and, if so, request the Bureau of the Council to arrange for this material to be made available to them.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2005/48 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) – 2005</i> <p>9. <i>Recognizes</i> the importance of an efficient reporting system in order to make better use of the information provided to the Economic and Social Council and to allow the Council to exercise its coordinating and policy guidance role, and encourages subsidiary bodies to adhere to the guidelines for documentation adopted by the General Assembly and the Council;</p>	284
<p>5. Outcome/reporting</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <p><i>Rule 34 (Summary records of meetings)</i> No summary records of meetings of the commission or any subsidiary organs shall be provided unless these have been specifically authorized by the Council.</p> <p><i>Rule 35 (Records of public meetings)</i> 1. Summary records of the public meetings of the commission and its subsidiary organs, where authorized and required, shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed as soon as possible to all members of the commission or of the organ concerned, and to any other participants in the meeting, who may, within one week of their receipt, submit corrections to the Secretariat; in special circumstances, the presiding officer may, in consultation with the Secretary-General, extend the time for submitting corrections. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided</p>	1

<p>by the presiding officer of the body to which the record relates, after consulting, where necessary, the sound recording of the proceedings. Corrections will be consolidated in a single corrigendum to be issued after the end of the session.</p> <p>2. The summary records and the consolidated corrigendum thereto shall be distributed promptly to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies. On publication, these records may be consulted by the public.</p> <p><i>Rule 36 (Records of private meetings)</i> The records of private meetings of the commission shall be distributed promptly to the members of the commission and to any other participants in these meetings. They shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations upon decision of the commission. They may be made public at such time and under such conditions as the commission may decide.</p> <p><i>Rule 37 (Reports to the Council)</i> The commission shall submit to the Council a report, which shall normally not exceed thirty-two pages, on the work of each session containing a concise summary of recommendations and a statement of issues requiring action by the Council. It shall as far as practicable frame its recommendations and resolutions in the form for approval by the Council.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> <p>31. The format of the outcomes of the meetings will vary from one functional commission to another, but the outcome should be focused and concise, should contain concrete recommendations and actions, based on intergovernmental deliberations and negotiations, and should not be intended as a redefinition of the already agreed documents of the major conferences.</p> <p>32. The Secretariat should produce a consolidated report for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council that looks at linkages between the functional commissions. This report should highlight the key points on which the Council needs to consider taking action.</p> <p>33. The Economic and Social Council should, for its part, ensure that it reviews the above-mentioned recommendations, concentrating in particular on horizontal or cross-cutting issues, with a view in particular to ensuring consistency between recommendations presented by different functional commissions. Within the agreed outputs, the functional commissions should clearly identify any recommendations that have coordination, programmatic or budgetary implications for the United Nations.</p> <p>34. The Member States should be given ample time to negotiate the outcome of the meetings.</p> <p>35. While recognizing the right of any Member State to introduce draft resolutions or decisions that it deems necessary, functional commissions should be encouraged to utilize agreed outputs that serve to integrate the particular sectoral concerns that may arise within the overall framework of the follow-up to a global conference, as appropriate.</p>	150
<p>6. Document length</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 52/214 (Pattern of conferences) – 1997</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> Part B <p>4. <i>Notes</i> the decision of the Secretary-General that documents originating in the Secretariat should be no longer than sixteen pages;</p> <p>5. <i>Emphasizes</i> that this reduction should not adversely affect either the quality of presentation or</p>	137

<p>the content of the documents;</p> <p>6. <i>Stresses once again</i> the need for strict compliance with the existing page limit for reports of subsidiary bodies;</p> <p>7. <i>Invites</i> all intergovernmental bodies to consider, where appropriate, the possibility of reducing the length of their reports from the desired limit of thirty-two pages to twenty pages over a period of time without adversely affecting either the quality of presentation or the content of the reports;</p> <p>8. <i>Decides</i> to keep under review the length and quality of all documents;</p> <p>9. <i>Reiterates its request</i> to United Nations bodies and to the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the six official languages of the United Nations;</p> <p>10. <i>Expresses deep concern</i> about difficulties experienced by some Member States owing to the suspension of some publications in all official languages and the delay in the translation of official documents;</p> <p>11. <i>Decides</i>, in this regard, to request the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources to reverse this situation;</p> <p>12. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to take steps to improve the quality and accuracy of meeting records in all six official languages through full reliance, in the preparation and translation of those records, on sound recordings and written texts of statements as they were delivered in the original languages, and to issue those records within a reasonable time-frame;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 53/208 (Pattern of conferences) – 1998 <i>The General Assembly,</i> Part B <p>15. <i>Stresses once again</i> the need for compliance with existing page limits, and invites all intergovernmental bodies to consider, where appropriate, the possibility of further reducing the length of their reports from thirty-two to twenty pages without adversely affecting either the quality of presentation or the content of the reports;</p> <p>16. <i>Calls upon</i> the Secretariat to make its procedures for obtaining waivers to the sixteen-page rule more rigorous, while maintaining, however, the necessary degree of flexibility, with a view to encouraging author departments to reduce the length of their submissions while maintaining high standards of quality;</p> <p>17. <i>Requests</i> the Secretariat to submit to the Committee on Conferences, every two years, updated information on the number and length of documents;</p>	161
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 57/283 B (Pattern of conferences) – 2002 <i>The General Assembly,</i> III – Documentation- and publication-related matters <p>29. <i>Reaffirms</i> section B of resolution 52/214, and re-emphasizes that any reduction in the length of documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substantive content of the documents and that the reduction should be implemented in a flexible manner with respect to the consolidated reports;</p>	241
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 58/250 (Pattern of conferences) – 2003 <i>The General Assembly,</i> III – Documentation- and publication-related matters <p>2. <i>Reaffirms</i> section B of its resolution 52/214, and emphasizes that any reduction in the length of reports should affect neither the quality of presentation nor the content of the reports;</p>	259

