

Resolution 3/2. International traffic in minors*

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Bearing in mind that international traffic in minors is one crime that is a growing preoccupation of the world community,

Convinced of the need to provide for the criminal punishment of this form of criminal activity, which is degrading to the individual, not only because it involves illicit practices or exploitation, but also because it involves treating human beings as merchandise,

Calling upon Member States to consider ways of enacting laws and regulations to combat international traffic in minors and to promote cooperation among States,

Mindful that minors, in particular newborn babies, constitute the age group that is the most vulnerable to such activity,

Aware that such activity is necessarily carried out by criminal organizations that have transnational connections, principally in developing countries,

Noting that the international community is directing its efforts at combating those criminal organizations, coordinating global initiatives, such as the convening of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, particularly article 11 thereof, in which it is stated that States parties to the Convention should take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad and, to that end, should promote the conclusion of multilateral or bilateral agreements,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family and that international traffic in minors undermined and destabilized the family, the basic element of the social structure,

Recalling also the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, 50/ adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,

1. Notes the Inter-American Convention on International Trafficking of Minors, adopted and opened for signature at the Fifth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law, held at Mexico City in March 1994, with the objective of, among other things, preventing and punishing international traffic in minors;

2. Decides that international traffic in minors should be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session,

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

50/ A/45/625, annex.

in the context of its discussion on the question of organized transnational crime;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1994, to consider practical proposals to improve the coordination of efforts being made to deal with this matter by the various organs, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the Commission on Human Rights, and by other interested organs and bodies;

4. Invites the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the other United Nations and affiliated institutes, to prepare a report on the world situation with regard to international traffic in minors, using information available to the United Nations system, for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;

5. Decides that the matter of international traffic in minors should be given priority consideration by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under items 2 and 4 of its provisional agenda;

6. Recommends that international traffic in minors should receive attention at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly dealing with the International Year of the Family with regard to the implementation of the relevant standards and procedures.

Resolution 3/3. Information management functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme*

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 in which the Assembly decided that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on the computerization of criminal justice, and that computerization of criminal justice information is a means of improving clearing-house functions in criminal justice systems at the national and international levels, including the provision of statistical information that would benefit Governments and the international community by providing data on crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/34, section IV, of 27 July 1993, in which the Council emphasized the need to strengthen the existing clearing-house facilities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in relation to

* For the discussion, see chap. III.