

Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

11. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. *Looks forward* to the publication of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

14. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-third session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/58. Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices,

Concerned about the prevailing trends of criminality in many countries of the world, which show the spread of emerging new forms of serious and organized crime,

1. *Takes note* of the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders", contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,¹⁶ as a guideline for future United Nations activities directed towards the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and the treatment of offenders;

2. *Invites* Member States to make use of the report, as appropriate, in formulating national crime prevention policies and strategies;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as international governmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, to collaborate fully in pursuance of the goals set out in the report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the collaboration referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Urges* all Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should draw on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice.

98th plenary meeting
8 December 1977

32/59. Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to a more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses, negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Recalling in this context the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in this field in accordance with Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,¹⁷ held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,¹⁸

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.5/536, annex IV.

¹⁷ A/CONF.56/10 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and corrigendum).

¹⁸ E/CN.5/536, chap. I, sect. B.