17. <i>Reaffirms</i> section B of its resolution 52/214, and re-emphasizes that any reduction in the length of documents should not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the substance of the documents and that the reduction should be implemented in a flexible manner with respect to the consolidated reports;	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/257 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session) - 2011</i> At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council: (d) Taking note of and in order to further the objectives of General Assembly resolution 52/214 B of 22 December 1997, in which the Assembly had invited all intergovernmental bodies to consider, where appropriate, the possibility of reducing the length of their reports from the desired limit of thirty-two pages to twenty pages over a period of time without adversely affecting either the quality of presentation or the content of the reports, decided that the Commission should make efforts to reduce the length of its annual reports, bearing in mind the need for such reports to include resolutions and decisions adopted or transmitted by the Commission at its sessions, as well as briefer summaries of its deliberations under each agenda item, focusing in particular on policy findings and conclusions reached; 	396
7. Thematic discussion	
a) Selection of themes and sub-themes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 4. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its inter-sessional work and endorses the recommendations of the bureau with respect to the streamlining of the substantive agenda of the Commission and its organization of work, in particular by: (c) Establishing a multi-year work plan, each year being devoted to a specific theme, in an effort to simplify the agenda of the Commission and to plan substantive discussions in advance; 	119
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1997/232 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixth session, organization of work and themes for future sessions and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Commission) – 1997</i> At its 36th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1997, the Economic and Social Council: (b) Decided that each session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should have one prominent theme and that the themes for the seventh, eight and ninth sessions of the Commission should be as follows: (i) For the seventh session, in 1998: “Organized transnational crime”; (ii) For the eight session, in 1999: “Crime prevention”; (iii) For the ninth session, in 2000: “Results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders”; 	130
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> 	150

<p>3. For those functional commissions that have more than one theme for discussion, sufficient time should be allocated for each of the priority themes so as to enable Member States to have focused and in-depth discussions, bearing in mind the interlinkages between the priority themes.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCPCJ Resolution 9/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 2000 <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> <i>Reaffirming its resolutions 1/1, 4/3, 5/3 and 6/1 on strategic management, (...)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Decides</i> to continue to follow its established multi-year programme of work, according to which each session of the Commission should have one prominent theme; 2. <i>Also decides</i> that the theme for its tenth session shall be “Progress made in global action against corruption”. 	183
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 2001/240 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission) – 2001 <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission set out below. 3. Thematic discussion: “Reform of the criminal justice system”. 	200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 2002/238 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session, provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Commission and organization of work and themes for its future sessions) – 2002 <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Decided that the prominent themes for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission should be as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For the twelfth session, in 2003: “Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children”; (ii) For the thirteenth session, in 2004: “The rule of law and development: contributions of the operational activities in crime prevention and criminal justice”; 	233
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 2004/242 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission) – 2004 <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Decided that the prominent theme for the fourteenth session of the Commission should be “Conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; 	272
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC 2005/249 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifteenth session) – 2005 <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifteenth session of the Commission as set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fifteenth session”; 4. Thematic discussion. 	288

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2006/239 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission) – 2006</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session as set out below, on the understanding that at its intersessional meetings the Commission would examine and finalize the provisional agenda and documentation, taking into account the proposal contained in annex XIV to the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session (see also chap. IX, para. 177): 4. Thematic discussion: “Globalization and economic crime, with particular emphasis on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism”. 	305
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2007/251 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth Session) – 2007</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (b) Decided that the prominent theme for the seventeenth session of the Commission would be “Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”; 	318
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2007/253 (Topic for the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session in 2008) – 2007</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (b) Decided that the topic for the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session in 2008, would be the “Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” and that those aspects would be elaborated upon during the intersessional period, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare information to guide States members of the Commission in their deliberations. 	320
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2008/245 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission) – 2008</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (b) Decided that the topics for the thematic discussion at the eighteenth session of the Commission would be: (i) “Economic fraud and identity-related crime”; (ii) “Penal reform and the reduction of prison overcrowding, including the provision of legal aid in criminal justice systems”; (c) Also decided that the discussion on each of the themes would have a duration of one day; 	334
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2009/246 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session) – 2009</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> (b) Decided the prominent theme for the nineteenth session of the Commission would be “Protection against illicit trafficking in cultural property”; (c) Decided also that the prominent theme for the twentieth session of the Commission would be 	361

<p>“Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children”, unless the Commission decides otherwise at its reconvened eighteenth session, taking into account that Member States may submit other proposals for the thematic discussion;</p> <p>(d) Took note of the proposal to have “New and emerging forms of transnational organized crime, including environmental crime” as the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2010/243 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session) – 2010</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <p>(b) Decided the prominent theme for the twentieth session of the Commission will be “Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children”;</p> <p>(c) Decided also that the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission will be “Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families”, bearing in mind paragraph 38 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World;</p> <p>(d) Further decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-second session of the Commission will be “Challenges posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and ways to deal with it effectively”, bearing in mind paragraph 14 of the Salvador Declaration;</p> <p>(e) Decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-third session of the Commission will be “International cooperation in criminal matters”, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of the Salvador Declaration;</p>	370
<p>b) Duration and discussion guide</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Decision 18/1 (Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009</i> <p>At its 14th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:</p> <p>(a) Decided that the discussion on the prominent theme at its nineteenth session would have a duration of one day and would be based on a discussion guide including a list of questions to be addressed by participants, such guide to be prepared by the Secretariat in the six official languages of the United Nations not later than one month in advance of the session.</p>	355
<p>c) Panellists</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Decision 18/1 (Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009</i> <p>At its 14th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:</p> <p>(b) Urged Member States and regional groups to put forward their nominations for panellists not later than two months in advance of each session of the Commission and decided that the panellists would be selected one month in advance of the session, bearing in mind that five seats on the podium would be allocated to the regional groups.</p> <p>(c) Decided that independent experts, such as private sector representatives and academics, may be invited, pursuant to the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, to contribute to the thematic discussions of the Commission, taking into account, inter alia, regional considerations and legal frameworks;</p>	355

d) Conduct of the discussion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> <p>10. Bearing in mind the importance of the general debate in providing useful input for the themes under discussion, the functional commissions should ensure that the debate is focused, adds value and contributes to action-oriented outcomes of the session.</p>	150
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Decision 18/1 (Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009</i> <p>At its 14th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:</p> <p>(d) Decided also that the guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission would be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Each thematic discussion should be moderated under the authority of the Chairperson and the bureau of the Commission and should be conducted under the Chairperson's authority as set out in the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. (ii) Introductory presentations by panellists should be brief, not exceeding 10 minutes, and panellists should be encouraged to share their presentations in advance. (iii) Participants should be prepared to focus on the theme and subthemes agreed upon by the Commission in order to allow for a dynamic and interactive exchange during the thematic discussion. (iv) In their statements, speakers should touch upon national experiences of their Governments in relation to the subthemes. Within the framework of the rules of procedure applicable to the Commission, the views of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations would be welcome. (v) Statements by participants should be limited to a maximum of five minutes. (vi) The moderator should intervene to enforce time limits and should keep a list of speakers but may use his or her discretion to select speakers according to the thrust of the discussion. (vii) At the end of the thematic discussion, the Chairperson should prepare a summary including the most salient points discussed. 	355
8. Guidelines on draft resolutions	
a) Reducing the number of resolutions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> <p>4. Takes note of the report of the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its inter-sessional work and endorses the recommendations of the bureau with respect to the streamlining of the substantive agenda of the Commission and its organization of work, in particular by:</p> <p>(a) Reducing the number of resolutions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) exercising restraint on repetitive pronouncements of principles or arguments so that the focus is more on effective action required in accordance with the strategic management 	119

