Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following nine draft resolutions.

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Violence against women in all its forms*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on domestic violence, 1/

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 45/114 of 14 December 1990 on domestic violence and 47/96 of 16 December 1992 on migrant women workers,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/46 of 8 March 1993, in which the Commission, inter alia, condemned acts of violence and violations of human rights directed specifically against women, 2/

Referring to the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, 3/ held at Vienna from 11 to 15 November 1991,

Reaffirming its resolution 1992/18 of 30 July 1992,

Fully supporting the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women, 4/ elaborated by the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women and by the Working Group on Violence against Women of the Commission on the Status of Women, held at Vienna from 31 August to 4 September 1992,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing and endemic violence against women,

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

1/ A/CONF.144/17.


4/ E/CN.6/1993/12, appendix I.
Convinced of the necessity of substantially improving the situation of victims of violence,

Calling attention to the fact that it is important for perpetrators of domestic violence to receive appropriate punishment,

Noting that, unlike rape within the family or in the community, systematic rape used as a political strategy is not mentioned in the documents referred to above,

Strongly condemning systematic rape during armed conflict,

Recognizing the increased public attention that is being given to the issue of violence against women, and how women can be victimized by virtue of their gender,

Recognizing also the work being done by non-governmental organizations in eliminating violence against women, in drawing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of violence against women and in assisting women who are victims of violence,

Appreciating international cooperation in efforts to combat violence against women,

1. Urges Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations concerned:

   (a) To take all possible steps to prevent violence against women;

   (b) To intensify their efforts to use criminal law to prohibit violent acts against women;

   (c) To promote police and penal systems that combine the protection of society with the prosecution and appropriate punishment of perpetrators;

   (d) To offer full assistance, including provision of safe shelter, access to the legal system and, where necessary, counselling, medical, financial and other support, to women who are victims of violence;

   (e) To improve police training to ensure that all incidents of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and that adequate help and support are given to victims in countries where it is necessary;

   (f) To respond quickly to every case that calls for assistance to be provided to the victim;

   (g) To take measures to combat violence against women occurring within the community, such as rape, sexual abuse, traditional practices harmful to women, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;

   (h) To guarantee appropriate punishment and treatment of offenders, including sentencing strategies that deter perpetrators from repeating offences;
(i) To include the issue of violence against women in all its forms in the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family, in 1994, under the question of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(j) To include the issue of violence against women in all its forms under the appropriate item of the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995;

2. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to include the issue of violence against women in all its forms in the provisional agenda for its third session;

3. Urges Governments to give their full support to the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session of the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women, recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session;

4. Welcomes the extrabudgetary funds provided by the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, for the publication, in English, of the document entitled "Strategies for confronting domestic violence: a resource manual", prepared in collaboration with the Government of Canada, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat and the Helsinki Institute and reviewed at an expert group meeting hosted by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, and requests the Secretary-General to publish it as soon as possible in the other official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of regular budgetary or extrabudgetary funds.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime*

The Economic and Social Council.


Recalling also its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling further the Milan Plan of Action, 5/ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing

* For the discussion, see chap. II.


Aware of the universal character of urban crime,

Recognizing the usefulness of establishing guidelines to facilitate action on preventing urban crime,

Anxious to respond to the call by many States for technical cooperation programmes adapted to local conditions and needs,

1. Takes note of the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, contained in the annex to the present resolution, which are aimed at making urban crime prevention more effective;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention as widely as possible, with a view to their being examined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session for their inclusion in the discussion under item 6 of the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995, and then being published in the most appropriate form, for example, in the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; 11/

3. Encourages Member States to report on their experiences in elaborating urban crime prevention projects on the basis of the proposed guidelines;

4. Calls upon the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and non-governmental organizations to submit their experiences in the field of urban crime prevention and to express their observations;

6/ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.
7/ General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.
8/ General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
9/ General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.
10/ See United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2, chap. I, sect. C.
5. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility, taking into account the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, of coordinating measures for urban crime prevention that may be included in the assistance programmes carried out by other United Nations entities;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to examine, together with international financial institutions, the possibility of including urban crime prevention measures in their assistance programmes.

Annex

PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR COOPERATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF URBAN CRIME PREVENTION

A. Modalities for the design and implementation of cooperation and assistance activities

1. All cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should comply with the principles set out below.

1. Local approach to problems

2. Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms - for each case a local approach to the problems to be addressed must be adopted. This involves:

   (a) A local diagnostic survey of the crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their extent;

   (b) The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling this diagnostic survey and in crime prevention: public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises etc.), community representatives etc.;

   (c) The setting up, from the outset, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy.

2. Concerted design of a global crime prevention action plan

3. The global crime prevention action plan:

   (a) Shall define:

      (i) The nature of the phenomena to be tackled (poverty, unemployment, housing, health and education problems, cultural or inter-ethnic conflicts, drugs etc.);

      (ii) The objectives being pursued and the time-limits fixed for them to be attained;
(iii) The modalities of action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved *vis-à-vis* the implementation of the plan (national and local resources to be mobilized and resources available through international cooperation);

(b) Shall involve a wide range of fields:

(i) Family, young people and adults, relationship between the generations or between social groups etc.;

(ii) Education, civic values, culture etc.;

(iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment;

(iv) Housing;

(v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;

(vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;

(vii) Combating the culture of violence;

(c) Shall involve a range of actors representing:

(i) The police, the courts, education, housing, health, social workers etc.;

(ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents, etc.;

(iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;

(d) Shall provide for action on various levels:

(i) Primary prevention:

a. By promoting welfare and health development and progress and by combating all forms of social deprivation;

b. By promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;

c. By promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures;

d. By adapting the working methods of the police and the courts (community police and courts);

(ii) Prevention of recidivism:

a. Through modified police intervention (rapid response, within the local community etc.);
b. By modifying methods of judicial intervention:
   i. Diversification of modalities of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (special system for minors);
   ii. Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime;
   iii. Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;

(iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;
(iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in the treatment of victims by means of the following:
   a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively;
   b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation);
   c. Introducing systems of victim reception, assistance and follow-up.