<p>established under Commission resolution 4/3; and</p> <p>(ii) limiting the number of requests for further reports and information from Member States, as well as from the Secretariat;</p> <p>(b) Referring to the bureau draft resolutions containing requests for such reports and information, so that it can express its views on the need for such reports and information, taking into account the views submitted by the Secretariat on the availability of relevant data and other information within the United Nations system;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 18/3, Annex (Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2009</i> <p>10. The agendas of the annual sessions of the commissions should be restructured to place governance issues, including budget and funding matters, in a more prominent position. This should be done by:</p> <p>(d) Appealing to Member States to consider limiting the number of resolutions considered at each commission session, including through consolidation or the establishment of agreed periods (for instance, two-year cycles).</p>	349
<p>b) Deadline for submission</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <p><i>Rule 52 (Submission of proposals and substantive amendments)</i></p> <p>Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General. Unless the commission decides otherwise, proposals and substantive amendments shall be discussed or put to the vote no earlier than twenty-four hours after copies have been circulated to all members.</p>	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 5/3 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1996</i> <p><i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Requests</i> Member States to submit to the bureau the draft proposals, together with the information required in accordance with Commission resolution 4/3, annex, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission; 2. <i>Requests</i> the bureau to submit a report on its inter-sessional work, wherein it should present its views on whether the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals have been met by those who make such proposals; 3. <i>Stresses</i> the importance for effective strategic management of the strict adherence to the six weeks' rule on documentation and urges Member States, as well as the Secretary General, to cooperate fully in its implementation; 	113
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> <p>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>Reiterates</i> its request to Member States to submit to the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice their draft proposals, together with the information required in accordance with Commission resolution 4/3, annex, one month prior to the commencement of the 	119

<p>relevant session of the Commission;</p> <p>7. <i>Reaffirms</i> that, in implementing resolution 1/1, the type of information set out in resolution 4/3, annex, is useful in its consideration of draft resolutions;</p> <p>8. <i>Requests</i> the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to report on its inter-sessional work annually, including its experience with regard to the adherence of Member States to the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/CN.15/1997/19 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme: Report of the Secretary-General) – 1997</i> <p>12. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 5/3, the Commission requested Member States to submit draft proposals to the bureau, together with the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, one month prior to the commencement of the Commission's session. During the inter-sessional consultation meetings for permanent missions held on 7 November 1996 and 12 February 1997, as well as through an information circular issued on 10 January 1997, delegations we reminded of this deadline. Participants at the 7 November consultation meetings agreed that the intention to submit draft proposals should be indicated, together with the subjects of such proposals, by 31 January 1997, while the draft text of proposals should be submitted by 28 March 1997. As requested in paragraph 6 of resolution, the views of the bureau on whether the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals have been met are presented in its report on its inter-sessional work (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.2).</p> <p>13. By a note verbale of 12 September 1996, the Secretariat drew the attention of Governments to two operative paragraphs of Commission resolution 5/3. In paragraph 4 (...). In paragraph 5 the Commission had requested Member States to submit draft proposals to the bureau, together with the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, one month prior to the commencement of the Commission's session.</p>	123
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2003/31 (Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2003</i> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Encourages</i> States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to submit their draft proposals to it in accordance with Commission resolution 5/3 and to include in such proposals the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, including information on the proposed activity, the timetable and the identification of the United Nations or other body that could carry out the activity, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission;</p> <p>2. Endorses the request of the Commission to its Bureau to report on its intersessional work annually, including on its experience with regard to the adherence of member States to the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals;</p>	253
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2009/246 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session) – 2009</i> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>(e) Strongly urged Member States to submit draft resolutions one month prior to the opening of each session of the Commission, and reiterated its call that draft resolutions be accompanied by such information as the intended scope, a proposed timetable for implementation, identification of resources available and other relevant information, in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3 of 9 June 1995;</p>	361

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Decision 20/1 (Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2011</i> At its 10th meeting, on 15 April 2011, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, bearing in mind the discussions of the Commission at its twentieth session on how to improve its methods of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Decided that for the future sessions of the Commission, starting with its twenty-first session, on an experimental basis, the firm deadline for the submission of draft resolutions to be considered at the part of the session held in the first half of the year would be one month prior to the commencement of that part of the session; (b) Encouraged Member States to take advantage of the one-month deadline to consider, where appropriate, merging draft resolutions or reducing their length, with a view to enabling the Commission to address a reasonable number of draft resolutions and to increase the efficiency of its work; (c) Decided that the Secretariat should make the necessary arrangements for the adequate implementation of paragraph (a) above, in particular by ensuring that the draft resolutions are made available in all six official languages of the United Nations at least three weeks before the start of the part of the session of the Commission held in the first half of the year. 	392
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/257 (Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session) – 2011</i> At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Bearing in mind the discussions of the Commission at its twentieth session on how to improve its methods of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Noted with appreciation that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice had decided that, for the future sessions of the Commission, starting with its twenty-first session, on an experimental basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The firm deadline for the submission of draft resolutions to be considered at the part of the session held in the first half of the year would be one month prior to the commencement of that part of the session; b. Member States were encouraged to take advantage of the one-month deadline to consider, where appropriate, merging or reducing the length of draft resolutions, with a view to enabling the Commission to address a reasonable number of draft resolutions and to increase the efficiency of its work; (iii) Decided that the Secretariat would make the arrangements necessary for the adequate implementation of subparagraphs (c) (i) and (ii) above, in particular by ensuring that draft resolutions were made available in all six official languages at least three weeks before the start of the part of the session of the Commission held in the first half of the year; 	396
c) Information to be provided when submitting draft resolutions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 1/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme), Annex – 1992</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 32. Drawing on the criteria for priority-setting contained in paragraph 21 of the annex to the General Assembly resolution 46/152, proposals for specific activities could outline why they are to be carried out, what is to be done, when and by whom they are to be undertaken, what resources 	33

<p>are available and what additional resources may be required.</p> <p>33. The proposals should also define what is to be deemed a successful outcome and should, as far as possible, identify objectives qualitative and quantitative criteria for assessing the success in implementation.</p> <p>34. This does not mean that the burden of providing the statement of objectives and activities, including the statements as to why the activity is to be carried out, what is to be done, when, by whom and with what resources, must necessarily be borne by the proponent. Indeed, some countries may not have the expertise or means to do this. In such cases, where the Commission is satisfied that a proposal merits consideration but requires further refinement, it might refer it to the Secretariat to reformulate the proposal in such a way as to permit the Commission to make informed judgements on it.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 4/3 (Provision of information in accordance with the plan for strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1995</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 1. <i>Decides</i> that in implementing its resolution 1/1 at its fifth and subsequent sessions, the type of information set out in the annex to the present resolution would be useful in its consideration of draft resolutions; ANNEX The statement of information should contain, the extent possible, the following information: (a) The proposed activity and its scope, including a clear delineation of the specific tasks to be carried out; (b) A proposed timetable for carrying out the proposed activity; (c) Identification of the United Nations or other body that could carry out the activity or any portion of it; (d) A description of the extent to which the proposed activity has already been carried out by any United Nations or other body; (e) Identification of resources available to any United Nations body to carry out the proposed activity; (f) Where applicable, identification of any potential commitment or regular and extrabudgetary resources for the proposed activity made by the United Nations and any entity other than the United Nations; (g) The outcome anticipated by the undertaking of the activity. 	77
<p>9. Agenda</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 4. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its inter-sessional work and endorses the recommendations of the bureau with respect to the streamlining of the substantive agenda of the Commission and its organization of work, in particular by: (d) Scheduling the discussion of the agenda items of the Commission in accordance with the following criteria: (i) reports on the use and application of standards and norms (...); 	119

<p>(ii) reports on surveys and crime statistics (...) submitted not more frequently than every two years;</p> <p>(iii) reports on coordination with other entities should be submitted every two years (...);</p> <p>(iv) full reports and studies requiring a large volume of work in terms of research, or because of the complexity of the subject-matter, should not be submitted to the session immediately following the one in which the mandate was given;</p> <p>(v) consideration of, or reporting on, a substantive issue should be based on whether the issue has been significantly advanced in a given year through specific activities and developments;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> <p>6. The work of the commission should be organized in such a way as to enable agenda items that may lead to negotiated outcomes to be introduced early, so that there is sufficient time for informal consultation on the outcomes.</p> <p>18. The participation of officials from capitals responsible for the specific follow-up to United Nations conferences, as well as experts, should be encouraged. High-level participation is desirable and will be facilitated by enhancing the quality of deliberations in the functional commissions.</p> <p>19. Participation of other relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and other specialized agencies, should be encouraged, where appropriate.</p>	150
10. Participation	
a) Public or private	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <i>Rule 39 (General Principle)</i> Unless the commission decides otherwise its meetings shall be held in public. 	1
b) Informal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 18/3, Annex (Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2009</i> <p>10. The agendas of the annual sessions of the commissions should be restructured to place governance issues, including budget and funding matters, in a more prominent position. This should be done by:</p> <p>(c) Utilizing existing meeting resources more effectively, for instance by using the Friday afternoon preceding each commission's session, if not required for the allotted purpose of consultations on draft resolutions, to discuss governance and financial issues;</p>	349
c) NGOs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <i>Rule 75 (Representation)</i> Non-governmental organizations in category I or II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the commission and its subsidiary organs. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings when matters within their field of competence 	1

<p>are being discussed.</p> <p><i>Rule 76 (Consultation)</i></p> <p>1. The commission may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the commission or at the request of the organization.</p> <p>2. On the recommendation of the Secretary-General and at the request of the commission, organization on the Roster may also be heard by the commission.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <p><i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i></p> <p>20. Functional commissions entrusted with conference follow-up have benefited from the breadth of expertise of non-governmental organizations and the capacity of those organizations to support the work of the United Nations. Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, functional commissions should take into account in their deliberations the full diversity of the views of non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels. Efforts should be made to facilitate the balanced participation of non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries.</p>	150
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2005/48 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) – 2005</i> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>11. <i>Stresses</i> the important contribution of civil society in the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Economic and Social Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council;</p>	284
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2007/29 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16) – 2007</i> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>7. <i>Stresses</i> the important contribution of civil society in the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Economic and Social Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council;</p>	315
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2008/29 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16) – 2008</i> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>9. <i>Stresses</i> the important contribution of civil society in the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Economic and Social Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council;</p>	331

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2009/29 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution) – 2009</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 7. Stresses the important contribution of civil society in the implementation of conference outcomes, and emphasizes that the contribution of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to the work of the Economic and Social Council should be further encouraged and improved, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Council; 	359
d) Experts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA Res 46/52, Annex (Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1991</i> 28. The Commission shall, when necessary, use the services of a limited number of qualified and experienced experts, either as individual consultants or in working groups, in order to assist in the preparation for and follow-up of the work of the Commission. The Commission shall be encouraged to seek such advice whenever it is needed. One of the major tasks of the experts shall be to assist in the preparations of the United Nations Congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> 8. Functional commissions should make better use of panels of experts which should have balanced representation so as to facilitate consideration of substantive issues. As far as possible, synopses of statements that panellists propose to make should be circulated to Member States sufficiently in advance to facilitate a well-prepared dialogue. Care should be taken to ensure that panel members focus their presentations on the agenda item(s) under discussion, and not on a related subject, so that adequate time is available for dialogue. Bureaux should ensure that the time allocated to the intergovernmental debate is adequate. 	150
11. Reconvened sessions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 16/3 (Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body) – 2007</i> 1. Decides to hold a reconvened session immediately following the reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in odd-numbered years, to consider the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs budget, commencing in 2007; 	311
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2009/251 (Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009</i> At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1997/235 of 21 July 1997, as well as section XI of General Assembly resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/3 of 27 April 2007, and taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 30 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, decided: 	363

<p>(b) That, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year;</p> <p>(c) That the annual reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will have a duration of one day each, unless the respective Commission decides otherwise in the preceding year;</p> <p>(d) That the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held back to back.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/259 (Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2011</i> <p>At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/10 of 25 March 2011 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/1 of 13 April 2012 and decided that:</p> <p>(a) Starting in 2011, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold joint meetings during their reconvened sessions for the sole purpose of considering agenda items included in the operational segment of the agendas of both Commissions, with a view to providing integrated policy directives on administrative, budgetary and strategic management issues to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;</p> <p>(b) The practice of holding back-to-back reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be continued to enable each Commission to consider, in separate meetings, agenda items included in the normative segment of its agenda.</p>	403
12. Inter-sessional meetings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <p><i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i></p> <p>4. Inter-sessional meetings can help to focus a commission's work by identifying key elements to be discussed and important problems to be addressed within a specific item pertaining to that work. These meetings should contribute to the preparations for the meeting of a functional commission, but should not be a substitute for intergovernmental debates in the context of the meeting of the commission itself.</p>	150
VI. Meetings of subordinate bodies of the Commission	
1. Establishment of committees and working groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <p><i>Rule 21 (Establishment of committees and working groups)</i></p> <p>1. During a session, the commission, in consultation with the Secretary-General, may set up such committees or working groups composed of members of the commission as are deemed necessary and refer to them any questions on the agenda for study and report.</p> <p>2. With the prior approval of the Council and in agreement with the Secretary-General such committees or working groups may be authorized to sit while the commission is not in session.</p> <p>3. The members of the committees or working groups of the commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to approval of the commission.</p>	1