B. Implementation of the action plan

1. The national authorities

4. The national authorities:
   a. Should provide active encouragement to local actors (information, technical and financial aid etc.);
   b. Should coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs (possibly by means of contracts between national and local authorities);
   c. Should organize interministerial consultation and cooperation mechanisms.

2. The national and local authorities

5. The national and local authorities:
   a. Should be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities;
   b. Should implement training programmes (national and local) to inform and support all the professionals involved in crime prevention (initial training as well as in-service training to accommodate changes in working methods);
(c) Should compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how;

(d) Should provide for means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and the possible revision of it.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment*

The Economic and SocialCouncil,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it determined that three priority themes should guide the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, one of which included the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, and in section III of which it invited Member States to establish reliable and effective channels of communication among themselves and with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the regional institutes affiliated with the United Nations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Congress, inter alia, the resolution on the role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment, 12/

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly called for strengthening regional and international cooperation in combating transnational crime,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration of the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, in organizing the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, held at Lauchhammer, Germany, from 25 to 29 April 1992,

Noting also with appreciation the ongoing study on environmental crime, sanctioning strategies and sustainable development undertaken jointly by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Australian Institute of Criminology,

1. Takes note of the conclusions of the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

12/ See United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2, chap. I.
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of undertaking activities in the field of environmental crime in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular to include environmental crime as an issue for technical cooperation and, for that purpose, to establish, with input from Member States, a roster of experts from all regions in the field of environmental crime;

3. **Requests** the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the regional or associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to assist the Secretary-General in this endeavour by sharing their expertise;

4. **Calls upon** Member States and the bodies concerned to continue their efforts to protect nature and the environment using, in addition to measures provided by administrative law and liability under civil law, measures in the field of national criminal law, and to provide requesting Member States with technical cooperation in the field of environmental crime.

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**Annex**

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SEMINAR ON THE POLICY OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE PROTECTION OF NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE, HELD AT LAUCHHAMMER, GERMANY, FROM 25 TO 29 APRIL 1992

1. The existing state of the environment is serious and calls for efficient countermeasures throughout Europe at the national, supranational and international level. The environment as a whole and its component elements must be protected in such a way that:

   (a) Existing damage will be eliminated or at least reduced (including restoration);

   (b) Harm will be prevented;

   (c) Risk will be minimized.

2. There should be enhanced recognition of environmental interests as special or particular legal interests. The necessity of using water, air, the soil and other natural elements to a certain extent, however, precludes a prohibition on every action affecting those environmental interests.

3. The objective of environmental protection requires an integrated approach employing a variety of instruments appropriate to influence conduct and to reduce burdens on the environment, ranging from public participation to the use of sanctions. Regulatory environmental administrative law still remains at the heart of state instruments for the protection of the environment. Other methods of environmental protection, e.g., economic incentives or the use of civil sanctions, will be important for many aspects of environmental protection. In addition, criminal law should play a flanking and supporting and, where appropriate, independent role.
4. The goal in using the threat of sanctions is not only to back up the enforcement of administrative rules, but also to protect environmental interests as such (qualifying them as penal activities protected interests). Here, too, criminal law can have a general and specific preventive effect and may, by its moral stigma, heighten environmental awareness.

5. Substantive criminal law can play an autonomous and independent role in cases of serious attacks on the environment, including the endangerment of public health or of life or of serious bodily harm. Above and beyond this, the legislator cannot develop behavioural criteria under criminal law which are more stringently defined than those under administrative law. In that respect, environmental criminal law is closely linked to and dependent upon administrative law, which limits the effect of the former; nevertheless, this does not provide any reason for it not to be used in this context. That limitation is also dependent upon what differences exist in the approach and the means of the administration and the judiciary in the role which they play in protecting the environment. To reduce the risk of non-uniform application, emphasis should be placed on links with administrative regulations by comparison with links with administrative decisions.

6. Environmental criminal law should encompass all areas of the environment. It is up to the national legislators whether in this respect offences are developed which refer to the environment as a whole or the specific components thereof. The legislator should develop at least a common or similar offence in relation to water, air and soil pollution.

7. Offences should be differentiated according to their seriousness (with, as a consequence, a different range of sanctions). One factor is the division according to the state of mens rea between intentional and reckless or negligent acts. Another emerging possibility is the use of the concept of endangerment in addition to the traditional use of so-called result crimes in continental legislation.

8. It is not sufficient to use criminal law only to combat damage to other violations of environmental entities. Serious infringements of safety regulations, of other operator duties or of the administrator's preventive control interests can vastly increase the risk that hazards or damage will incur. Therefore it is justifiable to invoke criminal law to deal with the inappropriate handling of hazardous substances, goods and plants or the possible impairment of control interests. A distinction may be drawn between offences which require that the act:

   (a) Creates a concrete or actual danger to environmental objects
       (so-called concrete endangerment offence);

   (b) Occurs in a situation with a likelihood of danger (see the penal
       provision in the Vienna Convention on the Protection of Nuclear Materials;
       so-called potential endangerment offence);

   (c) Covers a mode of behaviour which is typically dangerous for the
       environment (e.g., operation without the necessary permit of a plant
       classified in a list as typically dangerous; violation of an order prohibiting
       the running of a plant; illegal disposal or export of dangerous waste;
       so-called abstract endangerment offence).
9. Minor offences (especially non-severe violations of administrative rules) could, without a loss of efficiency, be sanctioned only by fines or, in countries where a distinction exists between criminal and administrative punitive sanctions, be classified as administrative violations (punishable by a non-criminal fine). In that respect the scope of criminal law could even be restricted.