<p><i>Rule 23 (Officers)</i> Unless the commission decides otherwise, its subsidiary organs shall elect their own officers.</p> <p><i>Rule 24 (Rules of procedure)</i> The rules of procedure of the commission shall apply to the proceedings of its subsidiary organs insofar as they are applicable.</p>	
2. Power to create ad hoc working groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA Res 46/52, Annex (Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1991</i> 23. A Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice shall be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission shall have the power to create ad hoc working groups and to appoint special rapporteurs, as it deems necessary. 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> 5. Meetings hosted and funded by Governments can also provide useful inputs to the work of functional commissions, in relation to their respective work programmes. 	150
3. Reporting	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/5975/Rev.1 (Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council) – 1982</i> <i>Rule 26 (Duties of the Secretariat)</i> The Secretariat shall: (a) Interpret speeches made at meetings; (b) Receive, translate and circulate documents; (c) Print, publish and circulate as appropriate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the commission and the required documentation; (d) Have custody of the documents in the archives; and (e) Generally perform all other work that may be required. 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 10. <i>Reiterate</i> its decision to curtail and streamline its reporting requirements, and decides to do so on the basis of the proposals contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and of the bureau on its inter-sessional work, and in that regard, urges the Secretary-General to use his discretion in determining the necessity, form and length of such reporting, particularly in cases where reporting would be based on information provided by only a few Member States; 	119
4. Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Decision 17/2 (Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2008</i> At its 10th meeting, on 18 April 2008, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, (d) Decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss and prepare, taking into account, inter alia, the documents mentioned above, recommendations to be submitted 	327

<p>to the Commission at its eighteenth session on how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;</p> <p>(e) Requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the working group with the necessary assistance to carry out its work.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 63/195 (Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity) – 2008</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> 17. <i>Welcomes</i> Commission decision 17/2 of 18 April 2008 entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, in which the Commission decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of the Office and to make recommendations thereon, to be submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session, and requests the Commission to report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly to enable further consideration of and potential action on those recommendations; 	341
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 18/3 (Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2009</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 1. <i>Adopts</i> the recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, contained in the annex to the present resolution, subject to the provisions of the present resolution; 2. <i>Decides</i> to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, whose mandate shall be in effect until the session of the Commission to be held in the first half of 2011, at which time the Commission shall carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate; 3. <i>Emphasizes</i> that the working group, in its formal and informal meetings, should be a forum for dialogue among Member States and between Member States and the Secretariat on the development of the programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; 4. <i>Recommends</i>, with regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretariat on the recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through the Economic and Social Council, that the General Assembly, as part of the budget process for the biennium 2010-2011, should reallocate available resources in such a way that reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice can be held back to back in the second half of each year, in order to consider the reports of and recommendations proposed by the working group; <i>Annex</i> <i>Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</i> 3. The commissions should maintain their present role as decision-making bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and should fulfil their important normative and governing functions. Consequently, no formal decisions should be adopted by the working group, as that would remain the prerogative of the commissions. At their sessions held in the first half of the year, the commissions should adopt the annual work programme for the working group. 	349

<p>4. The functions of the working group should include considering:</p> <p>(a) The implementation by UNODC of:</p> <p>(i) The strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC46 and any subsequent strategies that may be adopted in the future;</p> <p>(ii) Programmes and initiatives, including on cross-cutting policy issues, in particular thematic programmes;</p> <p>(iii) Resolutions and decisions of the commissions and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;</p> <p>(iv) Recommendations of the working group;</p> <p>(b) Programme 13 of the proposed biennial programme plan and the consolidated budget for UNODC;</p> <p>(c) Oversight and evaluation policy and reports by external and internal oversight and evaluation mechanisms of the United Nations, such as the Independent Evaluation Unit, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit;</p> <p>(d) The audited financial statements, including the report of the External Auditor;</p> <p>(e) Ways and means of achieving stable, adequate and predictable funding for UNODC;</p> <p>(f) Any other matter that the commissions may refer to it.</p> <p>10. The agendas of the annual sessions of the commissions should be restructured to place governance issues, including budget and funding matters, in a more prominent position. This should be done by:</p> <p>(a) Ensuring that the report and recommendations of the working group are dealt with under the appropriate agenda item of each commission's session;</p>	
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 2009/251 (Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009</i></p> <p>At its 44th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1997/235 of 21 July 1997, as well as section XI of General Assembly resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/3 of 27 April 2007, and taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 30 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, decided:</p> <p>(a) To establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whose mandate shall be in effect until the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in the first half of 2011, at which time the Commissions shall carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;</p>	363
<p>• <i>CCPCJ Resolution 20/1 (Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2011</i></p> <p><i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Takes note</i> of the work and the report on the work of its standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in accordance with Commission resolution 18/3;</p>	386

<p>4. <i>Requests</i> the Secretariat and the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop, as follow-up to the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, an updated strategy for the period 2012-2015, to present such a strategy to the Commission at its reconvened twentieth session for its consideration and to share that strategy with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fifty-fourth session, in the second half of 2011;</p> <p>21. <i>Recommends</i>, with a view to improving the governing role and functioning of the Commission and the effective and adequate implementation of decisions adopted by the Commission, the following:</p> <p>(e) Any recommendations of the working group should be made available to all Member States well in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission held in the first half of the year, and should be considered by the Commission;</p> <p>(f) A short and concise report on the implementation of resolutions should be submitted by the Secretariat to the Commission at the part of its sessions held in the first half of the year, for its consideration, through the working group, as appropriate.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/34 (Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2011</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <p>15. <i>Requests</i> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to and to support the implementation of the integrated regional and thematic programme approach, including by informing the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of progress made, and to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fifth session and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session.</p>	393
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/258 (Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2011</i> <i>At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council,</i> <p>(a) Expressed its awareness of the importance of the role of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in assisting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in effectively addressing financial and governance issues relevant to the work of both Commissions;</p> <p>(d) Reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 20091 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 20092 and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2013, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;</p> <p>(e) Decided that the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime would hold at least two formal meetings, one in the first quarter of 2012 and one in the first quarter of 2013, in advance of the part of the</p>	401

sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in the first half of those years, and that the dates of those and possible additional informal meetings would be determined by the co-chairs of the working group in consultation with the Secretariat;	
VII. Role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the preparatory body for the United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC Resolution 1992/24 (Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1992</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Decides</i> that the following topics could be included in the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session: 2. <i>Requests</i> the Commission at its second session to finalize the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress and to make its recommendations to the Council, taking into account the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Ninth Congress should deal with a limited number of precisely defined substantive topics, which should reflect the urgent needs of the world community; (b) The final selection of those topics should be made in accordance with the priorities set by the Commission; (c) There should be action-oriented research and demonstration workshops related to the topics mentioned in paragraph 1 above, as part of the programme of the Ninth Congress, and ancillary meetings associated with its provisional agenda; 3. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the consideration of the Commission, which would include proposals for the workshops mentioned in paragraph 2(c) above, in cooperation with the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process; 4. <i>Also requests</i> the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedures for the Ninth Congress, taking into account: (...) 7. <i>Also requests</i> the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with the resources necessary to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, with the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the preparatory activities for the Ninth Congress, as directed by the Commission, including the organization of regional preparatory meetings, and to ensure adequate resources for the biennium 1994-1995; 	51
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC Resolution 1993/32 (Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1993</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council, (...)</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Approves</i> the following provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session: (...) 3. <i>Also approves</i> the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as recommended by the Commission at its second session and contained in the annex to the present resolution; 4. <i>Notes</i> that the Commission, also at its second session, approved a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress; 16. <i>Invites</i> the Commission to accord high priority, at its third session, to the preparations for the Ninth Congress and to ensure that all necessary organizations and substantive arrangements are made in good 	54

<p>time.</p> <p>Annex</p> <p>DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR UNITED NATIONS CONGRESSES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS</p> <p>Periodic review of the rules</p> <p>Rule 63</p> <p>After the completion of each Congress, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice shall make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to these rules as it may deem necessary.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC Resolution 1994/19 (Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1994</i> 	66
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA Resolution 49/157 (Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1994</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> 14. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its fourth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up, through the Economic and Social Council, by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; 	71
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC Resolution 1995/27 (Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1995</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <i>Determined</i> to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, taking into account the guidance provided by the Commission at its fourth session, <i>Taking note</i> of the report of the Ninth Congress, considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session, 2. <i>Approves</i> the follow-up of the resolutions and recommendations concerning the topics of the Ninth Congress, as contained below, and requests the Secretary-General to implement them in accordance with work plans of implementation and with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, including financial and programme planning rules and regulations, in the context of the priority themes determined by the Council in section VI of its resolution 1992/22 of July 1992. 	81
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA Resolution 50/145 (Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1995</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> 4. <i>Endorses</i> the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and also endorses the recommendations made by the Commission, at its fourth session, and by the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, as contained in Council resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995; 	107
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 5/1 (Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1996</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 	112

<p>1. <i>Invites</i> all States that have not yet done so to respond by 15 December 1996 to the Secretary-General's requests for their views on the theme, agenda items, workshop topics and possible venue of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;</p>	
<p>• <i>UNGA Resolution 52/91 (Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1997</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixth session and of the its discussion on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;</p> <p>2. <i>Decides</i> that the Tenth Congress should be held in the year 2000 and that the following topics should be included in its provisional agenda, as recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session: (...)</p> <p>6. <i>Requests</i> the Commission, at its seventh session, to finalize the programme for the Tenth Congress and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, taking into account the fact that the Tenth Congress should deal with a limited number of precisely defined substantive topics reflecting the urgent needs of the world community and should include practical technical workshops on well-focused issues related to the substantive agenda items;</p> <p>16. <i>Invites</i> the Commission, as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses, to finalize all organizational arrangements for the Tenth Congress at its seventh session, including its dates, duration, documentation and venue;</p> <p>17. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up action to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session.</p>	133
<p>• <i>UNGA Resolution 53/110 (Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1998</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Approves</i> the following provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session: (...)</p> <p>4. <i>Notes</i> that the Commission, at its seventh session, reviewed a draft discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress;</p> <p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Commission, as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, to accord high priority at its eighth session to the finalization in good time of all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements;</p> <p>15. <i>Also requests</i> the Commission, at its eighth session, to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings;</p> <p>16. <i>Urges</i> the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items of the agenda and workshop topics of the Tenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be considered by the Commission at its eighth session;</p> <p>18. <i>Decides</i> that the Commission, at its tenth session, should undertake a review of the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings;</p>	157

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1999/261 (Preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century) – 1999</i> At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 52/91 of 12 December 1997 and 53-110 of 9 December 1998, decided to transmit to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders a preliminary draft of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to the present decision. 	174
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 54/125 (Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 1999</i> 7. <i>Approves</i> the documentation and the draft programme of work for the Tenth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on progress made in the preparations for the Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice related thereto; 15. <i>Requests</i> the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action; 16. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; 	177
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 55/59 (Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century) – 2000</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> <i>Recalling</i> that, in its resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999, it requested the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action and requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, <i>Endorses</i> the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the States Members of the United Nations and the other States participating in the high-level segment of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as contained in the annex to the present resolution. 	189
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 55/60 (Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) – 2000</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> 2. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue at its tenth session its consideration of the findings and recommendations embodied in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century adopted by the Tenth Congress and, as appropriate, the report of the Tenth Congress, and to take appropriate action; 3. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action to include specific measures for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its tenth session. 	195

- **UNGA 56/119 (Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders) – 2001**
The General Assembly,
 1. *Decides* to continue holding the United Nations congresses in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, following a dynamic, interactive and cost-effective method of work and a focused programme of work, and to call them the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;
 2. *Also decides* that, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, shall be held in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - (a) Each congress shall discuss specific topics, including, where appropriate, a main topic, all of which shall be determined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
 - (b) Each congress shall include one session of pre-congress consultations;
 - (c) Each congress shall include a high-level segment in which States will be represented at the highest possible level and will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the congress;
 - (d) As part of the high-level segment, the heads of delegations or their representatives shall participate in a number of thematic interactive round tables in order to further the discussion on the topics of the congress through open dialogue;
 - (e) Panels of experts, to be selected by the Commission with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, shall hold workshops dealing with the topics of the congress, maintaining an open dialogue with the participants and avoiding the reading of statements;
 - (f) Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network shall be invited to assist in the preparations for the workshops;
 - (g) The Secretary-General shall facilitate, within existing resources, the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations and professional organizations at each congress;
 - (h) Each congress shall adopt a single declaration containing recommendations derived from the deliberations of the high-level segment, the round tables and the workshops, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration;
 - (i) Any action suggested to the Commission regarding its programme of work, contained in the declaration of the congress, shall be undertaken through individual resolutions of the Commission;
 - (j) The Commission, as the preparatory body for the congress, shall request the Secretary-General to prepare only those background documents which are absolutely necessary for implementing the programme of work of the congress;
 - (k) Each congress shall be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, when necessary, and the costs of the regional preparatory meetings for each congress shall be streamlined by holding them in conjunction with other regional meetings, shortening their duration and limiting the preparation of background documents;
 3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to act as the preparatory body for the congresses and to follow the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above in organizing future congresses;
 6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the

<p>venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;</p> <p>7. <i>Also requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, appropriate recommendations to enable the Economic and Social Council to introduce the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure for the congresses to reflect the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above;</p>	
<p>• UNGA 56/261 (Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century) – 2001</p> <p><i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Takes note with appreciation</i> of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,¹ which are contained in the annex to the present resolution; 2. <i>Notes with appreciation</i> the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions on the preparation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration; 8. <i>Invites</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans of action and to make any recommendations as appropriate. 	212
<p>• UNGA 57/170 (Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century) – 2002</p> <p><i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Director of the Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat to keep the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice informed of the progress made in the follow-up to the plans of action in his reports on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention; 4. <i>Invites</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, while formulating recommendations regarding the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001, to take into account the progress made in the follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and the plans of action, as well as new developments that have taken place in the meantime in the areas covered by the Vienna Declaration. 	235
<p>• UNGA 57/171 (Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2002</p> <p><i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session¹ and of its discussion on the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; 2. <i>Decides</i> that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress shall be “Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice”; 3. <i>Suggests</i> that the following topics be included for discussion during the plenary session of the Eleventh Congress, and notes that Member States may refine these topics and propose additional topics at future intersessional meetings of the Commission for finalization at its twelfth session: (...) 4. <i>Also suggests</i> that the following issues be considered by workshops within the framework of the Eleventh Congress, and notes that Member States may refine these issues and propose additional workshop topics at future intersessional meetings of the Commission for finalization at its twelfth 	237

<p>session: (...)</p> <p>6. <i>Also requests</i> the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress for the consideration of the Commission, and invites Member States to be involved actively in that process;</p> <p>8. <i>Decides</i> that the duration of the Eleventh Congress shall not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;</p> <p>13. <i>Requests</i> the Commission, at its twelfth session, to finalize the programme for the Eleventh Congress and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;</p> <p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 58/138 (Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2003</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> <p>4. <i>Approves</i> the following provisional agenda for the Eleventh Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session: (...)</p> <p>5. <i>Decides</i> that the following issues shall be considered by workshops within the framework of the Eleventh Congress: (...)</p> <p>7. <i>Urges</i> the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the workshop topics of the Eleventh Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress and the Commission at its fourteenth session;</p> <p>20. <i>Requests</i> the Commission to accord sufficient time at its thirteenth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress, to finalize in good time all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly;</p> 	255
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNGA 59/151 (Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2004</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i> <p>4. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin preparation of a draft declaration at intersessional meetings to be held following its thirteenth session, for submission to the Eleventh Congress at least one month prior to its commencement, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings;</p> <p>19. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;</p> 	275
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2005/15 (Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2005</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> <p>3. <i>Endorses</i> the Bangkok Declaration adopted by the Eleventh Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;</p> 	281

<p>5. <i>Invites</i> Member States to identify areas covered in the Bangkok Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take it into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;</p> <p>6. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Eleventh Congress, including the Bangkok Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations, so as to ensure that its recommendations are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session;</p> <p>7. <i>Notes</i> that the Governments of a number of States have offered to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2010, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage in consultations with the Governments concerned and to report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;</p>	
<p>• <i>UNGA 60/177 (Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2005</i> <i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Endorses</i> the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as contained in the annex to the present resolution, which was adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005;</p> <p>4. <i>Invites</i> Member States to identify areas covered in the Bangkok Declaration in which further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take it into account when considering potential areas of future activity by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;</p> <p>5. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Eleventh Congress, including the Bangkok Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that its recommendations are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session;</p>	291
<p>• <i>ECOSOC 2006/26 (Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2006</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>4. <i>Requests</i> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office, to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration;</p>	301

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 62/173 (Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2007 <i>The General Assembly,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Takes note</i> of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts; 5. <i>Also requests</i> the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress, for consideration and approval by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process; 6. <i>Accepts with gratitude</i> the offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Twelfth Congress, and requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government and to report on them to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session; 7. <i>Decides</i> that the duration of the Twelfth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations; 12. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; 	321
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 63/193 (Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2008 <i>The General Assembly,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Approves</i> the following provisional agenda for the Twelfth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session: (...) 6. <i>Decides</i> that the following issues shall be considered in workshops within the framework of the Twelfth Congress: (...) 8. <i>Urges</i> participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Twelfth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Twelfth Congress and the Commission at its nineteenth session; 18. <i>Requests</i> the Commission to accord sufficient time at its eighteenth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress, to finalize in good time all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; 	337
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 64/180 (Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2009 <i>The General Assembly,</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin preparation of a draft declaration at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Twelfth Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings; 18. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session to 	365

<p>give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Twelfth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;</p>	
<p>• UNGA 65/230 (Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2010</p> <p><i>The General Assembly,</i></p> <p>3. <i>Takes note with appreciation</i> of the report of the Twelfth Congress, which contains the results of the Congress, including the conclusions and recommendations made at the workshops and at the high-level segment held during the Congress;</p> <p>4. <i>Endorses</i> the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and annexed to the present resolution;</p> <p>8. <i>Also welcomes</i> the prompt consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on a number of issues addressed in the Salvador Declaration, including those addressed in separate resolutions approved by the Commission at its nineteenth session, such as violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and international cooperation in criminal matters;</p> <p>9. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;</p> <p>10. <i>Also requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 49 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened between the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps;</p> <p>11. <i>Requests</i> the open-ended intergovernmental expert groups established pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress in their work;</p> <p>14. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its twentieth session options to improve the efficiency of the process involved in the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006;</p> <p>15. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Twelfth Congress, including the Salvador Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Congress are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Salvador Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session;</p> <p>Annex</p> <p><i>Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and</i></p>	373