10. In the context of moves towards the introduction of alternative or additional measures under criminal law in general, in comparison with the traditional use of fines and imprisonment, consideration should also be given to the possibility of using other measures (such as restoration of the status quo; imposition of obligations to improve the state of the environment; confiscation of proceeds from crime). The decision on such a variety of measures may be dependent on the use of those instruments by the administration and on their effect.

11. Support should be given to the extension of the idea of imposing (criminal or non-criminal) fines on corporations (or possibly even other measures) in Europe.

12. When using criminal law and creating new offences in the area of environmental protection, consideration should be given to the need for enforcement resources. In countries where prosecution is not undertaken by the administrative agencies themselves, the application (and effect) of environmental criminal law by the prosecuting authority and judiciary is to a great extent dependent on the use of the knowledge and experience of those agencies and upon their cooperation. In order to reduce conflicts of interests and to enhance the possibility of clearing up cases, legal rules or administrative guidelines for reporting offences by administrative agencies should be developed. Cooperation and coordination between the administrative and criminal agencies is essential. Special training and sufficient staffing should be provided. Further studies on improved measures for enforcement of existing environmental protection legislation should be undertaken.

13. The environment must be protected not only at the national but also at the international level. In this respect criminal law for the protection of the environment should also be developed at the international level.

14. Improvements should be made in the options available for prosecuting extraterritorial or transboundary criminal offences. In that respect:

   (a) It should be possible to take jurisdiction in all countries over offences of a transboundary nature. Positive conflicts of jurisdiction should be solved. The problem of dealing under the criminal law with acts permitted in one State, and which produce harmful effects in another State where such acts are prohibited, should be examined in the light of the development of international and/or supranational law, including the use of bilateral and multilateral conventions or European Community regulations to develop common environmental standards;

   (b) The extension of extraterritorial jurisdiction or the possible use or expansion of extradition should be considered.
15. European standards of environmental substantive criminal law should be developed. Following the encouragement for the harmonization of regional legislation given by the adoption of the resolution entitled "The role of criminal law in the protection of nature and environment" by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was welcomed by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the efforts of the Council of Europe in elaborating a convention and a recommendation on environmental offences should be supported. Such instruments should reflect the basic ideas expressed in paragraphs 6, 8 and 10 above. This will improve international cooperation and reduce the danger of dislocation through the evasion of stricter enforcement in one country by moving to another country.

16. European conventions applicable to international cooperation in the prosecution of offences (e.g., by extradition, mutual assistance, transfer of proceedings) should be adhered to and utilized.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime*

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the increasing dimensions and sophistication of organized transnational crime,

Recognizing the danger posed by organized transnational crime to all countries of the world,

Reaffirming the need for more intensified international cooperation to prevent and control organized transnational crime,

Convinced that effective and concerted action at all levels to prevent and control the activities of organized and transnational criminal groups represents an investment in the future for all societies,

Recognizing the need to intensify and coordinate efforts against organized transnational crime at the national and regional levels in order to ensure concerted and efficient global action,

Convinced that the regular exchange and dissemination of information can assist Governments in establishing adequate criminal justice systems and in devising effective strategies and policies against crime,

Convinced also that technical assistance in this field is indispensable,

* For the discussion, see chap. II.
**Convinced further** of the need to develop means of cooperating at the investigative and judicial levels.

**Considering** that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch has at its disposal the knowledge and expertise required to assist Member States in their efforts against transnational and organized crime,

**Recalling** General Assembly resolutions 45/107, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 47/87 and 47/91 of 16 December 1992,

**Recalling also** that, in section IV of its resolution 1992/22, of 30 July 1992, the Council recognized the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. **Requests** the Secretary-General to organize, without real growth implications for the overall United Nations regular budget for the biennium 1994-1995, a World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held in the third quarter of 1994, which should have the following objectives:

   (a) To examine the problems and dangers posed by transnational and organized crime in the various regions of the world;

   (b) To consider national legislation and to evaluate its adequacy to deal with the various forms of organized transnational crime and to identify appropriate guidelines for legislative and other measures to be taken at the national level;

   (c) To identify the most effective forms of international cooperation for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial levels;

   (d) To consider appropriate modalities and guidelines for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the regional and international levels;

   (e) To consider whether it would be feasible to elaborate international instruments, including conventions, against organized transnational crime;

2. **Accepts with appreciation** the offer of the Government of Italy to act as host for the Conference;

3. **Invites** all Member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session on the status of the preparations for the Conference.
DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Control of the proceeds of crime*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in section VI of which the Council determined that three priority themes should guide the work of the Commission, one of which included money-laundering,

Recalling also resolution 1/2 of 29 April 1992 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on control of the proceeds of crime, 13/

Aware that control of the proceeds of crime is an essential element in the struggle against organized and transnational crime,

Convinced that international action against organized and transnational crime requires, in addition to intensified law enforcement, concerted efforts to prevent and control the laundering of the proceeds of crime as an essential means of destroying criminal organizations,

Convinced also that effective control of the proceeds of crime requires concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their illegal activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in international cooperation,

Convinced further that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits and that international action aimed at controlling the proceeds of crime can therefore only be effective if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

Noting the efforts already undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrial countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the efforts of the Council of Europe, the European Community and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States,

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* For the discussion, see chap. II.

Recalling the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 14/ on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system.

Welcoming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993, 15/

1. Requests the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch:

(a) To continue studying the problem of controlling the proceeds of crime;

(b) To continue collecting relevant information on national legislation and its implementation;

(c) To consider identifying areas of interest to criminal organizations, with a view to evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of measures taken to control the proceeds derived from criminal activities;

(d) To consider, in cooperation with the United Nations bodies concerned and other relevant entities, such as the Financial Action Task Force, the possibility of assisting Governments, at their request, in developing guidelines for the detection, investigation and prosecution of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and in providing information to assist financial institutions in detecting, monitoring and controlling suspicious transactions and in preventing the infiltration of the legitimate economy by the proceeds of crime;

(e) To elaborate appropriate training material for use in providing practical assistance to Member States at their request;

(f) To provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in drafting, revising and implementing relevant legislation, in organizing special investigation teams and in training law enforcement, investigative, prosecutorial and judicial personnel;

2. Invites the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to cooperate closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in matters related to the control of the proceeds of crime;

14/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

3. Welcomes with appreciation the initiative of the Government of Italy and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council to organize, in cooperation with financial institutions, at the international and national levels, of the various countries that have dealt with the problem of controlling the proceeds of crime, and under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, to be held in Italy in June 1994.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling further its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it acceded high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and requested an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme,

Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can only be effective if it is provided with resources that are commensurate with its requirements and that allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, 16/

Deeply concerned about the delay in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Council resolution 1992/22, with respect to strengthening, as resources permit, the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and upgrading the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch into a division,

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

1. **Reaffirms** the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in enabling Member States to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime;

2. **Reaffirms also** the importance of the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body for the activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. **Reaffirms further** its decision, contained in its resolution 1992/22, section V, to accord high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, and to request an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and to Council resolution 1992/22 by strengthening the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by upgrading it into a division, headed by a Director, if necessary by reallocating existing resources;

5. **Takes note** of the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1994-1995, submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, and requests the Secretary-General to reflect it in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, as modified in accordance with decisions of the Commission;

6. **Invites** the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly to ensure proper follow-up to the proposals of the Secretary-General, pursuant to the present resolution;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on progress made in the implementation of Council resolution 1992/22 and the present resolution.

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17/ E/CN.15/1993/CRP.5.
DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, concerning crime prevention and criminal justice*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on computerization of criminal justice,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/120 of 17 December 1991 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/91 of 16 December 1992 on crime prevention and criminal justice,

Further bearing in mind its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it determined the three priority themes that should guide the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the development of a detailed programme,

Recalling that in section VII of its resolution 1992/22, the Council, inter alia, decided that the Commission should include in its agenda, beginning with its second session, a standing item on the existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 1990/21 of 24 May 1990 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,


Also taking note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts for the Evaluation of Implementation of United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 19/

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.


19/ E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.4

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Recalling section I of its resolution 1992/22, entitled "Strengthening the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, especially operational activities and advisory services".

Conscious that preventing and controlling crime is a growing challenge for most Member States and the international community as a whole,

Convinced that developing crime prevention and criminal justice skills is necessary to strengthen the rule of law and to promote democracy,

Alarmed by the negative impact of criminal activities on the development process in many countries, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition,

Bearing in mind the urgent need of the least developed countries for assistance, particularly in training crime prevention and criminal justice officials and practitioners,

Conscious of the relationship between national crime and more sophisticated forms of transnational criminal activities,

Convinced that effective action against crime requires increased technical cooperation activities at the international level, in order to provide appropriate assistance to Member States whose capacity to deal with crime-related issues is insufficient and to tackle serious forms of international criminal activity, such as transnational and organized crime,

Recalling that in General Assembly resolution 46/152, the Assembly emphasized the practical orientation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and decided that the programme should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime and improving the response to it,

Concerned by the disparity between the need for technical assistance and the resources available for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling that in section VI of its resolution 1992/22, the Council determined that the majority of programme resources should be concentrated on the provision of training, advisory services and technical cooperation in a limited number of areas of recognized need, taking into account the need for technical assistance to developing countries, and that, in implementing special operational activities and advisory services in situations of urgent need, the Secretariat should place major emphasis on serving as a broker and clearing-house,

Convinced that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide the necessary operational perspective to Member States, thus assisting them in modernizing their criminal justice systems,
Aware that the introduction of modern criminal justice techniques requires education and training of criminal justice personnel,

Mindful that computer-assisted collection, management and distribution of crime prevention and criminal justice information are of growing importance to the effective and humane administration of criminal justice systems,

Expressing its appreciation to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the United States Department of Justice and the State University of New York at Albany, United States of America, for their strong support in the development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network,

Welcoming the contributions to technical cooperation made on a multilateral or bilateral basis by a number of Governments and institutions and noting in this regard that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund has received contributions from the Governments of France, Italy and Tunisia and from the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation,


Reaffirming that the prevention and control of crime require effective, concerted and multidisciplinary action at the national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the scope of international cooperation in all fields of crime prevention and criminal justice should be extended and increased as a matter of utmost importance and that technical assistance programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice should be expanded and strengthened as a matter of urgency,

Alarmed by the fact that large financial profits derived from criminal activity may enable transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, infect and corrupt the structure of Governments, legitimate commercial activities and society at large, thereby impeding economic and social development, hampering law and order, undermining the foundation of States and preventing good governance,


Noting, with respect to priority themes, the need to pay particular attention to such issues as organized crime in all its manifestations, money-laundering, the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, the protection of cultural property from theft and smuggling, domestic violence, the computerization of the administration of criminal justice, juvenile delinquency and street crime.