<i>Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA 66/179 (Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2011 <i>The General Assembly,</i> 4. <i>Invites</i> Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the suggestions made by Member States; 5. <i>Recommends</i>, in order to strengthen the outcome of future crime congresses, that the number of their agenda items and workshops be limited, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops; 6. <i>Requests</i> the Commission to approve at its twenty-first session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress. 	405
VIII. Coordination of work between the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies or agencies, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC Resolution 1992/22 (Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice) – 1992 <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> IV – COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES 4. <i>Recognizes</i> the Commission as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and requests it to coordinate, as appropriate, relevant activities in this field; 5. <i>Requests</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to cooperate closely with the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women, other bodies, including the International Law Commission, and the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose activities may have crime prevention and criminal justice aspects, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and to ensure proper coordination and avoidance of possible duplication; 	46
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCPCJ Resolution 1/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme) – 1992 <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 3. <i>Decides</i> to cooperate closely with the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women, the International Law Commission and specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose activities may have crime prevention and criminal justice aspects, so as to coordinate activities in this field; 	33
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCPCJ Resolution 3/5 (Coordination and cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme) – 1994 <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 	61

<p>1. <i>Decides</i> to take steps towards enhancing active cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and interest;</p> <p>7. <i>Requests</i> the Branch and the Programme to continue the meetings begun in 1993 to review mutual activities in relevant areas of concern, which are in their respective fields of competence, such as mutual legal assistance, extradition, money-laundering, organized crime, legislation relating to the proceeds of crime, corruption, incorporation of anti-drug legislation in national penal codes, protection of human rights in the drafting and enforcement of anti-drug legislation, and crime prevention, especially in urban areas, and to report jointly and annually to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in strengthening coordination.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 5/3 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1996</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> <p>9. <i>Decides</i> that its bureau should endeavour to hold inter-sessional meetings with the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to improve coordination of work between the two commissions;</p>	113
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 6/1 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme) – 1997</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> <p>9. <i>Expresses its appreciation</i> for the informal meetings of the bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages the former to continue its efforts to improve the coordination of work of the two Commissions, taking into account particularly the preparatory work for the special session of the General Assembly to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities;</p>	119
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>E/CN.15/1997/19 (Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme: Report of the Secretary-General) – 1997</i> <p>10. In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 5/3, the bureau had informal meetings with the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to explore the possibility of holding joint inter-sessional meetings in order to improve coordination of the work of the two commissions.</p>	123
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 1998/46 (Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields) – 1998</i> <i>Annex II – Functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council with specific responsibilities for the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences</i> <p>2. Bearing in mind the interlinkages of issues and their cross-cutting nature, there is a need for the functional commissions to strengthen their coordination, while paying careful attention to the mandates and terms of reference of each commission. The Economic and Social Council has to play a key role in this process. In this context, adoption of multi-year thematic programme for the functional commissions responsible for follow-up to the major conferences can be helpful.</p> <p>7. To avoid duplication or overlap, functional commissions may also be encouraged to request through the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate, that another functional commission be</p>	150

<p>charged to look into an issue under consideration by the commission making the request, without overloading the other commission's work programme. Functional commissions may be encouraged to request through the Council, as appropriate, additional inputs from other functional commissions on issues of interest to the commission making the request.</p> <p>39. As agreed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/61 of 25 July 1997, cooperation among functional commissions should be supported and enhanced by the Bureau of the Council with the assistance of the respective secretariats of the functional commissions.</p>	
<p>• ECOSOC 1999/51 (Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions) – 1999</p> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>4. <i>Encourages</i> annual meetings of its bureau with the chairpersons of the functional commissions to facilitate an exchange of views and information on the direction of the programmes of work of the commissions;</p> <p>5. <i>Invites</i> the bureaux of the functional commissions to develop interaction among themselves to improve collaboration and coordination on issues that are addressed by two or more commissions, using information technology as required;</p> <p>7. <i>Invites</i> the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to consider adopting multi-year programmes of work;</p> <p>8. <i>Encourages</i> the functional commissions, in formulating the titles of the items in their programmes of work, to provide, where appropriate, an explicit indication of linkages of their planned activities with those of other commissions and/or with major planned United Nations events, and also encourages the functional commissions, assisted by their secretariats, to enhance coordination and collaboration at the programme planning and formulation stage;</p> <p>9. <i>Invites</i> the functional commissions, in designing their multi-year programmes of work, to take fully into account the multi-year programmes of work of other functional commissions to ensure complementarity between them;</p> <p>10. <i>Stresses</i> the need for consistency and complementarity between the programmes of work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, while keeping in mind the need to avoid overlapping and duplication of their mandates;</p> <p>11. <i>Welcomes</i> the holding of open and informal dialogue sessions, including by the Council, on cross-cutting themes of various functional commissions, and encourages the further development of this practice, bearing in mind the importance of providing adequate time for intergovernmental debate, as well as the need to focus on issues within their mandates;</p> <p>22. <i>Encourages</i> the bureaux of the functional commissions to continue to support the cooperation among the functional commissions, in particular by implementing fully the guidance given by the Council in its resolution 1999/1, and encourages further strengthening and intensification of collaboration between and among the secretariats of the functional commissions; such collaboration can be in the form of, <i>inter alia</i>, preparation of joint reports on linked issues, systematic exchange of relevant information and documentation and participation in relevant activities, where feasible and appropriate;</p>	172
<p>• ECOSOC 2004/63 (Promoting coordination and consolidation of the work of the functional commissions) – 2004</p> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council,</i></p> <p>1. <i>Takes note with appreciation</i> of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of</p>	271

<p>the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2004;</p> <p>5. <i>Encourages</i> greater cooperation between its functional commissions and the regional commissions;</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2005/48 (Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) – 2005</i> <i>The Economic and Social Council,</i> 5. <i>Recognizes</i> that progress has been made in several areas to enhance cooperation among the functional commissions and between the functional commissions and the funds and programmes, and invites the functional commissions to continue to work towards further strengthening this cooperation, including through the exchange of experiences, with the aim of contributing to the quality and impact of intergovernmental decisions; 	284
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CCPCJ Resolution 20/1 (Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) – 2011</i> <i>The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,</i> 21. <i>Recommends,</i> with a view to improving the governing role and functioning of the Commission and the effective and adequate implementation of decisions adopted by the Commission, the following: (a) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should hold joint reconvened sessions limited to agenda items included in the operational segment of the agendas of both Commissions, with a view to providing integrated policy directives to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on administrative, budgetary and strategic management issues, and, in this context, the practice of holding back-to-back but separate reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should be continued, in order to deal with agenda items included in the normative segment of the agenda of each Commission; 	386
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ECOSOC 2011/259 (Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) – 2011</i> At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/10 of 25 March 2011 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/1 of 13 April 2012 and decided that: (a) Starting in 2011, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold joint meetings during their reconvened sessions for the sole purpose of considering agenda items included in the operational segment of the agendas of both Commissions, with a view to providing integrated policy directives on administrative, budgetary and strategic management issues to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; (b) The practice of holding back-to-back reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be continued to enable each Commission to consider, in separate meetings, agenda items included in the normative segment of its agenda. 	403

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