I. REVIEW OF PRIORITY THEMES

1. Reaffirms the priority themes formulated by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session and contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, section VI;

2. Invites Member States to prepare and circulate in advance of each session proposals on specific objectives and activities, as recommended in Commission resolution 1/1 of 29 April 1992 on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, 20/ underlining the importance for the third and subsequent sessions of the Commission of implementing the mechanisms, referred to in paragraphs 32-35 of the annex to that resolution, for determining the objectives and the specific activities of the programme.

II. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

1. Welcomes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat to carry out operational activities, notably setting up projects to be implemented in developing countries and countries in transition and participating in and contributing to the work of peace-keeping operations, such as those of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the United Nations Protection Force;

2. Notes with appreciation the cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and other United Nations entities, such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, and recommends that such cooperation be expanded and intensified;

3. Also notes with appreciation the support provided by some Member States in organizing training seminars, inter alia, by providing funding and in-kind expertise;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue elaborating, in accordance with the programme priorities, training curricula that could be implemented in Member States upon request and adapted to particular national or regional conditions and requirements, using new and existing materials such as manuals and other publications, United Nations guidelines, minimum rules and model treaties on crime prevention and criminal justice;
5. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to develop basic courses on United Nations norms and guidelines for peace-keeping, peace-building and emergency mission personnel and their national counterparts, designed to restore or upgrade criminal justice systems and to respond rapidly to emergent requests in such missions;

6. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to ensure the involvement of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the planning of such missions;

7. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources;

8. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by providing the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources, if necessary by reallocating existing resources, as well as by means of voluntary contributions, to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services upon request by Member States;

9. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to consider making available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

10. **Invites** Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to augment the implementation of technical assistance projects;

11. **Recommends** to Member States that they integrate crime prevention and criminal justice components into their priority areas for development, so as to better address crime-related issues in the context of national development;

12. **Reaffirms** the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries;

13. **Recognizes** the relevance of close cooperation between the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to the development of technical assistance and research projects at the regional and interregional levels, taking into account regional characteristics and traditions of the various criminal justice systems.
III. UNITED NATIONS STANDARDS AND NORMS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. **Reaffirms** the importance of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. **Underlines** the need for further coordination and concerted action in translating those standards into practice;

3. **Invites** the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to focus on the promotion of the use and application of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice, while recognizing the social, cultural and economic conditions of Member States;

4. **Invites** Governments to pay due attention to United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice and to enhance their widest possible dissemination;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the texts of the standards contained in the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, 23/ which has been published only in English, calls for the reprint of the *Compendium* in English and its publication in the other five official languages of the United Nations;

6. **Recognizes** the important role that the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes associated or affiliated with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations play in promoting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General:

   (a) To assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice;

   (b) To strengthen and coordinate activities in this field, including advisory services, training programmes and fellowships, with a view to undertaking joint programmes and developing collaborative mechanisms;

   (c) To commence without delay a process of information-gathering to be undertaken by means of surveys, such as reporting systems, and contributions from other sources, initially paying attention to the United Nations standards, norms and guidelines listed in paragraph 8 (a) below; the surveys should be conducted over a two-year period in order to enable Member States to have sufficient time to provide replies; the results of the first surveys should be considered at the earliest possible session of the Commission;

8. Requests the Commission to establish, at its third session, an open-ended in-sessional working group, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council 24/ and subject to the consideration of financial implications, in order to discuss, inter alia, the following issues:

(a) The role of the United Nations in promoting the use and application of the following standards, norms and guidelines, with the understanding that this selection does not imply any priority over other standards, norms and guidelines and is subject to review at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

(i) The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; 25/

(ii) The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, 26/ together with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; 27/

(iii) The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; 28/

(iv) The Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; 29/

(b) The evaluation of the reporting system and other sources of information;

(c) Measures to improve the dissemination of information, education and technical assistance to enhance their use and application;

9. Commends the World Conference on Human Rights and its Preparatory Committee for bearing in mind the existence of important United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice;

10. Calls upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, to pay due attention to the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held at Vienna in June 1993, as far as crime prevention and criminal justice issues are concerned.

24/ E/5975/Rev.1.

25/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4, annex I.A.

26/ General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.


28/ General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

IV. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A. Collection of information

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the survey of activities carried out in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and on coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies, 30/ the ongoing activities of the Secretariat concerning the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data for the benefit of Member States and criminal justice professionals;

2. Reaffirms the usefulness of these information activities in crime prevention and criminal justice policy development and programme planning;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on progress made on the Fourth and Fifth Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data;

4. Strongly encourages Governments to continue to reply promptly to requests of the Secretary-General for crime prevention and criminal justice data in order to ensure that those data can be processed and provided to all Member States and other interested parties in a timely and efficient manner.

B. Management of information

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and to intensify efforts directed at the modernization of criminal justice techniques and administration, with special attention to the needs of developing countries, including the introduction of compatible information technology to facilitate the administration of criminal justice and to strengthen practical cooperation on crime control between Member States;

2. Encourages Member States, the private sector and criminal justice professionals to exchange proposals, information on projects and innovations enhancing criminal justice operations through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

30/ E/CN.15/1993/2.
C. Distribution of information

1. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary services for the transfer of the management and daily operations of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

2. Invites Member States to consider the provision of extrabudgetary resources, including but not restricted to the secondment of computer-programming professionals with criminal justice experience, to the Secretariat in order to assist in the orderly transfer of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, and to provide support for its further logistical and substantive development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as resources permit:

(a) To strengthen and expand the clearing-house functions of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

(b) To organize training courses that would enable criminal justice professionals, in particular those in developing countries, to acquaint themselves with the services of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network;

(c) To establish a support system for developing countries that would, among other things, ensure that basic costs connected with the provision of the necessary modalities, including the costs of membership in the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network and transmission costs, are covered;

(d) To report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of the data.

V. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH AND OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

1. Welcomes with appreciation Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993 31/ and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/41 of 5 March 1993; 32/

2. Invites the various relevant entities of the United Nations system, including but not limited to the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department for


32/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.
Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Environment Programme of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to cooperate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and to extend to it their support and assistance in implementing its mandates;

3. **Decides** to continue its close cooperation in this field with the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women and the specialized agencies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual interest and concern and to ensure coordination and avoidance of duplication;

4. ** Recommends** that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of resorting, when appropriate, to the expertise available in, or accessible through, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in considering the establishment of an international criminal court and the draft code of crimes against the peace and security of mankind;

5. **Invites** Member States to ensure that their efforts and arrangements aimed at cooperation and coordination at the bilateral and regional levels take into account the relevant activities and work of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate cooperation and coordination in accordance with the present resolution and to report on the subject to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session.
DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be convened in 1995,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 35/171 of 15 December 1980 and 45/121 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly noted the importance of the United Nations congresses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Acknowledging the new role of the congresses stipulated in paragraph 29 of the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152,

Emphasizing the importance of undertaking all the preparatory activities for the Ninth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Recalling its resolution 1992/24 of 30 July 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, including proposals for action-oriented research and demonstration workshops related to the topics selected for the Ninth Congress,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the Ninth Congress, taking into account, inter alia, the need for all draft resolutions on the selected topics to be submitted well in advance of the Ninth Congress,

Aware of the role played in crime prevention and criminal justice by the dissemination to the public of relevant information and of the impact on society at large of the mass media, at both the national and international levels,

Considering that, in view of the internationalization of new forms of criminality, the criminal justice community should work hand in hand with the mass media to attain an optimal level of dissemination of reliable and timely information on crime prevention,

Aware of the important work to be accomplished by the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress,

* For the discussion, see chap. V.
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth Congress, 33/


2. Approves the following provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session:

1. Opening of the Congress.

2. Organizational matters.

3. International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

4. Action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment: national experiences and international cooperation.

5. Criminal justice and police systems: management and improvement of police and other law enforcement agencies, prosecution, courts, corrections; and the role of lawyers.

6. Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crimes in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives.

7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

3. Approves also the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and contained in the annex to the present resolution;

4. Takes note of the discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress, together with its addendum, approved by the Commission at its second session;

5. Endorses the programme of work for the Ninth Congress, including the holding of six workshops on the following topics:

(a) Extradition and international cooperation: exchange of national experiences and implementation of relevant principles in national legislation (one day);

(b) Mass media and crime prevention (one day);

(c) Urban policy and crime prevention (one day);

(d) Prevention of violent crime (one day);

(e) Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice (two days);

(f) International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of criminal justice information (two days);

6. **Notes** that all organizational work for the above-mentioned workshops will be coordinated by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

7. **Accepts with appreciation** the initiatives of the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to assist the Secretariat in convening the workshops; 34/.

8. **Invites** donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure the full participation of the latter in the workshops;

9. **Decides** to include within the framework of the plenary of the Ninth Congress a one-day discussion on experiences in and practical measures aimed at combating corruption involving public officials;

10. **Invites** Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to support financially, organizationally and technically the preparations for the workshops;

11. **Takes note** of the timetable for the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress contained in the report of the Secretary-General; 35/.

12. **Recommends** that adequate provision be made for the attendance of the relevant regional commissions at the third and fourth sessions of the Commission and at the Ninth Congress;

13. **Requests** the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake the necessary logistic steps, in collaboration with Member States and the network of crime prevention institutes, to mobilize the participation of relevant parties in the preparations for all six workshops;

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34/ E/CN.15/1993/CRP.1, paras. 66-75.

(b) To allocate, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, the necessary resources for the organization of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and of the Ninth Congress itself;

(c) To make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and the Ninth Congress itself;

(d) To provide the necessary additional resources, including temporary assistance, to the United Nations Office at Vienna, in order to enable its Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, all preparatory and follow-up activities for the Ninth Congress;

(e) To provide resources, as required, to ensure a wide and effective programme of public information related to the preparations for the Ninth Congress and the Ninth Congress itself;

(f) To invite 20 expert consultants to participate in the Ninth Congress, at the expense of the United Nations, as was done for the previous three United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, thus ensuring that adequate expertise is provided to the Ninth Congress by each region for each substantive topic;

(g) To appoint, in accordance with the established practice for the congresses, a Secretary-General of the Ninth Congress;

14. **Decides** that the Ninth Congress should be held early in 1995 for a period of ten working days and two days of pre-Congress consultations;

15. **Encourages** Governments to undertake preparations for the Ninth Congress by all appropriate means, with a view to formulating national position papers;

16. **Invites** 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 time.

**Annex**

**DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR UNITED NATIONS CONGRESSES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS**

I. **REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS**

**Composition of delegations**

**Rule 1**

The delegation of each State participating in the Congress shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.
Designated representatives

Rule 2

An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the head of delegation.

Submission of credentials

Rule 3

1. The credentials of representatives shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress, if possible not later than one week before the opening of the Congress. Any later change in the composition of delegations shall also be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress.

Credentials Committee

Rule 4

1. There shall be a Credentials Committee of nine members appointed by the Congress on the proposal of the President. Its membership shall, as far as possible, be the same as that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its preceding session.

2. The Credentials Committee shall itself elect from among the representatives of participating States a Chairman and such other officers as it considers necessary.

3. The Credentials Committee shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Congress.

Provisional participation in the Congress

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Congress upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Congress.
II. OFFICERS

Elections

Rule 6

The Congress shall elect from among the representatives of participating States a President, 24 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for each of the committees provided for in rule 45. These officers shall constitute the General Committee and shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

Acting President

Rule 7

1. If the President finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he or she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents as acting President.

2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same power and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President

Rule 8

If the President is unable to perform his or her functions, a new President shall be elected.

Voting rights of the President

Rule 9

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall designate another member of his or her delegation to exercise that function.

III. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Chairman

Rule 10

The President or, in his or her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by the President shall serve as Chairman of the General Committee.
Substitute members

Rule 11

1. If the President or a Vice-President or the Rapporteur-General is absent from a meeting of the General Committee, he or she may designate a member of his or her delegation to act as substitute.

2. In case of absence, the Chairman of a committee shall designate another officer of the committee or, if none is available, a member thereof. However, such a substitute shall not have the right to vote if he or she is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 12

1. In addition to carrying out other functions provided in these rules, the General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Congress and, subject to decisions of the Congress, shall ensure the coordination of its work.

2. At the request of the Chairman of a committee, the General Committee may adjust the allocation of work to the committees.

IV. SECRETARIAT

Duties of the Secretary-General

Rule 13

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint a Secretary-General and a Secretary of the Congress and shall provide the staff required by the Congress and its subsidiary organs.

2. The Secretary-General of the Congress or his or her representative shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Congress and its subsidiary organs. He or she shall direct the staff assigned to perform services in connection with the Congress.

Duties of the secretariat

Rule 14

The secretariat of the Congress shall, in accordance with these rules:

(a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

(b) Receive, translate, reproduce and distribute the documents of the Congress;
(c) Publish and circulate the report and the official documents of the Congress;

(d) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(e) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the records of the Congress in the archives of the United Nations;

(f) Generally perform all other work that the Congress may require.

Statements by the secretariat

Rule 15

The Secretary-General of the Congress or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum

Rule 16

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Congress are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

General powers of the President

Rule 17

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Congress, declare the opening and closing of each such meeting, direct the discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He or she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order. The President may propose to the Congress the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times participants may speak on a question, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Congress.
Points of order

Rule 18

Subject to rule 38, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 19

1. No one may address the Congress without having previously obtained the permission of the President, who shall, subject to rules 17, 19 and 22-25, call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Secretary of the Congress shall be in charge of drawing up a list of such speakers.

2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Congress and the President may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

3. The Congress may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question; a motion to set such limits shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, the President shall limit interventions on procedural questions to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

Precedence

Rule 20

The Chairman or another representative of a subsidiary organ may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by that organ.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 21

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Congress, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers on the list, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure pursuant to rule 25.
Right of reply

Rule 22

The right of reply shall be accorded by the President to a representative of a State participating in the Congress who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply. Such replies should be as brief as possible.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 23

Subject to rule 38, a representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 24

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Closure of debate

Rule 25

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Order of motions

Rule 26

Subject to rule 18, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;
(b) To adjourn the meeting;
(c) To adjourn the debate;
(d) To close the debate.
Items for consideration

Rule 27

The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, shall approve the provisional agenda for the Congress. The Congress shall adopt the provisional agenda and consider the items therein.

Draft resolutions on topics selected for consideration by the Congress

Rule 28

1. Draft resolutions on items of the provisional agenda for the Congress shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the Congress four months prior to the Congress, and distributed to all Member States not later than two months prior to the Congress.

2. Draft resolutions are proposals requiring the adoption of a decision on the substantive items of the agenda.

Other proposals and amendments

Rule 29

Substantive amendments shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary of the Congress, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in the official languages of the Congress. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, substantive amendments shall be discussed or put to the vote no earlier than twenty-four hours after copies in the official languages of the Congress have been circulated to the delegations.

Rule 30

1. On a written proposal of one or several representatives of Member States submitted at the time of the consideration of the agenda, the Congress may decide, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, on the inclusion of other items in its agenda on urgent and important matters.

2. Draft resolutions pertaining to items on the agenda, as defined in paragraph 1 above, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Congress for distribution in the official languages to the representatives not later than forty-eight hours prior to their consideration.
Withdrawal of proposals and motions

Rule 31

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decisions on competence

Rule 32

Subject to rule 18, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Congress to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration

Rule 33

When a proposal or motion has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Congress, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the matter shall be immediately put to the vote.

VI. VOTING

Voting rights

Rule 34

Each State represented at the Congress shall have one vote.

Majority required

Rule 35

1. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, decisions of the Congress on all matters of substance shall require a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. Unless the Congress decides otherwise, and except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Congress on all other matters shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.
3. For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Methods of voting

Rule 36

Except as provided in rule 43, the Congress shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call vote, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Congress, beginning with the one whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each participating State shall be called in all roll-call votes, and its representative shall reply "yes", "no" or "abstention".

Explanation of vote

Rule 37

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of an explanation of their votes, either before the voting has commenced or after it has been completed. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon unless it has been amended. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Conduct during voting

Rule 38

The President shall announce the commencement of voting, after which no representative shall be permitted to intervene until the result of the vote has been announced, except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

Division of proposals

Rule 39

A representative may move that parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. If the motion for division is adopted, those parts of the proposal that are approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.
Amendments

Rule 40

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

Order of voting on amendments

Rule 41

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Congress shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

Order of voting on proposals

Rule 42

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the congress decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Congress may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Elections

Rule 43

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Congress decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled.

Rule 44

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places.
VII. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Committees, subcommittees and working groups

Rule 45

There shall be as many committees of the whole as may be approved from time to time by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Each committee may set up subcommittees and working groups, to the extent permitted by available facilities.

Officers

Rule 46

1. In addition to a Chairman elected by the Congress pursuant to rule 6, each committee shall itself elect a Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur from among the representatives of participating States.

2. Subcommittees and working groups shall each elect a Chairman and no more than two Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of participating States.

Applicable rules

Rule 47

The rules contained in chapters II, IV, V and VI above shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the proceedings of subsidiary organs, except that:

(a) The Chairmen of subsidiary organs other than the committees referred to in rule 45 may exercise the right to vote;

(b) A majority of the representatives participating in any subsidiary organs of limited membership shall constitute a quorum;

(c) Decisions of subsidiary organs shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that reconsideration of any such decision shall require the majority established by rule 33.

VIII. LANGUAGES AND DOCUMENTS

Official languages

Rule 48

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Congress.
Interpretation

Rule 49

1. Speeches made in an official language of the Congress shall be interpreted into the other such languages.

2. Statements may be made in a language other than an official language of the Congress if the speaker provides for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into the other official languages of the Congress by interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

Languages of official documents

Rule 50

Official documents shall be made available in the official languages of the Congress.

Sound recordings of meetings

Rule 51

The secretariat shall make sound recordings of meetings of the Congress and of the committees. Such recordings shall be made of meetings of other subsidiary organs when the body concerned so decides.

IX. REPORT OF THE CONGRESS

Rule 52

1. The Congress shall adopt a report, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.

2. The report shall be distributed as soon as practicable and not later than six months after the closing of the Congress to all States and to other participants in the Congress.

X. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

General principles

Rule 53

1. The plenary meetings of the Congress and meetings of its subsidiary organs other than the General Committee and the Credentials Committee shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.
2. Meetings of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee shall be held in private unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

XI. OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly

Rule 54

Representatives designated by organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of national liberation movements

Rule 55

Representatives designated by national liberation movements invited to the Congress may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Representatives of United Nations organs and related agencies

Rule 56

Representatives designated by organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.

Observers for other intergovernmental organizations

Rule 57

Observers designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups and, as appropriate, in its other subsidiary organs.
Observers for non-governmental organizations

Rule 58

Observers designated by non-governmental organizations invited to the Congress may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups.

Individual experts and consultants

Rule 59

1. Individual experts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders may be invited to the Congress by the Secretary-General in their individual capacity and may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Congress, its committees, subcommittees and working groups.

2. The Secretary-General may invite a small number of expert consultants to participate in the Congress at the expense of the United Nations. In inviting such expert consultants, the Secretary-General shall pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Expert consultants thus invited may, as appropriate, initiate and assist in debates in the committees, subcommittees and working groups of the Congress.

Written statements

Rule 60

Written statements related to the work of the Congress submitted by the designated representatives, individual experts or observers referred to in rules 54-59 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are made available to the secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization shall be on a subject in which it has a special competence.

XII. AMENDMENT OR SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Method of amendment

Rule 61

These rules may be amended by a decision of the Congress taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting upon a recommendation of the General Committee.
Method of suspension

Rule 62

1. Any of these rules may be suspended by a decision of the Congress, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects; subsidiary organs may by unanimous consent waive rules pertaining to them. Any suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to the period required to achieve it.

2. This rule shall not apply to rule 30.

Periodic review of rules

Rule 63

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 amendments to these rules as it may deem necessary.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which it is stated that the contributions of the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to policy development and implementation, and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 47/89 of 16 December 1992,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, section IV, paragraph 2,


* For the discussion, see chap. VI.
2. **Encourages** Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing assistance and support to the Institute.

**B. Draft decisions**

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following three draft decisions:

**DRAFT DECISION I**

*Reappointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute*

The Economic and Social Council, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, decides to endorse the reappointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its second session, of Moustafa El-Aug and Alves da Cruz Rios to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and recommends that, in the future, the number of persons nominated by the Secretary-General to fill positions on the Board should exceed the number of positions to be filled.

**DRAFT DECISION II**

*Organization of future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*

The Economic and Social Council decides that:

(a) At its third session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in addition to its plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole, four of which are to be devoted to the consideration of draft resolutions, if necessary;

* For the discussion, see chap. VI.

** For the discussion, see chap. IX.
(b) Future sessions of the Commission should be held for a period of eight days.

DRAFT DECISION III

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its second session, and endorses the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Commission as set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1; rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure)

3. Review of priority themes, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including:

   (a) The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

   (b) Violence against women;

   (c) Preparations for the World Ministerial Meeting on Organized Crime.

* For the discussion, see chap. IX.
Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made on the Fourth and Fifth Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.20/Rev.1, part IV, sect. A, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of the data

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.20/Rev.1, part IV, sect. C, para. 3 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.13/Rev.1, para. 4)

Note by the Secretary-General on proposals made by Member States on specific objectives and activities, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.20/Rev.1, part I, para. 2)


Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/-

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.15/Rev.1, para. 7)

5. Technical cooperation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.20/Rev.1, part. II, para. 7)


Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including reports of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress


(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 46/152, E/CN.15/1993/L.6/Rev.1, paras. 13 and 16)

8. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: E/CN.15/1993/L.20/Rev.1, part V, para. 6)

Report on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, part IV, para. 2)

9. Programme questions.

Note by the Secretary-General on programme questions

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997


11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its third session.